University of London

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

TWENTY-SIX VOLUMES.

—(7.)—

COLONIES.
EMIGRATION.

Session
31 *January* —— 29 *July* 1856.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1856.

TWENTY-SIX VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

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Colonial Office, 4 April 1856.

H. LABOUCHERE.

WARRANT to prepare LETTERS PATENT under the Great Seal, for erecting the Islands of *Ruatan*, &c., in the Bay of *Honduras*, into a Colony, under the Name of "*Bay Islands*," and for granting a Charter to the said Colony.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor, Edward Burtenshaw, Baron Saint Leonards, Our Chancellor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Great Britain, greeting. We will and command, that under Our Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom (remaining in your custody), you cause these Our Letters to be made forthwith Patent, in form following:—

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us that the Islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Helene, Barbarat, and Moxat, in the Bay of Honduras, are inhabited by divers subjects of Our Crown, who are rapidly increasing in numbers, and We have therefore deemed it expedient to make provision for the government of the settlement or settlements already formed and to be formed in these islands:

1. Now, know ye that We, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to erect, and do hereby erect, the said Islands of Ruatan, Bonacca, Utilla, Helene, Barbarat, and Moxat, and their dependencies, into a colony, and the same are hereby erected into a colony accordingly.

2. And We do hereby declare that the said islands shall be known and designated as the Colony of the "Bay Islands."

3. And We do hereby constitute and appoint Our Captain-general and Governor-in-chief for the time being in and over Our Island of Jamaica, or the officer for the time being administering the Government of Our said island, to be Governor and Commander-in-chief for the time being of Our said Colony of the Bay Islands, so erected as aforesaid, and of all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which shall be erected and established, within the said colony.

4. And we do hereby require and command Our said Governor for the time being to do and execute all things in due manner that shall belong to his said command, and the trust We have reposed in him, according to the several powers, provisions, and directions granted or appointed him by these Our Letters Patent, and the Instructions under Our Sign Manual and Signet, herewith given him, or according to such further powers, directions, and authorities, as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed him by any Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or by any Instructions which may hereafter from time to time be given under the Sign Manual of Us, Our heirs and successors, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us, through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and according to such reasonable laws and statutes as shall hereafter be made and agreed upon by Our said Governor, with the advice and consent of the General Assembly of Our said colony.

5. And We do hereby give and grant unto Our Governor for the time being full power and authority, from time to time as need shall require, to summon and call general assemblies of the male inhabitants of Our said colony and its dependencies, such male inhabitants being British subjects and of full age, in such manner and form, and according to such powers, instructions, and authorities, as are granted or appointed by Our general Instructions accompanying these Our Letters Patent, or according to such further powers, instructions, and authorities, as shall be at any time hereafter granted or appointed under Our Sign Manual and Signet, or by Our Order in Our Privy Council, or by Us through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State; and Our will and pleasure is, that every person who shall be qualified as aforesaid, and who shall be the owner of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, within the said colony, and who shall be able to read and write English, shall be eligible as a representative in the General Assembly of Our said colony; and that the twelve persons thereupon duly elected by the majority of such inhabitants, in such manner as is hereinafter by Our said Instructions provided, shall, before their sitting, take the oath of allegiance, which oath Our Governor shall tender and administer, or shall commission fit persons, under the Public Seal of Our said colony and its dependencies, to tender and administer unto them; and until the same shall be so taken, no person shall be capable of sitting, though elected: and We do hereby declare that the twelve persons so elected and qualified shall constitute the first General Assembly of Our colony of the Bay Islands.

6. And Our will and pleasure is, that at the expiration of one year from the first election of such representatives as aforesaid, the three representatives who shall have been elected by the least number of votes shall vacate their seats; and that in case, by reason of any such representatives having been elected by an equal number of votes, it be uncertain which of such representatives should vacate his seat, the Governor shall cause such question to be determined by lot; and that in like manner at the end of the second year from the said first election, the three representatives elected at such first election by the next smallest number of votes shall vacate their seats, with the like provision in case of equality of votes; and so on from year to year until the whole of the twelve original representatives shall have vacated their seats; and that afterwards the three representatives who shall have sat longest in the Assembly shall annually vacate their seats at such period as aforesaid.

7. And that on every occasion when three representatives shall in this manner vacate their seats, a general election by the inhabitants of the colony, qualified as aforesaid, shall take place for the purpose of supplying their places; and that the form and manner of such general election shall be as follows:—every elector qualified as aforesaid shall be entitled to give three votes, and shall be entitled (at his discretion) to give such three votes to three separate candidates, or to give two of such votes, or all of them, to one candidate; and such votes shall be given by the voter giving or sending to the returning officer a paper containing the names of such candidate or candidates, and the number of votes which he intends to give to each of them, signed by himself, or with his mark, attested by a credible witness; and that in case any two candidates have an equal number of votes, the question between them shall be determined by lot, as aforesaid.

8. And

8. And that whenever any vacancy shall occur in the said Assembly, by death or resignation, or by any other cause, which may, by any ordinance of the said Governor and Assembly, be declared to vacate a seat in the said Assembly, a particular election shall take place to supply such vacancy, in like manner, *mutatis mutandis*, with the general elections, as hereinbefore specified: Provided always, that every representative elected at any such particular election shall vacate his seat when the member in whose place he is elected would have vacated it in the regular course, according to the tenor of these presents: Provided further, that if the Governor shall, in the exercise of the power hereinafter reserved to him, at any time dissolve such Assembly, a general election of twelve members shall take place in the same manner and form as the first general election, hereinbefore mentioned; and that all the provisions hereinbefore contained respecting the vacating of seats and filling up of vacancies, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Assembly elected on such dissolution.

9. And it is Our will and pleasure that the Assembly shall have full power to elect a presiding member, and to make from time to time standing rules and orders for the conduct of business; and that four members of the said Assembly (exclusive of the member presiding in the said Assembly) shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; and that all questions which may arise in the said Assembly shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, other than the presiding member, and that when the votes are equal, the presiding member shall have the casting vote.

10. Provided always, that it shall be competent for the said Governor and Assembly, by ordinance, to alter the provisions hereinbefore contained respecting the qualification of voters and candidates, the mode of conducting elections and supplying vacancies, the duration of the functions of representatives, and the mode of conducting business in such Assembly; and, further, to establish, when they shall deem it expedient, a second House of Legislature, and to define the powers thereof.

11. And Our will and pleasure is, that Our Governor for the time being, by and with the advice and consent of Our said Assembly, or the major part of them, shall have full power and authority to make, constitute, and ordain laws, statutes, and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare, and good government of Our said colony, and the people and inhabitants thereof, and such others as shall resort thereto, and for the benefit of Us, Our heirs and successors, which said laws, statutes, and ordinances are not to be repugnant, but as near as may be agreeable, to the laws and statutes of this Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

12. Provided always, that no Bill for the granting of supplies to Her Majesty, or for the imposition of any impost, rate, or pecuniary burden upon the inhabitants of the said colony, shall be introduced into the said Assembly, unless upon application by the Governor, or on his behalf, specifying the service for which such supply, impost, rate, or burden are required.

13. Provided further, that all such laws, statutes, and ordinances, of what nature or duration soever, be transmitted to Us in the manner specified in Our said Instructions, under the Public Seal of Our said colony for Our approbation or disallowance of the same, as also duplicates thereof, by the next conveyance. And in case any or all of the laws, statutes and ordinances, not before confirmed by Us, shall at any time be disallowed and not approved, and so signified by Us, Our heirs or successors, under Our or their sign manual and signet, or by Order of Our or their Privy Council unto Our Governor, for the time being, of Our said colony, then such and so many of the said laws, statutes and ordinances as shall be so disallowed and not approved, shall from thenceforth cease, determine, and become utterly void and of none effect; anything to the contrary thereof notwithstanding. And to the end that nothing may be passed or done by Our said Assembly to the prejudice of Us, Our heirs or successors, We will and ordain that our Governor, for the time being, shall have and enjoy a negative voice in the making and passing such laws, statutes and ordinances as aforesaid. And it is Our further will and pleasure, that Our said Governor shall and may, from time to time, as he shall judge it necessary, prorogue, or dissolve all such general assemblies as aforesaid.

14. And We do hereby authorize and empower the Governor for the time being of Our said colony, to keep and use the Public Seal of Our said colony.

15. And We do hereby give and grant to Our Governor for the time being of Our said colony, full power and authority in Our name and on Our behalf, but subject, nevertheless, to such provisions as may be contained in any instructions to be given to Our said Governor in that respect, to make and execute in Our name, and under the Public Seal of Our said colony, grants of land to Us belonging within Our said colony, to private persons for their own use and benefit, or to any persons, bodies politic or corporate, in trust for the public uses of our said subjects there resident or any of them.

16. And We do hereby authorize and empower Our Governor for the time being in and over Our said colony, to present to the Bishop of the diocese of Jamaica for institution, any person or persons to any churches, chapels, or other ecclesiastical benefices within Our said colony, as often as any of them shall happen to be void.

17. And We do hereby grant unto the Governor for the time being of Our said colony, full power and authority to constitute and appoint judges, and in cases requisite, commissioners of oyer and terminer, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other necessary officers and ministers in Our said colony, for the better administration of justice, and putting the laws in execution, and all such other officers and ministers as may lawfully be appointed by Us; it being nevertheless Our pleasure that all such appointments as aforesaid shall be provisional only till Our pleasure shall be known.

18. And We do hereby give and grant unto the Governor for the time being of Our said colony, full power and authority, in case any person or persons commissioned or appointed by Us to any office or offices within Our said colony, from which they may be liable to be removed by Us, shall in his opinion be unfit to continue in Our service, to suspend such person or persons from his or their several employments.

19. And We do hereby give and grant unto Our Governor for the time being of Our said colony, full power and authority, where he shall see cause, or shall deem any offender or offenders in criminal matters fit objects of Our mercy, or shall see fit to remit any fines or forfeitures due unto Us, to pardon such offender or offenders, and to remit such fines and forfeitures.

20. And We do hereby give and grant unto the Governor for the time being of Our said colony, full power and authority, without expecting any further special warrant from Us, from time to time to give order and warrant for the preparing of grants of the custody of such idiots and lunatics and their estates, as are or shall be found by inquisition thereof taken or to be taken and returnable in Our Court of Chancery, and thereupon to make and pass grants and commitments under the Public Seal of Our said colony, of the custody of all such idiots and lunatics and their estates to such person or persons, suitors in that behalf, as according to the rules of law, and the use and practice in these and like cases, he shall judge meet for that trust; the said grants and commitments to be made in such manner and form, or as nearly as may be, as hath been heretofore used and accustomed in making the same, under the great seal of this Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to contain such apt and convenient covenants, provisions, and agreements on the part of the committees and grantees to be performed, and such security to be by them given as shall be requisite and needful.

21. And Our further will and pleasure is, that all public monies raised, or which shall be raised by any Act or Ordinance made or hereafter to be made within Our said colony, be issued out by warrant from the Governor for the time being of Our said colony, and be disposed of for the support of the Government of the said colony, or for such other purposes as shall be particularly directed and appointed in and by such Act or Ordinance, and not otherwise.

22. And whereas Our Governor for the time being of Our said colony can rarely be present within the same, We hereby declare Our will and pleasure to be that the government thereof shall be administered during his absence by a Lieutenant-Governor, to be appointed in manner hereinafter stated, to whom

We

We do hereby grant all such powers and authorities as by these Our Letters Patent are granted to and vested in Our said Governor for the time being.

23. And We do hereby authorize and empower our Governor for the time being, in and over Our said colony, by a warrant under his hand and seal, to constitute and appoint the Lieutenant-Governor thereof; it being nevertheless Our pleasure that such appointment shall be provisional only, until Our pleasure shall be known.

24. And We do further declare and ordain, that the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being administering the government of the said colony, shall, in the discharge of such his office, correspond with Our said Governor on all subjects connected with the administration of the said colony, and conform to and observe such instructions as shall for that purpose be addressed to him by Our Governor for the time being in and over Our said colony, in the execution of these Our Letters Patent.

25. And whereas it is necessary that provision be also made for the execution of these Our Letters Patent, in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of the said Lieutenant-Governor from the said colony; Now, therefore, We do further declare Our pleasure to be, that in the event of the death, incapacity, or absence of the said Lieutenant-Governor from the said colony, all and every the powers and authorities hereby vested in him shall thereupon be, and the same are hereby in any such event, and until Our pleasure shall be further signified, vested in such person as may in manner aforesaid be appointed by Our said Governor to be the Presiding Magistrate of the said colony.

26. And We do further direct and enjoin that these our Letters Patent be read and proclaimed within Our said colony.

27. And We do hereby require and command all officers, civil and military, and all others the inhabitants of Our said colony, to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto our said Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of Our said colony, or Presiding Magistrate of Our said colony, in the execution of these Our Letters Patent, and of the powers and authorities herein contained.

28. And We do hereby reserve to Us, Our heirs and successors, full power and authority, from time to time, to revoke, alter, or amend these Our Letters Patent, as to Us or them shall seem meet.

In witness, &c , witness, &c.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this 20th day of March 1852, in the Fifteenth year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

John S. Pakington.

BAY ISLANDS.

COPY of the QUEEN'S WARRANT for Erecting the Island of *Ruatan* and certain other Islands on the Coast of Central *America* into a Colony, under the Name of *Bay Islands*.

(*Mr. Milner Gibson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *April* 1856.

141.

Under 1 *oz.*

BELIZE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 July 1856;—*for*,

A "COPY of LETTER addressed by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in November 1836, to *S. Coxe*, Esq., defining the Boundaries of the British Settlement of *Belize*."

Colonial Office, 23 July 1856.

JOHN BALL.

COPY of a LETTER addressed by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in November 1836, to *S. Coxe*, Esq., defining the Boundaries of the British Settlement of *Belize*.

Sir, Downing-street, 23 November 1836.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, inquiring, on behalf of the Eastern Coast of Central America Company, "what are the boundaries claimed by His Majesty's Government for British Honduras or Belize," and I am to acquaint you, in answer, that the territory claimed by the British Crown, as belonging to the British settlements in the Bay of Honduras, extends from the River Hondo on the North to the River Sarstoon on the South, and as far West as Garbutt's Falls on the River Belize, and a line parallel to strike on the River Hondo on the North, and the River Sarstoon on the South. The British Crown claims also the waters, islands, and cays lying between the coast defined and the meridian of the easternmost point of Lighthouse Reef.

I am, at the same time, to warn you that the greater part of the territory in question has never been the subject of actual survey, and that parties who should assume the topography of the remoter tracts, and especially the course of the rivers, upon the authority of maps, would in all probability be led into error.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Geo. Grey.*

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BELIZE.

Copy of a LETTER addressed by the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, in November 1836, to *S. Coxe*, Esq., defining the Boundaries of the British Settlement of *Belize*.

(*Mr. Milner Gibson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *July* 1856.

BRITISH GUIANA.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 June 1856;—*for*,

"COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the Governor of *British Guiana* and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the Subject of the recent DISTURBANCES in that Colony."

Colonial Office, 28 July 1856.

JOHN BALL.

(Mr. Horsfall.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 29 *July* 1856.

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— No. 1. —

(No. 16.)

No. 1. Governor Wodehouse to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. 24 Feb. 1856.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Wodehouse* to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere.*

Government House, Georgetown,
24 February 1856.
(Received 20 March 1856.)

Sir, (Answered, 1 April 1856, No. 56, p. 87.)

I REGRET that it becomes my duty to inform you that during the last few days very serious riots and disturbances, accompanied by the destruction and plunder of immense quantities of provisions, spirits, and other property, and much personal violence, though up to this time little actual loss of life, have taken place in the city of Georgetown, and in many other parts of the colony.

2. These events have had their immediate, though not, in my opinion, their primary or main origin, in the presence in the colony of a man named John S. Orr, a person well known, I believe, to the police authorities of Glasgow, Greenock, and other places in the United Kingdom, and of Boston and other towns in the United States, as having been the promoter and instigator of religious riots there.

3. He arrived in the colony from Great Britain in the month of December last, and immediately applied to me for protection, forwarding at the same time a set of printed addresses and poems on religious subjects, and all hostile to the Roman-catholic religion. He was informed in reply, that as long as he conducted himself in an orderly and peaceable manner, he would of course receive all ordinary protection. Immediately after he commenced walking about the town and its vicinity, carrying a flag, wearing a badge, and blowing a horn occasionally at the corners of the streets, followed by small groups of the rabble of the place, and invited all persons to attend at the harangues to be delivered on Sundays, to hear him denounce the abuses of popery, and the profligacy of popes, bishops, priests, and nuns. He was evidently accustomed to collisions with the constituted authorities, and displayed much talent in avoiding for some time the committal of any act likely to bring him within the reach of the law. Meantime the Portuguese population, who with very few exceptions are Catholics, were becoming very angry at the abuse thus publicly thrown upon their religion and its heads, and apprehensions were entertained that they would commit an assault upon him, and perhaps take away his life. On one or two Sundays he delivered harangues or sermons near the public market to large crowds of people, blending together skilfully and amusingly, as I am informed, political and religious subjects in a manner calculated to arouse the passions of the black and coloured population against the Portuguese immigrants. The matter soon became so serious that I took an opportunity of personally expressing to the Roman-catholic Bishop my concern at the annoyance to which he and his flock were exposed, assuring him that the Government would arrest these proceedings wherever they could legally do so, and begging him to exert his influence to calm the Portuguese, from whom alone any violence was at that time apprehended. And I may here state, that the Portuguese have throughout the subsequent transactions shown, except in very few instances, too great forbearance.

Enclosure 1, p. 6.

Enclosure 2, p. 7.

4. The Inspector-general of Police was then instructed to have notes taken by a shorthand writer of the harangue delivered by Orr on Sunday, the 10th instant, which were placed in the hands of the Attorney-general. On the 15th instant the Catholic bishop addressed me on the subject, and copies of his letter and of my reply are herewith sent. The Attorney-general, after an examination of the notes, came to the conclusion that Orr should be proceeded against for holding an unlawful assembly; and on the 16th he was summoned to appear before the police magistrate on the 18th.

Enclosure 3, p. 7.
Enclosure 4, p. 7.

5. The state of affairs was now rapidly growing worse, although no one yet entertained the slightest belief that evils of such magnitude were likely to occur. On Saturday and Sunday the coloured and black population became much excited; unoffending Portuguese men, women, and children were insulted, pelted, and beaten in different parts of the town; and on Monday morning it became clear that the Government must take to itself much greater powers for the preservation of life and property than it previously possessed.

6. I shall here briefly dispose for the present of Orr's personal case, by mentioning that he was committed for trial, and having been unable to find bail, was sent to prison.

7. On the morning of Monday the 18th, long before the hour fixed for his appearance before the magistrate, the streets became filled with large bodies of men, and still more women, all in a most turbulent state. The Portuguese had disappeared from the streets; the shops were closed; it was reported that some had been plundered, and all our available police were fully employed. The Court of Policy was then convened, and immediately passed the Ordinance herewith enclosed, No. 4, of 1856, "to make provision for more effectually repressing disturbances and attempts to commit breaches of the peace," which I will explain in detail hereafter. In the afternoon the town may be said to have been in open insurrection, and the true character of the disturbance was at once revealed. The pope, the bishop, the nuns were clean forgotten. Nothing remained in the minds of the actors but the long subsisting hatred and jealousy of the Portuguese immigrants from Madeira, and the love of plunder, aggravated by the gross and brutal character of the female population, who have throughout the colony taken a most active part in the riots, and who are of course the most difficult to punish. While fully resolved not to take such a step, I cannot wonder that suggestions should have been made to me that one or two should be flogged, as examples.

Enclosure 5, p. 8.

8. In the evening and night of the 18th all the Portuguese shops in the least accessible parts of the town were broken open and gutted; and about 10 p.m. the police and special constables were in one part completely overpowered, principally by showers of broken bottles and brickbats. The troops were then sent for, and soon after midnight, without their being called upon to fire, the town mob was completely beaten. The utility of the new Ordinance, No. 4, showed itself at once. The rioters were astounded when they found themselves unceremoniously dragged out of the houses and yards in which they had taken refuge, and in which they fancied they could not be touched.

9. This speedy defeat of the town has been productive of great good, inasmuch as it has enabled us to send assistance in various directions throughout the country. You will perceive from the reports herewith forwarded, that emissaries started from Georgetown on Monday in every direction, raising the whole negro population as they proceeded, giving out very artfully that they were acting under the orders of the Government, who desired that all the Portuguese shops should be destroyed. The result was the same everywhere; the Portuguese rural shops were, with extremely few exceptions, utterly ransacked. In some few places, either by their own firmness or by the assistance of well-disposed people, they were enabled to preserve their property.

Enclosure 6, p. 9.

10. On Tuesday the 19th, I published a proclamation, extending the provisions of the Ordinance to the whole colony; and strong detachments of police, special constables, and troops, were sent in every direction according to the degree of pressure in each locality. To the troops not the slightest resistance has been offered anywhere; not a shot has been fired by them. The police, on the contrary, have had several severe struggles, in which they have behaved with much steadiness and forbearance.

11. On

11. On Thursday the 21st, in consequence of the universally disturbed state of the country, the Court of Policy passed the Ordinance, No. 5, of 1856, entitled "To extend the Provisions of Ordinance No. 4, of the year 1856, and for other purposes," and the Ordnance No. 6, of 1856, entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the re-embodiment of the Colonial Militia." The Court of Policy also, on the same day, unanimously expressed their opinion of the propriety of sending to Barbados for reinforcements, which has been done; and the clergy of every denomination issued an address, calling upon the people to abstain from violence, and to assist in restoring order. On the 22d, a French man-of-war arrived, whose commander instantly consented to visit the west part of the coast, and render every assistance in his power. The result of all these measures has been the stoppage of the further spread of disturbances, the arrest of great numbers of prisoners, and the recovery of large quantities of stolen property; the latter, however, in such a condition as to prevent the owners from identifying it. All the reports now coming in concur in representing the rioters as completely subdued; and our next immediate duty will be to endeavour to restore the country to its ordinary condition, and to guard against a scarcity of food amongst the very people who have thus lawlessly deprived themselves of the means of subsistence.

Enclosure 7, p. 25.
Enclosure 8, p. 25.
Enclosure 9, p. 27.

12. Having thus brought up the general narrative of events to this day, I shall now proceed to explain the provisions of the several Ordinances which have been passed in this emergency; and which will, I trust, meet with approval and confirmation. I shall beg of you to bear in mind the peculiar constitution of our Legislature, and the facility with which it can be brought into operation, as the line of policy which I have thought it right to pursue is to be justified mainly by that consideration. The Legislature, or Court of Policy, consists of the Governor, four other public servants, and five elective members. Six out of the whole form a quorum. With such a body, and with most of its members close at hand, matters must indeed be brought to a desperate condition, before the Governor could be placed under the necessity of going beyond all law, instead of legislating instantly as necessary. Upon this view, I have throughout resisted all persuasion to declare martial law; being satisfied that with our limited force of troops but very wide power of legislation, we can obtain under almost all circumstances, as much aid from the troops when acting with the civil power, as when acting under what is called martial law, while, unquestionably, the proclamation of martial law must tend greatly to shake public confidence.

13. The first Ordinance passed was No. 4, of 1856. As the law before stood, the summary jurisdiction of a magistrate in cases of breaches of the peace, assaults, indecent language, &c., was limited to the infliction of six days' imprisonment at hard labour, and a fine not exceeding 24 dollars. Besides which, from defects in the law, many acts in themselves objectionable, and in times of trouble highly dangerous, could be committed with impunity; and a general impression existed that the police could not legally follow offenders from the streets into their yards and houses. You will, I hope, perceive the utter impossibility of putting down with such machinery, and without bloodshed, the rabble of a large town intersected throughout with deep and broad trenches full of mud, across which horses cannot pass; and you will be prepared to admit the propriety of my having had recourse at once to the Legislature for further powers.

14. The provisions of the first section of the Ordinance are, from the most absolute necessity, of a very stringent character. There is scarcely any disorderly act which could be committed which could not be brought to punishment under it, and punished severely; but you will observe that the third section declares that no sentence of flogging shall be carried into execution without the confirmation of the Governor; while the fifth section also provides, that no magistrate can exercise the powers unless authorised by me in writing; and I have taken care to select men of the best standing in the country.

15. The next Ordinance (No. 5) contains two principal provisions: one for authorising the infliction of flogging, without the previous confirmation of the Governor, by magistrates specially authorised by him; the other for repealing a previous prohibition of the employment of females out of the prison. Of these special permissions I have, up to this moment, issued only five; three of them to stipendiary magistrates, one to Mr. Roney, a barrister, and member of the

the Court of Policy, and one to Mr. Hunt Marriott, a gentleman of high character, who not long since left the public service.

The reports which I have sent to you with this despatch will show that the Ordinance was not passed until the whole country was, it may be said, in insurrection, and when any hesitation in the application of strong remedies could have only led to frightful outrages and ultimate loss of life.

All the gentlemen who were detached with these authorities were specially enjoined by me to flog only the most daring and active offenders, and those instructions they have, up to this time, carefully obeyed with the best result. The floggings took place under the protection of military parties, and the presence of the troops served to disabuse the ignorant as to the supposed hostility of the Government to the Portuguese, and completely overawed the population. I must also add, that a very great majority of these sentences will continue to be submitted for my confirmation.

16. The legalization of the employment of women outside the prison merely sanctions what has for some time been practically in operation. We cannot find hard labour for them within the gaols; we cannot punish them in any other way; the work which they have to perform is precisely similar to that which they are accustomed to do for their daily living, and great numbers of them belong to the most vicious and savage class of the community.

17. The last Ordinance which has been passed, No. 6, of 1856, became necessary in consequence principally of the qualification for serving in the militia having remained unchanged, or nearly so, from the time of the emancipation; and it will be seen that it is now made to consist exclusively of a property qualification, without any reference to distinction of race or colour. But as a measure of precaution, the Governor is, by the 7th section, invested with the power of striking any person off the strength. Other alterations of the old laws will no doubt be found necessary, but we cannot yet give our attention to them.

18. In conclusion, I have to beg that you will allow me on the present occasion to abstain from expressing any opinions upon the real origin of these disturbances, or upon the extent of the existing disaffection. One thing is clear, viz., that it is a strife of races; and my great object now will be to restore tranquillity, calm the population, and take precautions against the recurrence of such disasters.

Trusting that you will not find reason to censure the steps taken by the Government up to this moment,

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

Enclosure 10, p. 27.
Enclosure 11, p. 28.
Enclosure 12, p. 28.
Enclosure 13, p. 29.

P. S.—I beg also to enclose the reports of the Attorney-general upon three ordinances now submitted, as well as an official gazette containing the several proclamations.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

May it please your Excellency,

Encl. 1, in No. 1. I CONSIDER it my duty, and the more so after the appearance of a malignant article about me in last Friday's paper, to give your Excellency authentic information as to the object I have in view in coming again to this colony and to this town, the place of my birth, and where my father held the office of paymaster-general previous to his death in 1804.

My object then is, in every way possible, to get at the masses of the poor, the ignorant, and despised, and to publish to them the truth of my God, so that they may "be led to honour all men, to love the brotherhood, to fear God, and to honour the Queen."

To do this I need not inform your Excellency that the law of the kingdom secures the right of speech to every subject of the British Empire; and I may state that I am fully aware that in the exercise of this glorious right sedition is not to be broached, nor is the thoroughfare to be interrupted.

That your Excellency may learn something of the doctrines which I preach, reference can be made to the accompanying papers, headed "The Glorious Majesty of the Approaching Kingdom and its King;" and of the loyalty which I proclaim to the other, headed "Victoria

"Victoria reigns our Anointed Queen." The other papers, headed "C. Gilpin," and "Good People of Great Britain," show how I make known the outrages upon this glorious right by those whose office is to be its defenders, and not its destroyers. Encl. 1, in No. 1.

I therefore respectfully request that your Excellency may be pleased to direct that I may be protected in the exercise of this glorious right, as long as I do not, either in letter or in spirit, violate the law of our glorious constitution.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Jno. S. Orr.*

Third House from
St. Philip's Church, Lot 26, Charleston,
1 January 1856.

A true copy,
(signed) *W. B. Wolseley,*
Assistant Government Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

(No. 2.)

Sir, 2 January 1856.

WITH reference to your communication of the 1st instant, I am instructed by the Governor to intimate to you that he is not aware of your having any reason to apprehend insult or ill treatment so long as you conduct yourself in a legal and peaceable manner. Encl. 2, in No. 1.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Walker,*
Government Secretary.

Mr. J. S. Orr,
Lot No. 26, Charlestown.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Presbytery, Georgetown,
15 February 1856.

May it please your Excellency,

THE excitement which is now going on unchecked for nearly two months, occasioned by the inflammatory harangues of the man named John Orr, fills me with the most serious apprehensions for the safety of our establishments in Georgetown. Threats have been uttered in reference to our church and convent, which I fear may be carried into execution, unless some speedy measures are taken to check the doings of this incendiary. Catholics can no longer walk the streets of the city without being outraged at every step by such cries as "Down with the Portuguese; down with the Pope;" "down with the nunnery, down with the bishop;" "down with the Roman Church;" and this morning, on my way to the convent to celebrate Divine service, and on my return, I was assailed by such cries the whole length of the way. About an hour or two ago a mob collected close to our church, and was harangued in the usual style by this arch disturber, who invited them to meet him at three o'clock on Sunday next, at the Market-place, to hear what he had to say of popes, bishops, monks, priests, and nuns. I know how keenly the Catholics feel the insults so wantonly and wickedly heaped upon them, and I cannot reckon upon how long they may be able to maintain serenity under such provocations. The antecedents of the man Orr might have justified some precautionary measures to prevent a disturbance of the public peace at an earlier period. The riots created through his instrumentality in New York resulted in bloodshed. In Boston and Glasgow, where he attempted to get up similar demonstrations, he was less successful, having been stopped by the magistrates of those cities before much mischief had been done. Heretofore we have lived in peace with all our fellow colonists, and it is very sad to think that this harmony should be now disturbed by such unholy agency. Encl. 3, in No. 1.

I entreat your Excellency's speedy intervention, and have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *J. T. Hynes.*

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

My Lord, Government House, Georgetown, 15 February 1856.

I HASTEN to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of this morning, as I should be extremely sorry to leave you for the shortest time under the impression that the Government felt no concern for the annoyance and vexation to which you and a large number of the respectable inhabitants of Georgetown have recently been exposed. Encl. 4, in No. 1.

I cannot admit that the Government has been in any manner remiss in the matter, for I must remind your Lordship that, up to this moment, no formal complaint has been made either

Encl. 4, in No. 1.

either by yourself or by any other party supposed to have been insulted, to the police magistrate, or to the inspector-general, or any other officer of police, upon which any legal proceedings could have been founded; indeed, the Government has itself anticipated any such complaint, by directing notes to be taken of the speech delivered to the crowd by J. S. Orr, on Sunday last, and those notes being very long were only yesterday received from the reporter and delivered to the Attorney-general for his careful examination. I shall take an opportunity of informing your Lordship of the result of that examination, and, in the meantime, I have directed the inspector-general of police to prevent, as far as possible, the repetition of any such conduct as that to which you state yourself to have been subjected, if exhibited towards you or any other member of the community; and I have earnestly to beg, that you will not only yourself, but that you will advise all over whom you have any influence, to furnish legal evidence to support such charges as may be preferred. I have placed your letter in the hands of the Attorney-general, who will communicate with your Lordship on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

Enclosure 5, in No. 1.

Encl. 5, in No. 1.

No. 4.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1856.

[Court of Policy.]

An Ordinance to make Provision for more effectually repressing Disturbances and Attempts to commit Breaches of the Peace.

P. E. Wodehouse.

Ordinance enacted by his Excellency *Philip Edmund Wodehouse*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., by and with the Advice and Consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

To all to whom these presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting! be it known:—

Preamble.

Whereas occurrences have lately taken place in the city of Georgetown calculated to endanger the public peace to a serious extent, and it is absolutely necessary to take legal steps for repressing the same forthwith: Be it therefore enacted, by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, by and with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:—

Punishment for assaults in Georgetown upon persons of a different race, and for other specified offences.

1. Any person who shall, within the city of Georgetown or its suburbs, commit any assault upon a person not of the same race as himself, or who shall forcibly make his way into any shop, store, or dwelling-house, whether by day or night, or who shall throw stones or other missiles at the same, or who, not being a police officer or constable, shall carry any arms or weapon on the public streets, or who shall in the streets or public places, or in any place adjacent thereto, make use of any abusive or insulting or provoking language, or any language tending to a breach of the peace, or who shall by any word or act incite any person to commit any of the acts hereinbefore mentioned, or otherwise to commit a breach of the peace, shall be guilty of an offence, and on conviction shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding six months, or to be punished by flogging not exceeding 39 lashes, or to any two of the said punishments.

Persons assembling together, to the number of five, in a disorderly manner, may be dispersed, and punishment in case of refusal.

2. If any persons, to the number of five or more, shall be assembled together on the public streets, or in any place immediately adjoining thereto, in a disorderly manner, any of such persons refusing to disperse and go away when duly ordered by any police officer, peace officer, or constable, or any person who shall destroy, tear, or deface any placard published and signed by any duly constituted authority, shall, on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding 50 dollars, or imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three months.

No sentence of flogging to be carried out until confirmed by the Governor.

3. No sentence of flogging shall be carried into effect until the same shall have been confirmed by the Governor, to whom full report of the case shall be forthwith made by the magistrate.

Punishment for persons refusing to assist the police when called upon.

4. Any officer of the police force, or peace officer, or constable, may seize and detain any person in any place whom he may see commit, or may know to have committed, any of the offences hereinbefore enumerated, and may call upon all persons present to assist him in seizing or detaining any such offender; and any person refusing so to assist shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding 50 dollars, or to imprisonment, with hard labour, not exceeding three months.

5. Prosecutions

5. Prosecutions under this Ordinance may be instituted before the police magistrate of Georgetown, or before any other magistrate thereto authorised in writing by the Governor. Before whom prosecutions under this Ordinance to be instituted.

6. Whenever any person shall be for the second time charged with any of the offences hereinbefore enumerated, and the magistrate shall be of opinion that there is *primâ facie* evidence to support such charge, he shall commit such person so charged for trial before the Supreme Court of Criminal Justice; and such person, if convicted of a second offence, shall be liable to transportation for any term not exceeding seven years, or to imprisonment, with hard labour, for any period not exceeding three years. Punishment for second offence.

7. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be construed to prevent any person committing any offence against any Ordinance now in force from being prosecuted and punished under such other Ordinance, if the Attorney-general shall so elect; but no person shall be prosecuted twice for the same offence. This Ordinance not to prevent offenders being prosecuted under any other Ordinance if the Attorney-general shall so elect.

8. The Governor is authorised, if he shall think fit, at any time during the continuance of this Ordinance, to extend its provisions by proclamation to any other part of the colony. Governor may extend provisions of this Ordinance to any part of the colony.

9. This Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect immediately on the publication thereof. When Ordinance to take effect.

And, that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our Extraordinary Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this Eighteenth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-six, and published on the same day.

P. E. Wodehouse.

By command of the Court,
William Walker, Secretary.

(True copy.)
(signed) *W. Walker*, Secretary.

Enclosure 6, in No. 1.

Sir, Berbice, 20 February 1856.

In reply to your letter, I am glad to say, that we are perfectly quiet here at present, and have not the slightest fear of an outbreak unless some malicious person excite the people. The troops having come, I have consulted the pro-sheriff and some other magistrates of the town, who agree with me in thinking, that as the people seem rather excited at the sudden appearance of the troops,—I have heard that they have stated, "that the soldiers were sent to protect the Portuguese,"—that we should not allow them to leave directly, for they may break out as they did on a former occasion some years back. I have sent the steamer back in case she should be required, and will communicate with you fully hereafter. Encl. 6, in No. 1.

(signed) *L. de Nieuwerkerk.*

His Excellency Governor Wodehouse.

P. S.—It would be prudent now the troops are here to let them remain for a week or two, we think.

Sir, Foulis, Berbice, 21 February 1856.

I beg leave to state for his Excellency the Governor's and your own information, that the store belonging to the Portuguese Louis Jengandt, at Belladrum, was utterly destroyed, and the goods therein forcibly taken away by the inhabitants of Belladrum and adjacent villages; they commenced their depredations about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and this morning the building is a mass of ruins. Being unwell I was prevented from going at the time of the riot, but sent an overseer with a written instruction to the rural constables, desiring them to do all in their power to quell the disturbance. I purpose visiting by this morning's mail the stipendiary magistrate and inspector of police, for I fear that if I take active measures without their aid, I shall cause a still greater tumult.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Chisholm.*

Honourable William Walker,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 6, in No. 1.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, District I, Berbice,
Sir, 21 February 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that last evening the inhabitants of the villages of Belladrum and Hopetown riotously assembled, and plundered and sacked the Portuguese shops in this district. At Belladrum one shop, the only one there, was plundered of its contents. At Hopetown, out of three shops there, two were plundered; one was saved by the exertions of the rural constables of St. John's, part of the village, with the assistance of some of the well-disposed people. At No. 9 Village, the shop there has not been attacked, as the rural constables have been on guard all last night, and I am in hopes all further riotous intentions have been abandoned.

I have been to Hopetown, the scene of the riots, and find all quiet at present. I have called on the well-disposed to assist and support the rural constabulary, and having received lists of several of the rioters, Mr. Grant and myself intend commencing taking the necessary evidence in order to obtain convictions to-morrow.

The plunder has been of considerable amount, and brandy and gin have, I understand, been distributed in pailfuls, and much drunkenness, of course, exists, but the people have returned to their houses, and all seems at present perfectly quiet. The inspector of police has been down here; but the police force are too weak and too much extended to be of much service except in identifying some of the rioters.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. J. Sandiford,*
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Honourable William Walker, &c. &c. &c.
Georgetown.

Sir, Providence House, Berbice, 22 February 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your circular of the 19th instant, with accompanying documents.

My best endeavours shall be directed towards the object in view, and as far as I can judge, I do not think there will be any outbreak in the town of New Amsterdam, so long as the military, however small their number may be, are quartered at Fort Canje.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmund T. Henery.*

The Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary.

Sir, Inspector's Office, Berbice, 22 February 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that I proceeded this morning to the populous villages of Fyrish and Gibraltar; a rumour of the riots in Demerara had just reached the ears of the Rev. Mr. Pettigrew. It fortunately happened that of the people, a large number of the villagers were passing to their work, and, with the assistance of the reverend gentleman, I got them to come into the school-room, and stated all that occurred in Demerara, and also the disgraceful and illegal outrage and riot of some of their fellow labourers at Belladrum and Hopetown, read to them the proclamation of his Excellency, stated that I had been down the West Coast, and succeeded I hope in checking their proceedings. That his Excellency trusted that the rural constables and head men would do their duty in preventing riotous proceedings, and that they would also do their duty and arrest all or any evil disposed person that should attempt, by words or conduct, to induce any proceedings of a like character. The feeling exhibited by the men was that of horror and pity and shame that their countrymen should have been so outrageously wicked, bad, and misled; and they unanimously declared they would allow of no such thing with them. Rev. Mr. Pettigrew seconded my address to them in a very impressive manner, and I cannot but express my sorrow that I had not received the proclamations a few hours sooner, as I repeat my belief, that I expressed to you yesterday, that, as I should have instantly gone down as I have apprised you, no riots would have broken out in this county; and surely I may be allowed to think so, when I alone went amongst the most drunken and disorderly riotous assembly I ever saw, full of the excitement and mad passion of drink, and checked it and dispersed it in 10 minutes; so that when I returned with the magistrate after the court at Fort Wellington, whose purpose was to read the Riot Act, if necessary, not a soul was to be seen.

On my return yesterday, I found the sheriff and certain magistrates, Mr. Laing and others, had taken precautionary measures, and had added a number of constables for the night duty, which strengthened my small force sufficiently to have protected the town and buildings, if occasion called for, and to suppress the attempt at riot, which, however, I am very confident will not take place. From Fyrish I sent Serjeant Bascombe up to Alness, with orders, as he heard what I said to the villagers, to repeat, as well as he could, to the rural constables and head men of the villages what he had heard; and ordered Serjeant Heather

Heather to proceed immediately to 49, calling in the same manner; and ordered Serjeant Baker to do the like at 50 village, and proceed at once to Eliza and Mary and Skeldon; and I returned to town, and reported to the authorities here and the military in barracks. Encl. 6, in No. 1.

I have sent this report by a schooner, and have promised the captain that you would pay him for immediate delivery. Corporal Scott having gone to Fort Wellington with me, missed a conveyance back, and I have not kept a copy.

I have, &c.

R. G. Butts, Esq.,
Inspector-general, P. F.

(signed) *Thomas C. Bagot,*
Inspector, P. F.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Office, District I, Berbice,
Sunday Morning, 7 o'clock,
24 February 1856.

Sir,

I AM happy to state to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the peace of this district has not been disturbed since last I had the honour to inform you of the disturbances that took place on the night of the 20th instant.

The Portuguese have opened their shops in the confidence of the support of the law, and I have no further fear on this subject. Little or none of the property plundered from the two shops at Hopetown or Belladrum has as yet been discovered, but 28 prisoners have been arrested and detained at Fort Wellington for trial to-morrow and following days. I have convicted and sentenced, and lodged in the gaol in New Amsterdam, four parties engaged in the late unlawful proceedings, and have no doubt sufficient evidence will be attainable to convict most of those now in custody.

I have been very zealously assisted by Mr. Grant, J. P., and the rural constabulary, 15 of whom I have placed on duty from the commencement of these disturbances. By their exertions the several prisoners have been arrested, and to them must be attributed the preservation of the shops of the Portuguese now left unplundered, and the public peace. By an express last night, I am informed by Mr. Chisholm, who lives, as you are aware, at the distance of upwards of 20 miles from me, that Mr. Walcott, J. P., had arrested and marched off to Mahaica for trial, about (20) twenty of the rioters and plunderers of Belladrum. I was in New Amsterdam yesterday afternoon for two hours, and I heard from good authority that no breach of the public peace had taken place there, and from the precautions taken none was expected, so that public tranquillity is now undisturbed throughout the whole country, of which no doubt you will receive due notice from the authorities.

(signed) *W. J. Sandiford,*
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Honourable William Walker,
&c. &c. &c.

(Extract.)

Georgetown, 19 February 1856.

I HAVE just met Mr. Waith, the manager of La Bonne Intention, East Coast, who told me that the people on the estate, in common with others in the neighbourhood, have turned out, and sacked the Portuguese shops, and that the black people used language to the following effect:

"When we have done with the Portuguese we will attack the whites;" and that they have threatened to sack the manager's house also. He has come into town for arms and ammunition, being apprehensive of an attack upon his house to-night.

Mr. Waith also told me that he rode this morning through about 700 of the people assembled; and states that the Congos are far worse than the Creoles. These facts I think to be so significant that I feel it a duty to communicate them to you at once.

(signed) *Robert Short.*

Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary.

Mahaica, 20 February 1856.
10 o'clock a.m.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I have great apprehensions for the public peace in Mahaica this night. Last night fire-arms were used by a Portuguese named Jose de Costa, in defence of his shop at Suppy Front. An African negro has been shot, and his countrymen are more exasperated than ever. I found it necessary to call in military aid yesterday, but the number of men (eight) was so small, that they made no impression; and I am very sorry to add, that the rural constabulary have apparently espoused this quarrel in their hearts, and act with suspicious forbearance; and, in fact, act only when under the eye of the magistrate. I had 20 prisoners from Victoria locked up in Mahaica gaol, but as there are only four policemen there, and it is impossible

Encl. 6, in No. 1. impossible for this small number to guard the gaol, and be despatched on duty as well, I thought it prudent to let them all out on bail, as there were alarming threats held out of rescuing.

Under this alarming state of things, I have to request that a reinforcement of troops may be sent up immediately, and that I may have the opinion of the Government whether I should be justified in ordering the men to fire, in the event of the rioters proceeding to more extreme means, such as pulling down houses.

I have to apologise for the hurried and hasty despatch, and beg that I may have a reply by the evening's train. It would be expedient that the reinforcement of troops should be stationed partly at Victoria and partly in Mahaica gaol, for the more effectual guarding of the prisoners who may be arrested.

(signed) *Sam. Bean*, S. M.

Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary.

Belfield Lodge,
Wednesday Afternoon, 5 p.m.

I HAVE but time to write a few words, having only this moment returned from Greenfield, Bee Hive, Clonbrock, and the Ann's Grove and Two Friends villages. The destruction of property at all these places has been fearful, and I am sorry to say the feeling of the people anything but friendly. I could only get 12 special constables up there, but I have a fine lot of them at Victoria, where all is quite quiet, and I think likely to remain so. I have sent down nine prisoners for the afternoon train, of whom three are convictions, and six committals. I have brought down with me from up the coast 18 prisoners, and have in all in custody to-night about 32. For these I have made the best arrangements I could at Mr. Alt's place, and I shall commence trying them to-morrow morning at six o'clock. The most of them I purpose committing for trial to the Supreme Court, if the evidence is against them. I have sentenced one man to be flogged. The colonel will doubtless have reported the case to you. I have not time to send you this afternoon a full report of the case, but will do so in the course of to-morrow. I have just had a note from Mr. Drake, the manager of the estate Good Hope (Mr. Jones), telling me that the shop on that estate has been utterly pillaged within the last hour, and asking for aid. I am going up there as soon as the train leaves with some soldiers, and I shall of course swear in as many specials as I can. The mischief is, we are always behind, instead of in advance of the marauders, and only get to the scene of action when the work of destruction is completed. I must apologise for these hasty few lines.

(signed) *James E. Roney.*

His Excellency Governor Wodehouse.

Belfield Lodge, 22 February, 8 a. m.

I AM happy to say all continues perfectly tranquil up here.

At six last evening I received information that the Ann's Grove and Two Friends people were very drunk and disorderly, and talked of coming down to Victoria in the course of the night. I immediately took steps to get early intelligence of any movement on their part, and had the soldiers and about 20 special constables on the alert. The night, however, passed off quietly. I have the names of some of the most disorderly of these villagers, but think it better not to molest them, as nothing resulted from their threats.

Mr. Goodman and Mr. Alt disposed of all the prisoners we had up here yesterday. There are now, however, in the soldiers' lock-up 14 men sent down last night by Mr. Bean, the Mahaica gaol being quite full. These men Mr. Bean writes me he intends trying to-morrow.

Although all is quiet, and I hope will continue so, I think it would be well to leave the soldiers here for a few days longer. They are in excellent quarters (Mr. Alt's), and have every convenience for receiving prisoners.

(signed) *James E. Roney.*

His Excellency, Governor Wodehouse.

Mahaicony, 9 o'clock, p. m., Friday,
22 February 1856.

I ARRIVED here at 4 p. m., with ten soldiers and five policemen. I found the place fearfully disturbed, and the inhabitants in the greatest alarm; I instantly swore in 25 special constables, and with them and the soldiers marched back to the village, about 27½ miles from the public road. I have arrested 24 prisoners, including the ringleaders, and at nine o'clock got back to the station fearfully bitten by mosquitoes. I commence trying the prisoners at six to-morrow, and hope to dispose of them all before night; on Sunday I expect

I expect to get them down, and to leave this place perfectly tranquil. The poor inhabitants are most thankful for the aid sent them, as they expected a fearful scene if we had not come up. The destruction of property, I regret to say, has been very great, and several houses have been partially pulled down. We had great difficulty in apprehending the principal ringleaders, but we have them all but two. I really believe your Excellency sending up here to-day will save bloodshed, as the men spoke openly of attacking the females. The constant cry of the disturbers appears to have been "If the Governor thought we were doing wrong in destroying the Portuguese shops he would have sent up soldiers." Encl. 6, in No. 1.

The report about the Mahaica mob last night appears to have been a fabrication of the policeman; I forget his name on the moment, but I had him reprimanded by inspector Horne, and I think he ought to be further punished. He told the serjeant at Mahaica the same story he told the corporal at Victoria.

I have been obliged to convert the Scotch Church into a guard-house for soldiers and prisoners. It was the only safe and sufficient place in the village; on my way down I shall see Mr. Easton, and explain to him my reasons for doing so.

I shall write again to-morrow afternoon, but meanwhile I am happy to report all tranquil, and that order is restored.

(signed) *James E. Roney.*

His Excellency Governor Wodehouse.

Sir, Mahaicony Toll-house, 21 February 1856.

We beg leave most respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of the circular bearing date February 19th, which came to hand yesterday, at 4 p.m.; also the official "Gazette Extraordinary," and other documents, and, in compliance with his Excellency's commands, the Riot Act was read to the mob. They seemed at the reading of the same inclinable to disperse, but, to our great surprise and regret, about 10 or 11 o'clock they assembled in large numbers and commenced acts of violence on some Portuguese pedlers, when two of the parties were arrested. They then solicited that the parties should be released, and that they would be quiet: thinking this would in some measure appease them and cause them to desist, the request was granted them, but it was of short duration.

In accordance to his Excellency's command, we forthwith appointed constables, and did all we possibly could to protect the properties attacked and secure the peace of the neighbourhood, but all was in vain. The shop at Perth village was broken into last evening, about seven o'clock, after which they came down to Mahaicony village, and five attacks were made on the shops there kept by Portuguese, and we kept them off by persuasive means; when this morning a concourse of them came down armed with cutlasses, bludgeons, &c., and, in defiance of all remonstrances, they would carry into effect their threats of destroying and plundering properties, and are now using threats to take lives and destroy private property.

Being placed in this awful predicament, we therefore consider it necessary for you to request his Excellency to send us up without delay a few more policemen.

(signed) *Pitman Daw*, J. P.
Edwd. Hugh Watson, J. P.

Honourable Wm. Walker,
Government Secretary.

Cuming's Lodge House, 23 February 1856.

Sir, 8 h. 34 m. a.m.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that in no one case has the peace on this estate been broken since the 19th instant.

On the evening of the 19th two shops on Plantation Industry, the neighbouring estate, were forcibly entered, and all the goods made away with: the next morning, some of the ringleaders, four women and two men, were brought before me, and the case having been fully proven, I sentenced them all to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. I am inclined to think the sentence, and my reading his Excellency's proclamation to those assembled, has had the effect of preventing further outbreak. Since then all has remained quiet.

(signed) *Henry Clementson*, J. P.

Honourable Wm. Walker,
Government Secretary.

Encl. 6, in No. 1.

Copy of a Letter from the Honourable *J. E. Roney.*

Belfield Lodge, Saturday Afternoon,
23 February 1856.

My dear Mr. Wodehouse,

I have this moment got here, leaving Mahaicony, Perth Village, and the neighbourhood perfectly tranquil, but, I must add, much terror-stricken. At half-past five this morning there were 54 prisoners in custody. Before two o'clock I had tried 27 of them, being all first-class offenders, whom I picked out, in conjunction with the local justices. I flogged with 39 lashes, 13; with 29, 4: in all, 17. Including six women (their conduct in this quarter was most violent), I sent down 19 prisoners in all, sentenced to six months and hard labour. I had them flogged instantly, as the sentences were pronounced, the halberts being rigged up opposite the principal shop, which was both pillaged and nearly pulled down, and within sight of the Scotch Church, which I was forced to convert into a guard-house and lock-up. The effect upon the people was immediate and most marked, and several applications for mercy were made to me. I accordingly addressed all the prisoners, tried and untried, from the pulpit, my first appearance in such a place; and being satisfied the people were completely subdued by what they had witnessed, I dismissed with a warning caution those untried. I then left, perfectly satisfied my further presence was useless, and the two local justices fully concurring in my opinion. I feel assured, from the information received from trustworthy parties, that if the soldiers had not gone up last afternoon, a fearful scene of pillage and rapine must have ensued. The absence of soldiers I found to be taken as a proof of your countenancing the destruction of the Portuguese shops. Up to the moment the red coats were visible the rioters assembled in large numbers, and openly proclaimed what they intended doing. Afterwards they led us a dance of nearly four miles to apprehend the leader.

I have hired a boat to bring down, this evening, the 19 prisoners, inspector Horne (who behaved admirably throughout), and the ten soldiers I took from Victoria. I have told the latter, after delivering their prisoners to the gaoler, to proceed to barracks, where, doubtless, the colonel will arrange for them.

At Mahaicony and Perth Village, and at Mahaica and here, all is perfectly quiet; and I now firmly believe there is no ground for further apprehension.

The train being signalled, I must conclude. I am for the moment dead beat, but a night's rest will set me all right again.

Hoping your Excellency will approve of my proceedings (I can assure you they were indispensable under the circumstances),

I remain, &c.

His Excellency Governor Wodehouse.

(signed) *James E. Roney.*

District E,
Tuesday Morning, 19 February 1856.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your circular letter of this date, with copies of Ordinance 4, 1856.

A meeting of justices of the peace, and of gentlemen in charge of estates on this coast, has been held to-day at Hague Station, and a number of special constables sworn in, and arrangements made for dividing and placing the district under the immediate inspection of the several justices and managers.

A court has also been sitting during the day, for the trial of offenders who have been concerned in the outrages committed last night.

I regret, however, to add, that the police force in the district is so very small, and that so little dependence can be placed on the special constables selected from the labouring classes, while the coolies, Chinese, and Portuguese are so intimidated, on account of one or two of them having been severely wounded, that I would urgently request either a small body of military or of mounted police may be sent down to the district.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brommell,*
S. M., District E.

The Honourable Wm. Walker,
Government Secretary.

I entirely agree with the above.

(signed) *Stephen R. Butts,* J. P.

Encl. 6, in No. 1.

Pl. Blankenburg, 3 A.M., Tuesday Morning,
Sir, 19 February 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that a serious breach of the peace has taken place in this district during the night, a body of men, apparently from Georgetown, having broken into and gutted nearly every Portuguese shop on the coast.

Such assistance as could be organised has been offered to them, and some 31 to 40 are now in custody at Hague Station, and from the quiet appearance of that part of the district through which I have just passed, I do not anticipate any renewal of the disturbance, at the same time I should be glad of any assistance that could be sent from town.

I propose to swear in as special constables a great number of coolies, and to place them under the immediate direction of their employers, as I find some reluctance on the part of some of the black rural constables to act on this occasion.

The main body of rioters have been joined as they went along by the Estates people.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brommell,*
S. M. in charge of District E.

The Honourable Wm. Walker,
Government Secretary.

My dear Sir, Vergenoegen, Tuesday, 5 A. M.

IT is with much regret that I have to give you a few particulars of a very serious riot that has taken place on the coast during the night.

At about 2 a. m. I was told that a gang of men had broken into the several Portuguese shops along the line of coast, breaking and destroying all the contents; that the rioters had been at the next estate, but had returned to the Zeelugh. I therefore thought that the Portuguese on this estate would have escaped; but at about 3.30 I was awoke by the shouts and noise of a large crowd who passed on to the Portuguese living at the extreme end of the estate. I dressed and followed immediately; but the work of destruction had been almost completed before I reached. I found the working gang to consist of about eight or ten men, who had gutted the shops of all their contents, leaving the road covered. I got spied of the man who declared he was the leader—Daniel; he has worked with me, and I believe comes from the East Coast. I did all I could to convince him of his error, but he would listen to nothing. I then tried if I could get sufficient force to oppose him; the crowd looking on had either an eye to plunder, or were afraid. The rioters shortly left, when coolies, creoles, and children began to carry off everything; for a length of time I opposed them, but the rum had taken effect, and I found it a hopeless task. There were no police present, but I suppose they had been engaged at an earlier part of the night; indeed without a considerable force nothing effective could have been done.

The feeling against the Portuguese appears very strong, and unless something be done here immediately I greatly fear matters may go to a further extent. At the present moment all hands on the estate seem to be drunk.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Hugh M. Greene.*

The Honourable William Walker.

Plantation Vergenoegen,
Sir, 20 February 1856, 9 P. M.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of yesterday's date, with its enclosures.

Yesterday the several justices in this neighbourhood had sworn in as special constables all the managers, overseers, headmen, and a number of the immigrants belonging to their respective estates, a number of whom were placed at each side line and middle walk from 8 p.m. till 4 a.m., so as to have quick communication in the event of a recurrence of the previous night riots; and I am glad to inform you that from the Boerasire Creek to Plantation Philadelphia all passed off quietly. The same measures have been adopted to-night.

I am informed that a number of boats have been plying to-day between Leguan and the Rusby and Good Hope villages, carrying plunder from the former. As little trust can be placed upon the rural and other constables, I think it would only tend to a breach of the peace to recover the property without the aid of a sufficient body of the police force. At the Vergenoegen Station there are only 22 men, whose attendance there is in constant requisition.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hugh M. Greene,* J. P.

The Hon. William Walker,
Government Secretary.

Encl. 6, in No. 1.

Hague Station,
Sir, 9 A.M., Thursday, 21 February.

I BEG leave to acquaint you that, as far as I have received reports, this district has been perfectly quiet during the night, and since yesterday noon.

This morning a party of police and a very numerous body of special constables will be employed in making a thorough search in the villages for stolen property.

I think I may safely say that the persons engaged in the late disturbances are now overawed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Brommell.*

Hague Station,
Sir, 8 A.M., 22 February 1856.

I BEG leave to acquaint you that the large villages on this coast and (so far as I have received reports) the whole of the district continued perfectly quiet last night.

A considerable quantity of stolen property has been recovered and placed in safe keeping.

The ringleader, Daniel Joshua, of Plaisance, crossed over to Leguan, and I have issued a warrant for his apprehension.

Some distress already exists among the Portuguese women and children, many of whom have saved nothing from their houses, and I have had rations served to them from out of the recovered property.

I have, &c.
Hon. William Walker. (signed) *J. Brommell*, S. M.

Hague, Sunday Morning, 7 A. M.,
Sir, 24 February 1856.

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you that, so far as our reports have been received, the entire district continues perfectly quiet up to this hour.

The man Daniel, from the East Coast, who was supposed by Mr. Greene to be a ringleader, has been arrested.

(signed) *J. Brommell,*
Hon. William Walker, S. M. in charge of District E.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Vauxhall, 20 February 1856.

FEARFUL lest my despatch of this day should not have reached you, I repeat it. You must immediately send up here 20 more men, at whatever cost, well armed, with ammunition, or the matter will end seriously; two creoles are shot, one dead, under the Riot Act. Send also provision, for the men have nothing to eat, nor I myself scarcely. I have heard that an attempt to rescue our 100 prisoners will be made to-night. You must have the steamer ordered to come over to-morrow morning, to be at the ferry at four o'clock, to convey all the prisoners; but I cannot move the prisoners hence till the reinforcement arrive.

(signed) *C. G. H. Davis*, J. P.

P. S.—See enclosed letter from Versailles.

To —— *Davis*, Esq., Canal No. 1.

I BEG to inform you that a large number of blacks have congregated aback of Plantation Goed Fortum, destroying the cultivation, and pulling down the houses.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Yearwood.*

Sir, Plantation Vive la Force, 21 February 1856.

No doubt his Excellency the Governor will expect an account of the state of affairs that has come under my immediate notice up in this neighbourhood. On my arrival here on Tuesday evening I found the Portuguese shop plundered of every thing, as well as a plantain farm of six acres destroyed; it is leased of me by the Portuguese shopkeeper. I am sorry to learn many of the Vriesland creoles were very conspicuous on this occasion; and with only one or two exceptions, the whole of the coolies of this estate were participators.

Yesterday I visited Plantation Vriesland, where there was considerable commotion amongst the people. I called up the foremen of the estate and told them that the Governor expected that they would use their influence in dissuading the people against their riotous and unlawful behaviour. I then swore in a large body of special constables, a list of their names herewith forwarded. I proceeded on to La Retraite police station, accompanied by Mr. Pendleton, J. P.; there I learned that at that moment there was great destruction

destruction of property and tumult being carried on in Canal No. 2, but without an armed force it would be useless to send a few policemen and special constables, with staves only, to quell such a host of savages, intoxicated with all kinds of plundered spirits, and bent upon destruction. Encl. 6, in No. 1.

Mr. Pendleton and I then proceeded on towards Vauxhall, where we understood Mr. Davis was holding a court. Knowing that Mr. Davis had armed policemen, I thought he could spare some of them to go up Canal No. 2; however, as neither Mr. Pendleton nor myself had been up Canal No. 1 for a very long time, we (I say providentially) took the La Grange side of the canal, thinking it was the best road; we proceeded on through grass and bush until the back dam of La Grange, when I found it too fatiguing for the horse to go further. Men, women, and children crowded the opposite side the canal, yelling at us in language not agreeable to ear polite. Finding we had to take the horse from the waggon and turn it round, their conduct assumed rather an unpleasant appearance; paddles were called for and brought, and several of the fellows leaped into a batteau, swearing they would knock our brains out in two minutes; over they came just as we got the horse to the waggon again. One of them, more prudent than the rest, said, "No, don't bother with the rascals, let we go up;" meaning, I suppose, to the court at Vauxhall. I did not consider our lives safe until we arrived at the public road bridge over the canal.

I have just received accounts from Strick-en Huvil (opposite the 2d Island) that the people of that neighbourhood have organised themselves into bands of robbers, and that their houses are full of plunder, the property of the unfortunate Portuguese. Mr. Sole La Black, a black gentleman and proprietor up there, has taken the Portuguese under his protection.

I am informed large quantities of the stolen property can be recovered from the villagers beyond here, but considerable force would be required.

I have, &c.

Honourable William Walker, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *R. Henderson*, J. P.

Plantation Ruimveld, 22 February 1856, 5 min. to 2, p.m.

Sir,

I HAVE the satisfaction to communicate to you for his Excellency's information that the people of this estate (blacks and coolies) have behaved much to my satisfaction the whole of this week, and that no attempt has been made on the Portuguese shop on the estate. I have also much pleasure in stating that, with a little timely advice, the Portuguese behaved themselves with admirable forbearance and coolness.

I have, &c.

The Honourable William Walker, Government Secretary.

(signed) *John Ross*, J.P.

Canal No. 1, Vauxhall, 22 February 1856, 8 a.m.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that, since taking charge of this station last evening, every thing has been quiet and peaceable.

One prisoner was brought in during the night for having discharged a gun, and who was immediately identified by one of the police constables as one of a mob who had attempted, on the evening of the 20th, to stop him on the road leading down the canal when on his way to La Retraite with despatches, and who on that occasion fired at him. This morning I have examined a number of houses in this village and in the lands adjoining, and in some have discovered portions of the stolen property buried in the earth; three parties have been arrested, but as yet not tried.

I have sent out parties of special constables in company with the Portuguese to continue the search, with order to arrest all parties in whose possession stolen property is found. I shall, however, be cautious, and not commit more parties than are absolutely necessary.

I am at a loss to know what is best to be done with the Portuguese: last night there were upwards of 150 Portuguese men, women and children at this station, and the houses, and precincts round, are crowded with articles of every description of furniture and food. A great number of these people are farmers, and whose houses were sacked equally with the shopkeepers; they appear to be in a great state of alarm, and I cannot induce any of them to return to their houses. There are also on the opposite side of the canal a large number of Portuguese collected in a house inhabited by the family of a Mr. Tighe, who are in great dread of their being made sufferers for harbouring these unfortunate people: a guard of special constables were sent to them last evening.

I purpose, in the course of the morning, visiting Mr. Bascom's of L'Grang, and consult with him as to the best means of searching for and recovering the stolen property.

I have received Mr. Davis' letter respecting the sending to town the Portuguese, but I will, before doing so, strive to get them to return to their houses, and which I think they might do with great safety.

I have, &c.

The Honourable William Walker, Government Secretary.

(signed) *Christopher Bagot*, J.P.

Encl. 6, in No. 1.

Sir, La Retraite Station, 23 February 1856, 12 Noon.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that last evening I removed the entire police force from the Vauxhall-house to this station, where I found a number of prisoners were awaiting trial. The night in this neighbourhood has passed in great peace, and I have just received the report of a police constable whom I had sent to Canal No. 1, this morning, that everything was quiet there.

I have been engaged this morning hearing and adjudicating cases on this station. Nine parties have been convicted and sentenced, and there are still a large number for trial.

The serjeant-major P. F. has made a tour through Stanley town, Canal No. 2, and brought a number of prisoners: he reports that the villagers are very quiet, and that they appear a good deal alarmed: he was accompanied by two armed police, which I have no doubt has caused the alarm.

Mr. Pendleton, of Belle Vue, has offered his Punt sloop to take any prisoners convicted to town this evening, and if I find it advisable, the police, or at least a portion of them, might be sent down by the same opportunity. I have consulted with Messrs. Henderson and Matheson; they inform me that there are a number of parties in their neighbourhood who can be identified, but that, not having had a sufficient force to guard against rescue, they had not caused their arrest.

They have suggested that a body of police be taken on Monday to Vive La Force, where, as in the vicinity, they might be arrested and tried.

Should there be any order, this tide will suit this afternoon, and I should especially request to be informed as to the sending down of the police this evening, or keeping a portion to go to Mr. Henderson on Monday. If everything remain quiet, and I have got through all the cases here, I think I shall come down with the prisoners, unless his Excellency wishes me to remain.

I have, &c.

The Honourable William Walker, (signed) *Christopher Bagot*, J. P.
Government Secretary.

Sir, Leguan, 19 February 1856.

IN the absence of J. D. Fraser, Esq., special magistrate of the district, the duty has devolved upon us to report to you the following circumstances, for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

Between the hours of six and seven this morning an attack was made on the shop of a Portuguese named Vresun Pereira, at Blenheim, by a party of negroes, apparently strangers to the island. They were joined generally by the labourers of the estates, and in a very short time the whole was completely ransacked; they then proceeded on to the other estates, and, we believe, every Portuguese shop on the island was gutted.

In consequence of the small police force (consisting of one serjeant and two privates), no efficient resistance could be opposed to the depredations of the rioters.

To-night a small body of special constables have been sworn in, in order to render all the assistance possible in case of a renewal of the attack; and we have been led to understand that threats have been made by the rioters of their intention of burning down all the shops in possession of the Portuguese.

Under these circumstances, we are of opinion that a large addition to the present police force is necessary, and have to beg that it be sent down with the least possible delay.

We remain, &c.

(signed) *G. G. Wilson*, J. P.
S. F. Nurse, J. P.

To the Honourable W. Walker,
Government Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Leguan, 19 February 1856,
5 o'clock, p. m.

Sir,

AFTER a very hard day's work in quelling the very violent and disorderly spirit afloat amongst the black population in this island, I think I can venture to guarantee that Leguan is safe, and will remain so. An immense quantity of goods stolen from the various shops of the Portuguese is now collected at the police station. The feeling in Wakenaam has not been so general, I believe. It was tolerably quiet this morning at nine o'clock when I was there.

I have, &c.

The Honourable W. Walker, (signed) *J. D. Fraser*,
Government Secretary. Stipendiary Magistrate.

Encl. 6, in No. 1.

Sir, Wakenaam, 21 February 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt at 12 o'clock yesterday of his Excellency the Governor's commission to act as a magistrate under the provisions of Ordinance No. 4, of 1856.

Since that hour yesterday matters have been, I am sorry to say, in a very disturbed state on this island, and we have reason to apprehend that they will be still worse to-night, for our police and rural constables are quite unable to put down the rioters.

Under these circumstances, I think it my duty to beg that his Excellency will be pleased to send up some assistance immediately, either of a police or military force.

(signed) *Jno. Ross*, J. P.

Honourable William Walker.

Sir, Wakenaam, 21 February 1856.

I AM sorry to be obliged to state for your information that the state of matters on this island is such that I fear we will no longer be able to prevent very serious disturbances. All the Portuguese shops have been already gutted, and threats are uttered that greater damages will be done to-night.

Under these circumstances, I think it my duty to beg that his Excellency would be pleased to send us some assistance immediately, either of a police or military force, for we can place no dependence on our rural constables.

(signed) *John Ross*, J. P.

Hon. William Walker.

P. S.—I have already written this morning, to which I beg to refer.

J. R.

Plantation Friendship, Wakenaam,
Sir, 21 February 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of his Excellency's proclamation, the copy of Ordinance No. 4, and also his Excellency's authorisation to act under it.

I regret to have to inform you that on the night of Tuesday, the 19th instant, three Portuguese shops on plantation Belle Plaine, and one on plantation Sans Souci, were jointly broken into and completely gutted by a large mob, many of whom were, I believe, strangers to the island.

I have to regret that not the least intimation was given to me until early on Wednesday, when I proceeded at once to Belle Plaine, and found the village in a great state of excitement, and in the power of the mob.

Having sworn in a number of special constables, and having obtained the assistance of the police, I apprehended a number of the ringleaders, and removed a quantity of the abstracted property.

Since then, this side (the leeward) of the island, though in a state of great excitement, has been quiet, with the exception of one attempt on Wednesday night, but which we were enabled at once to put down.

By the excellent conduct of the large gang of creoles connected with plantations Friendship and Sarah, I have been enabled (since the first outbreak on Wednesday night) to preserve the peace of this part of the island, and I have little doubt I shall be able to continue to do so.

I have to express my acknowledgments to Serjeant Raffery of the police force (Cupory), for his great activity, and the very great assistance he afforded me in apprehending the rioters and recovering the plundered property.

(signed) *George Bury.*

Hon. William Walker,
&c. &c. &c.

Leguan, 21 February 1856.

THE riots in this island are over for want of fuel. Every shop has been gutted; the destruction of property very great. The same in Wakenaam. Not five of the rioters in Leguan had any other than desire of gain, at the expense of the poor Portuguese; they do not know what excited them, except force of example. Boats containing 10 or 12 people crossed over from the West Coast, commenced the destruction at Blenheim; the creoles, and even coolies, joined them, and every shop has been sacked. I trust that his Excellency will send 20 or 25 soldiers down, particularly during the riots. It is very probable that an attempt to rescue those prisoners under sentence may be made to-night.

(signed) *J. D. Fraser.*

Encl. 6, in No. 1.

Sir, Wakenaam, 22 February 1856.

We have the honour to report for his Excellency's information, that according to our commissions, under Ordinance 4, of 1856, we have, along with Mr. Stipendiary Justice Fraser, held a court this day, and have convicted 23 of the rioters, who go up to town in the schooner "Conservative," under an armed escort. The remainder of the cases are adjourned until Monday next.

The island, we are glad to say, is at this moment tolerably quiet; but yet we have to report that none of the creole labourers have returned to their work; and had it not been for the arrival of the armed force last night, despatched by his Excellency the Governor, we fear, owing to the bad disposition of creoles and kroomen, that bad consequences might have ensued.

We shall retain a portion of the armed force until all the prisoners are sentenced, and the island placed in a perfectly tranquil position.

(signed) *John Ross*, J. P.
George Bury, J. P.

Hon. William Walker.

Sir, Police Station, Wakenaam, 22 February 1856.

I have respectfully to report as follows, for the information of his Excellency the Governor. On arriving yesterday evening, I at once exhibited to Mr. D. Macrae, J. P., and Mr. J. Ross, J. P., the instructions in writing with which I was furnished prior to leaving Georgetown, and in pursuance of their suggestions, I took post at the station with 12 of the special constables selected for this island, while Mr. Jacobs, with 18 others, proceeded first to Plantations Friendship and Bankhall, and towards morning, to Plantation Zelandin, where they still remain. Almost every Portuguese shop has been plundered; but at present a general quiet prevails, and from information received, there is good reason to believe that this has been in a great measure produced by the presenee of an armed force. Having placed the constables under my charge at the disposal of Messrs. Fraser, Ross, Bury, and Macrae, as required by my instructions, I have been desired not to leave the island before to-morrow afternoon, at soonest.

A considerable quantity of the property stolen from the Portuguese has been found in plantain walks and elsewhere; some of it buried in loose soil, and some carefully covered over with cocoa-nut leaves or trash, and several of the ringleaders in the disturbances which have taken place been secured.

(signed) *S. F. Landey*, J. P.

Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary.

Sir, Leguan, 23 February 1856, Saturday Evening.

I have the honour to report that Wakenaam was yesterday evening perfectly quiet, attributable in a measure to the force from Georgetown. I sent up 23 prisoners, convicted, in the schooner "Conservative" to Georgetown. Messrs. Ross and Bury sat with me. Friendship and Bank Hall were protected by Mr. Bury's coolies. Caledonia only partly damaged; the coolies under Mr. Macrae fought well. In Zelandin there was no *émeute*.

Leguan is perfectly orderly, and arrests are being made hourly. I have convicted and sent to town this evening 31 prisoners under charge of Mungo Campbell, jun., esq., and a body of constables. I sit daily about in Leguan and Wakenaam.

(signed) *J. D. Fraser*,
Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary.

Inspector's Office, Essequibo, Tuesday, 4 p. m.,
Sir, 24 February 1856.

I am this moment from Capory gaol, having marched down 51 prisoners (caught yesterday), under an armed guard of 18 men. Things look quiet now, but as the "dark nights" are approaching fast I apprehend trouble. Between Spring Garden and Huist Dineen every shop has been sacked, and between Perseverance and Tay Manor; but between H. Dineen and Perseverance there remain yet unattacked 14 shops, which I have so far managed to protect, aided by Mr. Young's (of Onderneerring) coolies, the Zorye and Golden Fleece coolies.

On Friday I despatched per Dr. Boughton's schooner "Dora" 25 prisoners, to be kept until we were ready to try them. By Tuesday or Wednesday we shall be ready, so please contrive to send them down. The whole road from Sterabisee Bridge to Oner Creek is under our surveillance, and after six o'clock p.m. I permit no human being to pass up or down. My policemen have been fagged severely, and I have felt it my duty to purchase food for them daily since Tuesday, they being every minute in exercise of some sort. Attached is a list of special constables I have been obliged to press into active and constant duty, and also obliged to feed. We have had two forced marches to Capory gaol and back, escorting

escorting prisoners. Mr. S. Jacobs arrived Friday night about 10 p.m. at Suddie, and helped me next day to escort prisoners to Capory gaol, where the pro-sheriff has since detained him; he has 18 volunteers, and has left 12 in Wakenaam, sent by S. F. Landey; but by some mistake Mr. Landey has not sent over provisions for Mr. Jacobs' men, so I have had to supply him, a no small difficulty now. Encl. 6, in No. 1.

In Mr. Carberry's district few shops have been plundered, and the Queen's Town lads seem panic-struck. So many of them having been captured, I think we are safe from invasion below; but I am not at all sure of safety from the upward side Aurora, where there are so many Africans. Rumour tells us that we are to be invaded from Wakenaam; if so, and they be strong, we shall have a tough fight for victory, for I have only a serjeant and eight men, others being at Wakenaam and Leguan sick, &c., who can use the fire-arms, the specials, many of them, being doubtful fellows.

Be so good as to say if I am justified in keeping on the special constables until matters subside; if they are to be paid, and if to be fed at the expense of the colony. I am obliged to take corporal Miller and one more off from Airy Hall, and to run the mails with two men.

The French steamer and men returned this morning. We much regret, all of us, that she left, for some have been heard to chuckle at it. Capory gaol is full nearly to suffocation. On Thursday night our new lock-up was so full, that the fellows stood packed together, and unable to lie down. Lucky for us, the new lock-up was ready in time.

In my last letters, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, I craved help; the appearance, since, of the 18 volunteers has made my special corps pluck up; and if they do not betray us, I think we can fight a goodly number. We captured a band of fellows (25) with cutlasses sharpened like razors, evidently on their way to Perseverance to revenge the blood shed by Bougle the night previous. Some fellows have, to-day, preached; and from various fellows I have heard the same story given as a reason for the outbreak, namely, that "messengers were sent from town to tell them that the Governor wished them to drive the Portuguese out of the country, because they wanted all to be shopkeepers, and none peasants; and to do it the Governor permitted them to sack the shops, but enjoined all to shed no blood." Curious enough, they stuck to this message; and not until Bougle shot a few were cutlasses seen among the assailants in their nocturnal invasions. But who is the man who sent this message? One fellow, a huckster and a coloured man, is said to have offered, in Daniel's Town, to show them how to form squares, and attack and repel every obstructing force. This fellow is or will be stopped. I had, to-day, to stop a Queen's Town commissioner.

This goes by a boat from Cullen, which returns direct; so please send an answer and my squad back.

(signed) *L. G. Tucker*, J. P.,
Inspector of Police.

Employed on active service,	on 21st - - -	34	special constables.
,, ,,	on 22d - - -	38	,,
,, ,,	on 23d - - -	48	,,
,, ,,	on 24th - - -	63	,,

Of which five are sent to town in charge of prisoners.

This evening I purpose retaining only 25, and the five now away, making, in all, 30. The remainder will come every night at six, to answer the roll; and whoever may be required will be added to the 30.

The Inspector-general of Police.

Sir, Queenstown, 21 February 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report that, at about dusk yesterday evening, a mob assembled at Queenstown, which in a few minutes reached to 500 or 600 persons, who proceeded to break open the Portuguese shops in the village. Every one, to the number of 11, have been completely emptied.

The seven policemen at this station and the few special constables I was able to collect, could render very little assistance, although they behaved with the greatest forbearance, having been severely beaten. The mob were mostly armed with heavy sticks; a few of them have been arrested, and are in gaol.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Humphrys*, S. J. P.,
District G.

The Honourable W. Walker,
Government Secretary.

Inspector's Office, Essequibo, Thursday,
Sir, 21 February 1856.

I HAVE no time to report but briefly proceedings in this county.

On Tuesday night a special despatch from Leguan informed me that not a Portuguese shop had escaped plunder to gutting on that island.

I immediately despatched (11 p.m.) Serjeant Raftery and five men to Phillips' rescue, and went off to the pro-sheriff at Sparta, whom I saw at one a.m., and arranged with him

Encl. 6, in No. 1. to secure the co-operation of managers, &c., in his district. I reached home at 4 a. m., and immediately on hearing that every shop between Spring Garden and Huis T. Dieren had been gutted, proceeded upwards to Aurora with two men, all I had available, with the aid of special constables, which I swore in on the way. I succeeded in arresting 30 prisoners, among them two ringleaders, which were duly brought to Suddie and locked up. I then visited all the estates between Aurora and Queenstown, swore in lots of constables, and by six o'clock last night had organised bodies of defence at Sterabisie Bridge, Adventure Village, Suddie, Yorg and Cullen, Oena Bridge; by these measures no attempt was made to resume offence, and up to this time I have not heard of any outbreak lower down.

Mr. Humphrys was actively engaged yesterday afternoon, when I left him, in swearing in special constables.

I had the public road patrolled all night, and shall continue so to do until the storm passes over. Serjeant Raftery returned from Leguan and Wakenaam at 9 p. m. last night, after having captured and secured about 70 prisoners. Serjeant Phillips' little squad were quite helpless at Leguan, and even Thompson's at Wakenaam were ineffectual before the enormous masses.

(signed) *L. G. Tucker,*
Inspector of Police, Essequibo.

R. G. Butts, Esq.

Copy of a Letter from the Inspector of Police on the Arabian Coast.

Sir, Tuesday, 21 February.

Since my letter of yesterday we have had sad work. Last night the whole of Queenstown demolished and gutted, every shop in their turn (11). The special constables sworn in betrayed trust; those that did not aid and abet refused to interfere. Corporal Smith and men got severely thrashed, but many prisoners were captured. At 5 p. m. to-day a body from Queenstown proceeded to Annandale village and destroyed every shop; and into the Cullen Estate and destroyed two shops. Not a rural or special constable would interfere, and the infuriated mob made a clean sweep. They then sacked six shops in front of the estate, and occupied the front road for two hours, sharing the plunder! Getting information that they were 1,000 strong, and armed, I mustered about 150 men, including Oudermeeiney, Zory, and Golden Fleece coolies, and proceeded to Golden Fleece Bridge, there to receive them, as I had heard they intended to come to Suddie to rescue the 30 odd prisoners in our lock-up.

At 8 p. m. they marched into Perseverance Estate to attack a shop on the way to gaol; but Mr. Bougle received them with his coolies, fired into them, repelled them, and captured five prisoners. We rushed to the rescue, but they fled in every direction before us; we followed them up to Una-bridge and captured a great number without shedding any blood. Not liking to pursue them into Queenstown, I halted and retreated to our beat, as I apprehended an attack from Aurora. The story is not yet over. They began in Danieltown yesterday in broad daylight, but the pro-sheriff was prepared, and they captured four ringleaders, which stopped them. I apprehend a renewed attack to-night from the Queenstown fellows, and I fear the result. I shall do all in my power, but have no faith in any black man. Many constables whom I swore in have turned tail. I have organised a body of near 50 men, who are on duty day and night here at Suddie. If I had 20 soldiers or policemen, I would march from one end to the other of the coast and put down the feeling. As yet I have not armed my guard with any but side-arms, but to-night I must prepare for the worst. The seditious threatening language used to my face yesterday in Queenstown, inclines me to believe they intend to be desperate. It is a melancholy fact, that on the Cullen the estates people to a man rose and aided the Queenstown scoundrels. At Zory, Oudermeeiney, Golden Fleece, and Perseverance, the coolies and many creoles stuck to our side.

We are guarding the Sterabisie-bridge as our salient point of defence in that direction. The Aurora village is very large. About 11 last night a large body of men came by water and landed in the lodge village, just as I had withdrawn the best of my men in the Perseverance direction; but a plucky band guarding the lock-up intercepted them, and by good luck captured the most riotous ringleader on the coast; the other fled. This fellow, with an axe, broke every shop door between Spring Garden and H. Dieren, and doubtless he came to surprise us here. At least 25 special constables were looking for him yesterday.

We all hope troops may be sent us to-day. We are worse off than the town, being sc scattered, and the blacks being more numerous in proportion. I consider we should be helped, for God only knows where and when this story will end. As yet few of the rebels have been armed, but last night the Queenstown fellows swore they would come in a body to-night with shovels, cutlasses, and every kind of weapon.

I have not closed an eye or tasted food since Monday night. I am all but done up. My men are terribly fagged.

I am, &c.
(signed) *L. G. Tucker.*

Encl. 6, in No. 1.

COPY of a LETTER from the Inspector of Police on the Arabian Coast.

Sir, Suddie, Friday, 5 p.m.

I HAVE hired the "Ford" to take 25 prisoners to town at once; Capoey gaol is full; my lock-up has 60 odd; the Queenstown people threaten to burn down Capoey gaol to-night, and a rescue of our prisoners is also threatened to-night. If you can, do, for God's sake, send us help. Much blood has already been shed; not a Portuguese shop remains.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *L. G. Tucker.*

Sir, Suddie, Friday, 22 February, 10.

MY lock-up is full to suffocation, and Capoey gaol cannot hold any more; if a rush is made, to meet it we should be in a fix. I have just heard by express, that the Queenstown people are coming up in a mass to attack us by 12. I therefore deem it my duty to send off to town, per steamer, such ringleaders as it is necessary to secure. Please send back without delay the special constables and police sent as a guard. Can't you send us help by the steamer to-night? If we see through to-night well, very few will be able to fag to-morrow. I have just despatched Serjeant Raftery with 17 special constables to Queenstown to bring up the arms, lest the fellows rush and take possession of them. If you can supply me with a revolver you will do me a service; my holster pistols are none of the best.

I am, &c.
(signed) *L. G. Tucker.*

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. *Bishop*, of Plantation "Zorey."

Sir, 22 February, 10 o'clock, a. m.

I AM requested by many hereabouts to draw his Excellency the Governor's attention to the perilous situation we are here in this district for want of protection. I have but time for a few lines, as his Excellency cannot but be aware of the position of matters. After sacking shops by a particularly lawless set from Queenstown, and likewise threatening even Tilbury's store, for two nights myself and people, coolies also, have been upon the roads. Last night they even attacked the buildings at Perseverance, when Mr. Bougle the manager (who fortunately had some fire-arms), beat them off, wounding several. They then threatened to return to-day with reinforcements; thus, not deterred by what occurred last night, we consequently look for a pitched battle, and unfortunately there is not a sufficiency of fire-arms, and that many lives, particularly coolies who remain loyal, must be sacrificed, is but evident. The inspector of police, with all his uninterrupting exertions, is left without sufficient men; nay, refuses to use the few fire-arms he has. I am aware of the position of his Excellency as to spare force; but surely orders should be given to arm what the inspector has, and those of the special constables who could be trusted. There is no proper system of organisation; not even any proclamation by you. Even here, many are under the impression that Her Majesty had sanctioned the blacks' proceedings, "as the Government previous to* of the people, had ordered them in town to shut up their shops, that their goods may be taken." Reports through emissaries, and even ignorant boat captains, fly about, that the black troops refused to act against their fellow blacks. There was no time for a memorial to the Governor for more force and energetic steps, which I was requested to have got signed. If the attempt is made to-day, and the blacks get the upper hand, the sacking of the plantations must follow; they conceiving that the Governor withholds purposely the aid evidently called for. The county of Demerary can generally command assistance, but at this remote wing of the colony, ruin may ensue before assistance can be called for by the inhabitants. Even Berbice has a land communication; we here, but by water.

* So in copy.

I beg you will lose no time in laying this before the Governor. The steamer to-morrow could be got to send aid. Of Mr. Humphrey, we here about, in his upper district, see nothing; at Queenstown he evidenty failed. Luckily, Mr. Tucker is day and night on the alert; an exhibition, however, from his miserable force, rather tending to expose our abandoned and desperate state to the rioters. In haste.

Yours, &c.
The Honourable W. Walker. (signed) *C. Bishop.*

P. S.—Myself and others are compelled to refuse storeage and room for the Portuguese goods from threats used.

Encl. 6, in No. 1.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. *Gullifer*, Plantation La Belle Alliance.

Dear Sir, 22 February.

THE "Eleanor" will get away this afternoon with 37 puncheons and one hogshead of rum, all we have on hand; 16 puncheons and the hhd. belong to the crop of 1855. The coast is in a great state of excitement; all the Portuguese shops at Queenstown were destroyed on Wednesday night, and at Land of Plenty last night. I have just heard that the fellows are busy at Taymontz Manor to-day, and that they intend coming down this way in great force to-night; if they do come, I promise them a warm reception. I swore in all our coolies and Portuguese yesterday as special constables, and we kept possession of the bridge between Richmond and the estate throughout the night, and we shall do the same to-night; similar guards are placed in front of all the estates in this neighbourhood; the coolies are well-disposed, and I am sure we may depend on them. All our black people appear quiet, but I put very little trust in them. After six p. m., we do not allow any one to pass on the public road.

Yours faithfully,

John Jones, Esq. (signed) *Henry Gullifer.*

Cassoney Gaol, 23 February 1856,

Sir, 12 o'clock.

I HAD the honour yesterday of forwarding, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, a very hurried account of the circumstances which had occurred in the lower district up to that time. I have now the gratification of stating that no attempt was made to disturb the public peace last night, and that no further destruction of property has taken place; large bodies of special constables, consisting of coolies and a number of creoles, were stationed at different points, from Cassoney Bridge to Walton Hall, and the demonstration was sufficiently strong to convince those who might have intended to continue the attack against the Portuguese shops, that such an attempt on their part was likely to be signally repulsed.

There have been only two shops in the district plundered, the one in a very isolated position in front of "Land of Plenty." The rural constables who were placed in charge of it seemed to have exerted themselves, but unsuccessfully, in its defence.

The other at Aberdeen, near the public road, where Mr. Prettyjohn, the manager of Colombia, with a small party of coolies, about 16 in number, made a very spirited but ineffectual resistance against a very large body of rioters; he was struck down himself, six coolies badly hurt, and his overseer, Mr. Lewis, badly wounded. A deal of stolen property has been recovered, and numerous arrests made, but I have not time at present to state the particulars.

It is said that we may anticipate an attack this evening, but I think his Excellency may rely on our efforts in the preservation of property being successful.

I beg that I may be authorised to carry all sentences of flogging into effect, otherwise great and unnecessary delay will take place. We have the gaol quite full of prisoners, about 176; and I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding some to Georgetown. I have a guard of 14 armed riflemen at the gaol, and have given the keeper a written order to fire on any person attempting to force it.

It is highly necessary that Mr. Crawford should be called on to complete the gaol palings without delay; it is at present in a very insecure state, in consequence of their being unfinished.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Edward Carbery.*

The Honourable W. Walker,
Government Secretary.

Plantation Golden Fleece,

Sir, 24 February 1856. 5 o'clock p. m.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that on this estate and in the immediate neighbourhood everything goes on most satisfactorily.

The rioters assembled in great force at Plantation Perseverance last Thursday night, about 10½. We mustered too strong, and forced them to retire, making a number of them prisoners; since then the rioters have remained quiet.

I request you will be good enough to inform his Excellency that I have over 200 well-disposed black and coolie labourers under my command, ready and willing to assist me in putting a stop to such disgraceful disturbances.

(signed) *J. H. Fowler*, J. P.

Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary.

Enclosure 7, in No. 1.

No. 5.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1856. Encl. 7, in No. 1.

[Court of Policy.]

An Ordinance to extend the Provisions of Ordinance No. 4, of the Year 1856, and for other Purposes.

Ordinance enacted by his Excellency *Philip Edmund Wodehouse*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., by and with the Advice and Consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

P. E. Wodehouse.

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting! be it known:—

Whereas by Ordinance No. 4, of the year 1856, intituled "An Ordinance to make provision for more effectually Repressing Disturbances and Attempts to Commit Breaches of the Peace," it is enacted that "no sentence of flogging passed under the provisions of the same shall be carried into execution unless confirmed by the Governor;" and it is necessary for the repression of existing disturbances that the said sentences should, in some cases, be carried into execution without the delay incident to a reference to the Governor: Be it therefore enacted, by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, by and with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:— Preamble.

1. Any magistrate thereto specially authorised in writing by the Governor may cause any sentence of flogging passed under the provisions of Ordinance No. 4, of 1856, to be carried into execution, notwithstanding that the same may not have been previously confirmed by the Governor, anything in the said Ordnance No. 4, of 1856, to the contrary notwithstanding. Magistrates authorised to carry out sentences of flogging immediately in certain cases.

2. The word "male," in the second Regulation under chapter 2 of section xiii, of Ordinance 13, of the year 1848, is hereby expunged. The word "male," in Ordinance 13, of 1848, s. 13, c. 2, Reg. 2, repealed.

3. So much of the third Regulation of said chapter, section, and Ordinance, as prohibits the employment of female prisoners beyond the walls of the prisons, is hereby repealed. Part of Reg. 3 of said chapter, section, and Ordinance, repealed.

4. This Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect immediately on the passing and publication thereof. Ordinance, when to take effect.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at an Extraordinary Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, city of Georgetown, Demerara, this 21st day of February 1856, and published on the same day.

(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

By command of the Court,

(signed) *William Walker*, Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Walker*, Secretary.

Enclosure 8, in No. 1.

No. 6.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1856. Encl. 8, in No. 1.

[Court of Policy.]

An Ordinance to provide for the Re-embodiment of the Colonial Militia.

Ordinance enacted by his Excellency *Philip Edmund Wodehouse*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c., by and with the Advice and Consent of the Honourable the Court of Policy of said Colony.

P. E. Wodehouse.

To all to whom these Presents do, may, or shall come, Greeting! be it known:—

Whereas it is expedient that the militia of this colony should be forthwith re-embodied and called out into active service, in such numbers and for such districts as the Governor shall think fit to direct: Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor of British Guiana, with the advice and consent of the Court of Policy thereof, as follows:— Preamble.

Qualification to serve in the militia.

1. Every male inhabitant of this colony between the ages of 18 and 50 years, possessing any of the qualifications hereinafter mentioned, shall be bound and liable to serve in the militia of his district when and so soon as the same shall be called out by order of his Excellency the Governor, that is to say :—

Firstly—The possession, under a title by grant from the Crown, transport, letters of decree, inheritance *ab intestato, vel ex testamento,* devise, or marriage, of not less than three acres of land actually and *bonâ fide* under cultivation, or of premises of the value of five hundred dollars.

Secondly—The possession, under any title as aforesaid, of a house, or of a house and any portion of land, of the rental or value of not less than 96 dollars per annum.

Thirdly—The occupation or tenancy of six acres of land actually and *bonâ fide* under cultivation, secured by lease, or any document in writing, for three years or upwards.

Fourthly—The occupation or tenancy of any house, or of a house and any portion of land of the rental or value of 192 dollars per annum.

Fifthly—The possession or enjoyment of an income or salary of not less than 240 dollars per annum, the amount of which to be proved by the oath of the party, if required, or in any other manner which may be prescribed by law.

Where premises jointly owned, each joint owner liable to serve in certain cases.

2. Where any land, or house, or house and premises, in any county, city, or town shall be jointly owned or occupied by more persons than one as owners or tenants, each of such joint owners or tenants shall be bound and liable to serve in the militia as aforesaid, in respect of the land, house, or house and premises so jointly owned or occupied, in case the value of such land, house, or house and premises, shall be of an amount which, when divided by the number of such owners or tenants, shall give a qualification for each and every such owner or tenant, but not otherwise.

Persons liable to serve in respect of premises owned or occupied during the previous six months.

3. The premises in respect of which any person shall be liable to serve as aforesaid, shall not be required to be the same premises, but may be different premises owned or occupied in immediate succession by such person during six months next previous to the day of his being liable to serve as aforesaid.

When the Governor shall call out the militia of any district, the militia regulations to be revived.

4. When and so soon as the Governor shall by proclamation call out the militia of any district, all the militia ordinances, rules, and regulations in force at the time of the proclamation of his Excellency Henry Light, esq., of the 22d January 1839, suspending and terminating for the then present, and until further orders, all assemblies for parade or other militia duties whatsoever, save and except such duties as were then required to be performed for the service of the fire engines in the respective towns of Georgetown and New Amsterdam, shall be revived, take effect, and come into full force and operation, save and except in so far as the said ordinances, rules, and regulations, are modified or altered by this present ordinance.

When the Governor shall call out the militia of any district, all the persons liable to serve must enrol themselves.

5. When and so soon as the Governor shall by proclamation call out the militia of any district, all persons liable to serve in the militia of such district are required to enrol themselves within the period of eight days from the publication of such proclamation, under a penalty of 50 dollars; and any person so neglecting to enrol himself shall, besides such penalty, be subject to all such fines and penalties as may be enacted in that behalf in the aforesaid militia ordinances, rules, and regulations, or which may be hereafter enacted in that behalf, in the same manner as if he had been actually enrolled.

Fines and penalties may be sued for under Ordinance No. 30, of 1850.

6. All fines and penalties under this Ordinance shall and may be summarily sued for and recovered in manner and form provided by Ordinance No. 30, of the year 1850, and the same fines when recovered shall be paid to Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, for the use of the colony and in support of the Government thereof.

The Governor may exempt persons from service.

7. It shall be lawful for the Governor to exempt from service any individual liable to serve, or to order that any such individual shall be struck off the strength of the militia.

Volunteer corps may be raised under the Governor's sanction.

8. Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed to hinder or prevent any volunteer corps being raised in this colony by such persons or person, and in such numbers and under such arrangements as his Excellency the Governor shall think proper.

When Ordinance to take effect.

9. This Ordinance shall come into operation and take effect on and after the publication thereof.

And that no ignorance may be pretended of this our Ordinance, these presents shall be printed and published in the customary manner.

Thus done and enacted at our Extraordinary Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, this 21st day of February 1856, and published on the same day.

(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

By command of the Court,

(signed) *William Walker,*
Government Secretary.

(True copy.)

(signed) *W. Walker,* Secretary.

Enclosure 9, in No. 1.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Policy of the Colony of British Guiana, at its Extraordinary Assembly, held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, Thursday, 21st February 1856. Encl. 9, in No. 1.

(After Prayers.)

HIS Excellency the Governor then submits for the opinion of the Court the question as to sending to Barbadoes for additional troops.

And the Court, delivering their opinion seriatim, are unanimously of opinion that the "Tyne" should be despatched to Barbadoes, with a requisition for as many troops as she can bring, to the extent of 200, and to be partly white troops, if possible; also, as many light percussion muskets with suitable ammunition as can be spared, to the number of 300.

His Excellency then intimates that an opportunity offers for communicating with Admiral Fanshawe at Trinidad, and the Court advise his Excellency to request the presence of a man-of-war steamer in the river for a few days.

(True extract.)

(signed) *W. Walker*, Secretary.

Enclosure 10, in No. 1.

Sir, Georgetown, 23 February 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report as follows upon Ordinance No. 4 of the year 1856, intituled, "An Ordinance to make provision for more effectually repressing disturbances and attempts to commit breaches of the peace." Encl. 10, in No. 1.

This ordinance was passed at the first commencement in Georgetown of the disturbances which have since spread throughout the colony, and was enacted with the view of putting an immediate stop to them by prompt and vigorous measures. As the movement soon became general, and, in fact, turned out to be a rising of the black population upon the Portuguese shopkeepers, the provisions of the ordinance were next day extended by his Excellency's proclamation, in pursuance of a clause in that behalf contained in the Act, to all parts of the colony. I feel convinced that nothing but the summary and energetic steps taken could have prevented the rioters from proceeding to alarming extremities.

The first section of the ordinance imposes a punishment by way of fine of 100 dollars, or imprisonment with hard labour for any period not exceeding six months, or flogging, not exceeding 39 lashes, or any two of such punishments, upon any person, within Georgetown or its suburbs, convicted of assaulting any one not of the same race as himself, or of forcibly making his way into any shop, store, or dwelling-house, or of throwing stones or other missiles at the same, or of carrying arms or weapons in public, or of inciting parties to perpetrate any of the aforesaid acts or to commit a breach of the peace. The object of this section was to provide a summary punishment for the rioters, or those aiding and abetting them, and already many have been tried and convicted under its provisions with the most salutary effects.

The second section provides a punishment by way of penalty not exceeding 50 dollars, or imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three months, where persons to the number of five or more shall be assembled together in a disorderly manner and shall refuse to disperse when duly ordered, or where any person shall destroy or deface any placard duly published and signed by competent authority. The operation of this section has been very useful in putting down the excited crowds which were to be met with at every corner, and which contained the elements of fresh riots, and also in preventing daring individuals from tearing down the proclamations and other Government notices posted throughout the city.

The third section enacts that no sentence of flogging shall be carried out until confirmed by the Governor, to whom a full report of the case is to be made. This has been to some extent altered by Ordinance No. 5, of 1856, as will appear by my report upon that Act.

The fourth section imposes a punishment by way of penalty not exceeding 50 dollars, or imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three months, upon parties refusing to assist the civil power when duly called upon in certain cases.

By the fifth section prosecutions under the ordinance may be instituted before the police magistrate or any other magistrate authorised by the Governor.

The sixth section provides that in case of a second offence under the ordinance, the accused party shall be triable before the Supreme Criminal Court, and be liable on conviction to transportation not exceeding seven years, or imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three years.

The seventh section saves the right of the Attorney-general to prosecute offenders before the Supreme Criminal Court, should he so think fit, instead of their being summarily convicted under the ordinance, and I have already given instructions that in the most serious cases depositions should be taken and the parties referred for trial to the Supreme Criminal Court.

The eighth section authorises the Governor to extend by proclamation the provisions of the ordinance to any part of the colony, and, as already stated, his Excellency, in conse-

Encl. 10, in No. 1. quence of the general rising throughout the colony, issued his proclamation the next day, extending the ordinance to all parts of the colony.

I have now gone through the several provisions of this Act, and am perfectly convinced that the summary jurisdiction thereby established was absolutely required, in order to quell the disturbances which have lately disgraced this colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Lucie Smith,*
Acting Attorney-general.

To the Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 11, in No. 1.

Sir, Georgetown, 23 February 1856.

Encl. 11, in No. 1. I HAVE the honour to report as follows upon Ordinance No. 5, of the year 1856, intituled, "An Ordinance to extend the Provisions of Ordinance No. 4, of the Year 1856, and for other Purposes."

The first section authorises any magistrate specially authorised in writing by the Governor to carry into execution any sentence of flogging, without waiting for his Excellency's confirmation under Ordinance No. 4, of 1856. Nothing but the most prompt and decisive measures could have sufficed to intimidate the rioters, and to convince them that the civil power was quite strong enough at once to repress crime and to restore order. Accordingly, a few magistrates, specially selected and armed with authority under this section, immediately proceeded to put sentences of flogging into force in some of the most disturbed districts of the colony. Had they been obliged to send reports from the country into town before carrying their sentences into execution, much valuable time would have been lost; but by this provision some of the guilty parties have been tried, convicted, and flogged in the sight of whole villages; and so speedy a retribution upon crime has, I am certain, prevented worse disorders and contributed to the saving of human life.

The second section expunges the word "male" from regulation 2 of chapter 2 of section 13 of Ordinance No. 13, of 1848; and the third section repeals so much of the third regulation as prohibits the employment of female prisoners beyond the prison walls. By the Gaol Regulations in the Ordinance of 1848, only male prisoners sentenced to hard labour could be employed outside a prison; but by the alterations herein introduced the female rioters, who are very numerous, and whose conduct has been just as bad as that of the men, have been sent to work outside the gaol, under such arrangements as will ensure their being kept quite separate and distinct from the male gangs.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Lucie Smith,*
Acting Attorney-general.

To the Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 12, in No. 1.

Sir, Georgetown, 23 February 1856.

Encl. 12, in No. 1. I HAVE the honour to report as follows upon Ordinance No. 6, of the year 1856, intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the Re-embodiment of the Colonial Militia."

By Her Majesty's Royal Order in Council of the 29th November 1838, it was directed, that it should not be lawful for any corps of militia in the colony to assemble, except in obedience to orders to be from time to time for that purpose made by the officer for the time being administering the Government of said colony, who was also thereby empowered to disband the militia, or to terminate any meeting thereof. In pursuance of this Order in Council, Governor Light, by his proclamation of the 22d January 1839, suspended and terminated for the then present, and until further orders, all assemblies for parade or other militia duties, save and except such duties as were then required to be performed for the service of the fire-engines in Georgetown and New Amsterdam. The present disturbed state of the colony renders it expedient that provision should be made for the re-embodiment of the militia, to be called out when required, and accordingly the present Ordinance has been passed.

The first section fixes the qualification, which is founded on property or income, as it would be dangerous to entrust the use of fire-arms to persons indiscriminately throughout the colony. The qualification has been principally taken from the Franchise Act, but the quantum of income has been lowered to 240 dollars per annum, so as to secure the services of respectable master tradesmen, mechanics, clerks, and overseers.

The second section provides that where any land or premises shall be jointly owned or occupied, each joint owner or tenant shall be liable to serve, in case the value of such land or premises when divided amongst the joint owners or tenants shall give a qualification for each.

The third section enacts, that the premises in respect of which any person shall be liable to

to serve may be different premises owned or occupied by such person in immediate succession for the previous six months. Encl. 12, in No. 1.

The fourth section provides, that so soon as the Governor shall by proclamation call out the militia of any district, all the militia ordinances, rules, and regulations in force at the time of Governor Light's proclamation shall be revived, save in so far as they are modified or altered by the present Act. These militia regulations are principally contained in Ordinance No. 116 of the year 1824, as confirmed by His late Majesty's Royal Order in Council of the 14th August 1824. I have not been able to procure copies of the Ordinance and Order in Council to attach to this Report, but hope to be able to submit them by the next mail.

The fifth section enacts, that so soon as the Governor shall by his proclamation call out the militia of any district, all persons liable to serve in such district shall be bound to enrol themselves under a penalty of 50 dollars, besides being liable to fines under the militia regulations, in the same manner as if they had been actually enrolled.

The sixth section provides that penalties under this Ordinance may be recovered in a summary manner under Ordinance 30 of the year 1850, and they are appropriated to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in support of the government of the colony, in pursuance of the instructions contained in the Right Honourable the Secretary of State's recent despatch on the subject.

The seventh section empowers the Governor to exempt from service any person liable to serve, or to order that any person shall be struck off the strength of the militia. It is very desirable, in the present circumstances of the colony, that the Governor should have the power of at once striking dangerous persons off the militia lists, without being called upon to give his reasons.

The eighth section provides for volunteer corps being raised under the Governor's sanction.

Simultaneously with this Ordinance appeared a proclamation of his Excellency, rescinding Governor Light's proclamation of the 22d January 1839, and therefore, as soon as the Governor shall, by a further proclamation, call out the militia of any district, the provisions of this Ordinance will immediately attach to such district.

I have, &c.

To the Honourable W. Walker, Government Secretary.

(signed) *J. Lucie Smith*, Acting Attorney-General.

Enclosure 13, in No. 1.

EXTRACTS from the Official Gazette of British Guiana, dated Georgetown, Saturday, 23 February 1856. Encl. 13, in No. 1.

No. 4.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1856.

AN ORDINANCE to make Provision for more effectually repressing Disturbances and Attempts to commit Breaches of the Peace.

(For continuation of Ordinance, *see* page 8.)

PROCLAMATION

British Guiana. (L.S.) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

By his Excellency *Philip Edmund Wodehouse*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by Ordinance No. 4 of the year 1856, it is amongst other things provided, that his Excellency the Governor, if he shall think fit, at any time during the continuance of said Ordinance, to extend its provisions, by proclamation, to any other part of the colony:

And whereas it is necessary to extend the provisions of said Ordinance to the village of Albert Town:

I do hereby extend the provisions of said Ordinance to the said village of Albert Town, in as full and effectual a manner as if it were specially named in the Ordinance.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the Guiana Public Buildings in Georgetown, Demerara, this 18th day of February 1856, and in the 19th year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *William Walker*, Government Secretary.

Encl. 13, in No. 1.

PROCLAMATION

British Guiana. (L. S.) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

By his Excellency *Philip Edmund Wodehouse*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by the Ordinance No. 4 of 1856, entitled, "An Ordinance to make Provision for more effectually repressing Disturbances and Attempts to commit Breaches of the Peace," the Governor is authorised to extend the provisions of the said Ordinance to any part of the colony other than the city of Georgetown:

Now, therefore, I, the said Governor, do hereby extend the provisions of the said Ordinance to all villages and estates on the east bank of the River Demerara, as far as and inclusive of the Craig Village.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the Guiana Public Buildings in Georgetown, Demerara, this 18th day of February 1856, and in the 19th year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *William Walker*,
Government Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

British Guiana. (L. S.) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

By his Excellency *Philip Edmund Wodehouse*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS by the Ordinance No. 4 of 1856, intituled, "An Ordinance to make Provision for more effectually repressing Disturbances and Attempts to commit Breaches of the Peace," it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor to extend the provisions of the said Ordinance to any part of the colony: And whereas it has come to my knowledge that disturbances have taken place in various parts thereof:

Now therefore I, the said Governor, do hereby extend the provisions of the said Ordinance to all parts of the colony of British Guiana.

Given under my hand and seal at Georgetown, this 19th day of February 1856, and in the 19th year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *William Walker*,
Government Secretary.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara,
19 February 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any party guilty of participating in the attacks on Portuguese shops, or to the recovery of the articles stolen therefrom, will be liberally rewarded.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *William Walker*,
Government Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

British Guiana. (L. S.) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

By his Excellency *Philip Edmund Wodehouse*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS the peace and good order of the city of Georgetown, and various other parts of the colony, have been, and still are, grievously disturbed by lawless and evil-disposed individuals, and it is necessary to suppress such disorders:

I do

I do hereby, in Her Majesty's name, call upon all householders and well-disposed persons to enrol themselves without delay as special constables, and to present themselves to any magistrate for the purpose of being duly sworn in. Encl. 13, in No. 1.

And I do further, in Her Majesty's name, call upon and require all keepers of licensed retail liquor stores and others dealing in spirituous or fermented liquors, to abstain from vending the same during the continuance of the present disorders.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the Guiana Public Buildings in Georgetown, Demerara, this 19th day of February 1856, and in the 19th year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *William Walker*,
Government Secretary.

PROCLAMATION

British Guiana. (L. S.) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

By his Excellency *Philip Edmund Wodehouse*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS serious riots have taken place, and are still in progress, in the city of Georgetown, and in other parts of the colony: And whereas many shops and dwelling-houses have been unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously broken open and plundered; a reward of 250 dollars is, therefore, hereby offered to any person or persons who shall first give such information as shall lead to the conviction of a ringleader; and of 50 dollars for the conviction of any other person who may have been, or may hereafter be, actually concerned in the commission of the offences hereinbefore mentioned.

Given under my hand and seal at Georgetown, this 19th day of February 1856, and in the 19th year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

By his Excellency's command,
(signed) *William Walker*,
Government Secretary.

No. 5.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1856.

AN ORDINANCE to extend the Provisions of Ordinance No. 4 of the Year 1856, and for other Purposes.

(For continuation of Ordinance, *see* page 25.)

A PROCLAMATION

British Guiana. (L. S.) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

By his Excellency *Philip Edmund Wodehouse*, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Colony of British Guiana, Vice-Admiral and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

IN pursuance of the powers and authority vested in me by Her Majesty's Royal Order in Council of the 29th November 1838, I do hereby rescind and repeal the proclamation of Henry Light, esq., late Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the colony of British Guiana, of the 22d January 1839, suspending and terminating for the then present, and until further orders, all assemblies for parade or other militia duties of any kind whatever, save and except such duties as were required to be performed for the service of the fire-engines in the respective towns of Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the Guiana Buildings, in Georgetown, Demerara, this 21st day of February 1856, and in the 19th year of Her Majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

By his Excellency's Command,
(signed) *William Walker*,
Government Secretary.

Encl. 13, in No. 1.

No. 6.—BRITISH GUIANA.—1856.

An Ordinance to provide for the Re-embodiment of the Colonial Militia.

For continuation of Ordinance, *see* page 25.)

Government Notice.

Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara,
21 February 1856.

The magistrates throughout the colony are particularly requested to transmit to this department frequent reports, however brief, of the state of their respective districts. Such reports to be dated, with the hour at which they are written and despatched.

The magistrates are also authorised to offer a free pardon to any person who may been concerned in the riots, not being guilty of any capital offence, who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of any actual ringleader.

The magistrates are particularly requested to forward, as early as possible, to the police station, Brickdam, all depositions and other documents connected with cases arising out of riots; and to apprise the Inspector-general when the witnesses, in cases where the parties are not already sentenced, will attend.

The attention of the magistrates is particularly requested to the necessity of noticing, for the information of the Government, the good or ill behaviour of the rural constabulary, as well as of others whose duty it is to assist in the preservation of the public peace.

By his Excellency's command,

(signed) *Wm. Walker*,
Government Secretary.

Government Notice.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace in and for this colony:

Henry Murray, esq.	Thomas Yearwood, esq.
Frederick A. R. Winter, esq.	A. V. Colvin, esq.
Christopher Bagot, esq.	John T. Manifold, esq.
John M'Allaster, esq.	and
Stephen R. Butts, esq.	Joseph T. Gilbert, esq.

Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara,
21 February 1856.

By command,
(signed) *William Walker*,
Government Secretary.

Government Notice.

Whereas it has come to the knowledge of the Government that meetings and assemblages of people have of late taken place on the streets of Georgetown, and that addresses have been delivered to the said meetings and assemblages calculated to give reasonable grounds of offence to a large portion of the population, and, consequently, to endanger the public peace.

All persons are, therefore, hereby warned not to attend at any such unlawful meeting or assembly, as by so doing they will render themselves liable to be prosecuted according to law.

Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara,
15 February 1856.

By command of his Excellency the Governor,

(signed) *William Walker*,
Government Secretary.

Encl. 13, in No. 1.

NOTICE.

THE following regulations for the guidance of special constables of the city of Georgetown, is published for general information:

At a meeting convened by his worship John Morison, mayor of Georgetown, at 12 o'clock noon, 21st February 1856, at the room of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society, for the purpose of making definitive arrangements relative to special constables in their respective wards in the city of Georgetown.

His Worship the Mayor in the Chair.

It was resolved, first, that the night be divided into two watches, viz.—

1st Watch—From 7 to 12.
2d Watch—From 12 to 5.

That each special constable shall have the number of the ward in which he resides on a badge placed on the breast or arm.

That the captains already appointed shall continue to act as the heads of their respective wards or districts, as follows, viz.—

No. 1 Ward, Kingston.—Frederick Winter.
No. 2 Ward, North Cumingsburg, West Ward.—John M'Allaster.
Nos. 3 and 5, North Cumingsburg, East, and South Cumingsburg, East.—Christopher Bagot.
No. 4 Ward, South Cumingsburg, West.—Robert Wight Imlach.
No. 6 Ward, Robb's Town.—Henry Murray.
No. 7 Ward, Columbia and Lacytown.—Alfred Beckwith.
Nos. 8 and 9 Wards, Newtown and Stabroek.—William Knox.
No. 10 Ward, Werk-en-Rust.—O. A. Gilbert.
No. 11 Ward, Old and New Charlestown.—William Hayley.

RENDEZVOUS.

No. 1.—Mr. Winter's House, seven o'clock, p. m.
No. 2.—Mr. M'Allaster, New Market, Cumingsburg.
Nos. 3 and 5.—Mr. Bagot, Christ Church School-house.
No. 4.—Mr. Imlach's House.
No. 6.—Mr. Murray, Royal Agricultural and Commercial Rooms.
No. 7.—Mr. Beckwith, - - - - ditto.
Nos. 8 and 9.—Mr. Knox, Guard-house,
No. 10.—Mr. Gilbert's House.
No. 11.—Mr. Hayley, St. Philip's Church.

Mr. M'Allaster moved, Mr. Winter seconded—That captains in each ward be empowered to call upon persons resident to serve as constables, if required, in their respective wards.

Rendezvous of Mounted Constables at the Guard-house.

Georgetown, 21 February 1856. (signed) *John Morison*, Mayor.

— No. 2. —

(No. 17.)

No. 2.
Governor Wodehouse to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.
26 Feb. 1856.

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor *Wodehouse* to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere.*

Government House, Georgetown,
26 February 1856.
(Received 20 March 1856.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 56, 1 April 1856, p. 87.)

As the packet has just arrived, and leaves again this afternoon, I have only time to state that the reports received during the last two days all concur in representing the riots as arrested, and the rioters as fairly overawed.

I have already commenced making arrangements for the discharge of many of the least guilty of the rioters, upon such terms as will, I hope, keep them in subordination and good order for some time to come at least; and have also ordered an inquiry to be commenced at once into the actual amount of loss sustained by the Portuguese, who have been assured that reasonable compensation will be made to them.

No. 2.
Governor Wodehouse to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.
26 Feb. 1856.

Reinforcements have arrived from Barbados, and we may hope that no further outbreak will take place.

By the next mail I shall submit a detailed report of the proceedings of the Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Governor Wodehouse to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.
10 March 1856.

(No. 25.)

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor *Wodehouse* to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere.*

Government House, Georgetown.
10 March 1856.
(Received 1 April 1856.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 57, 1 April, p. 88.)

Enclosure 1, p. 38.

It is not without much satisfaction that I find myself enabled to inform you that no fresh outbreak has taken place since my despatches of the 24th and the 26th ultimo were closed; but that, on the contrary, as will be seen from the further series of reports herewith enclosed, we have been enabled gradually to bring about the restoration of tranquillity, and partially to revive confidence; although there can be no doubt of the existence in the minds of a large proportion of the population of feelings of irritation and deep mortification at their recent discomfiture, and at the annoyances to which their own misconduct has unavoidably subjected them.

I trust, however, that by the adoption of proper precautions, and the judicious distribution of the force now at our disposal, we shall be able effectually to check further disturbance, and bring the country into an orderly condition. So far indeed am I satisfied with the progress already made in that direction, that I have published a notice requesting the magistrates to return to me the special authorities issued to them under the Ordinances No. 4 and No. 5, of 1856, and have thereby prevented the further exercise of the extended jurisdiction conferred upon them by those enactments.

2. In my despatch of the 24th ultimo, I mentioned that we had determined on sending to Barbados for reinforcements; and immediately on their arrival, to the number of about 200 men of the 1st West India Regiment, half of them were at once despatched to Berbice, for the relief of the detachment of the 2d West India Regiment, in the Dutch war steamer "Curacoa," which had been most obligingly placed at our disposal by the Governor of Surinam, as soon as he received intelligence of the outbreak. The commanders of both the French and Dutch ships of war evinced the utmost readiness to render any assistance in their power; and some of the crew of the former were landed on the Western Coast, and took part in the suppression of the riots. There can be no doubt of the beneficial effect of the sudden appearance in different parts of these unlooked for auxiliaries; and I sincerely hope that the rapidity with which this most general rising was suppressed, will have the effect of deterring the disaffected from making similar attempts for some time to come.

One measure, viz., the infliction of corporal punishment, a very few hours after the commission of the offence, and on the spot, was without doubt of the greatest use in arresting the riots. And as I know the jealousy with which it is regarded in England, I shall here mention that it was very sparingly inflicted, and only on a very few of the most outrageous in each locality. Here, in Georgetown, only two were publicly flogged, and eight more in the gaol. Of those flogged at the out-stations I cannot now give you the precise number, but will endeavour to do so by the next mail. A very large number of prisoners are still under sentences of that nature, but in very few instances shall I have them carried into effect; and I must plainly state, that at the commencement, the choice lay between having recourse to this punishment or the almost certain alternative of our being compelled to order the troops to fire upon the rioters, of whom great numbers were women.

3. I informed you in my despatch of the 24th ultimo that large batches of prisoners were being brought in from every part of the country; and they shortly accumulated to such an extent as to render the question of their disposal a matter for much consideration. Scarcely one could be supposed to

be

No. 3.
Governor Wodehouse to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.
10 March 1856.

be innocent, while the actual punishment of such a mass was virtually out of the question.

Under these circumstances I determined, without previous consultation with any person, to adopt a plan which may perhaps at home be regarded at first as a very extraordinary one, but which I honestly believe to be calculated to prove beneficial not only to the colony, but to the offenders themselves.

You will be good enough to bear in mind that the great causes of all crime and vice here, are idleness and habits of self-indulgence of the lowest order. There is not, in my opinion, so much positive desire to do evil, as there is a spirit of disorder and an absence of all moral apprehension of a necessity for doing good. Actuated by these considerations, therefore, I determined upon offering to all but the leading offenders a conditional pardon, of which I enclose a form, upon the following terms, viz., that they shall, for a term fixed, reside in places to be named by me, and shall conduct themselves in an orderly manner, and shall perform regularly six tasks; or if employed by the week, shall work five days, for the usual rate of wages, with employers to be named by me.

Enclosure 2, p. 53.

The periods of employment fixed by these conditional pardons have been rated as follows:

For sentences of one month	- - - -	6 months.
For - ditto	of two or three months - -	12 „
For - ditto	of four months - - -	15 „
For - ditto	of six months - - - -	18 „
For - ditto	of 39 lashes - - - -	12 „

Upon these terms I have up to this time ordered the release of no less than 516 prisoners, in the following proportions, viz.—

For 6 months - - - - - - -	157
For 12 months - - - - - - -	176
For 15 months - - - - - - -	66
For 18 months - - - - - - -	117
Total - - -	516

4. Of these people, not one has been released without the fullest explanation from myself personally, of the nature of the engagement they were about to enter into, of the consequences of breaking it, and of their perfect freedom of choice between accepting my offer and undergoing their sentences. Of the whole number, only two declined; one said that he would work out his sentence; the other, that he had rather be flogged, which, however, he has not yet been.

5. Of course it became necessary for me, before this plan could be carried into effect, to obtain the assent of the proprietors and others concerned in the management of the estates; and this, after some explanation, was universally given. They have not refused to receive more than six or eight notorious rascals well known in their own neighbourhood.

Enclosure 3, p. 53.

I ought here to mention that the proprietors were probably much encouraged to take this course by their knowledge of the conduct of the convicts who, during the last 12 months, have been released by me from the penal settlement on tickets of leave. These men have, with one exception, uniformly behaved well since their release; and upon one estate, on which there are several of them, they, acting as a body, saved a Portuguese shop from the rioters. The fact is, that a negro requires to be under a necessity to do right; as long as that necessity exists, he not only obeys, but appears to have no wish to avoid. Remove the necessity, and the spirit of license comes into operation at once.

6. I have been thus particular in explaining the nature of this arrangement, because I am aware of the risk in all such cases of misconstruction. The responsibility for its adoption and execution rests with me. If it be held to be too lenient, my reply is, that it will at least have the merit, if successful, of rendering a considerable number of disorderly characters peaceable and industrious members of society for some time to come, instead of turning them back to their old habits after the expiration of their short sentences of imprisonment. If, on the other hand, it be asserted that they will be oppressively reduced to servitude, my reply is, that as a punishment for their offences, they will be placed in a con-

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dition in which any English labourer would be too happy to find himself, that of living at home unmolested, with a certainty of good wages and moderate work. The terms of the pardon require only six tasks, or five days' labour in the week; and the people perfectly well know that they can with ease perform six tasks in four days.

7. After the release of these prisoners, there still remain for disposal, over and above those committed for trial by the Supreme Court, between 300 and 400 under sentences of imprisonment for six months, with perhaps the addition of 39 lashes. In all these the depositions will be submitted for my consideration, as well as the reports of the magistrates upon the previous characters of the offenders, as far as they can be ascertained.

8. Since my last despatch was written, a commission, composed of seven very competent gentlemen, has been appointed to inquire into and report upon the losses sustained by the Portuguese shopkeepers and others during the late riots; and judging from what I hear from them, as well as from my knowledge of the number of shops that have been destroyed, there seems reason to apprehend that the sum to be made good will not fall far short of 25,000 *l.* This charge, and others arising out of the riots, will lead to a heavy addition to our taxation; one which will require much care in its apportionment. All will have to bear their share; and the knowledge of that fact is already weighing upon the minds of the Creole population.

9. You will probably expect to receive from me, without further delay, some explanation of the real character and causes of this destructive outbreak, and I will therefore endeavour, without positively committing myself as to the accuracy of the statement in all its details, to make you acquainted with the principal features of the affair.

First and foremost is to be placed the steady aversion of the negro population to the Portuguese settlers from Madeira. Idle, irregular, and extravagant in their own habits, they have from the commencement regarded with an unfriendly eye the Portuguese immigrants, who were, like other immigrants, introduced to fill the vacuum caused by the deficiencies of the Creoles. They have arrived here for the most part penniless, and have, by their steady industry and even too frugal habits, succeeded in earning in a very short time sufficient funds to enable them to embark in the retail trade of the colony, and to push their adventures into every place which afforded the smallest opening for them. Their advance in life has been unpalatable to the negroes, who commonly say that they were brought here only to work in the fields, and who feel their own inability to cope with them. The result has been that on two or three occasions the Creoles have made efforts to establish, by means of associations, those shops which, individually, they could not conduct. As might be expected, their attempts failed; either the members were defrauded by their own leaders, or the shops, from mismanagement, gradually dwindled away.

10. On the present occasion there seems reason to believe, from the facts gradually brought to light, that a Mutual Aid Society having happened to accumulate a small surplus fund, determined upon investing it in the establishment of one of these trading associations. That while their plans were still immature, the man Orr arrived in the colony, and that under his influence and that of other designing characters, the plan, originally perhaps quite harmless, was converted into a scheme for the general destruction of Portuguese property and the establishment of Creole shops upon its ruins. Such we now believe to have been the plan, as we are gradually obtaining clues to the connexion between these associates and the actual leaders in the riots. There is however, no doubt that they originated in a conspiracy in Georgetown, in furtherance of which, immediately on their commencement here, emissaries started in every direction through the country, all acting upon the same plan and all issuing the same instructions. Wherever they went these men gave out, and frequently produced fictitious papers in proof, that the Government had given orders for the destruction of all property belonging to the Portuguese in all places; that it was not desirable to take their lives, but that nothing was to be left in their possession. These emissaries did not themselves stop to join extensively in the plunder, but having seen it in each instance commenced, passed rapidly on in the execution of their mission.

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11. It seems scarcely possible to suppose that a race of people living under our rule should be so ignorant as to believe in the truth of the reported orders; and yet I cannot quite assert that they altogether disbelieved a statement which harmonised so agreeably with their own inclinations. Perhaps the best reason for admitting the possibility of such belief is to be found in the fact of the plan having been so organised by those who well understood the character of the Creoles. The assertion seems too, in some instances, to have been supported by ingenious falsehoods; as, for instance, that of taking advantage of the mean refusal of the Portuguese to contribute to the Patriotic Fund, and stating that they were known to have joined the Russians. At any rate, in no instance did the plan fail. The people rushed in every direction to take part in the attack; men, women, and children all joined, and in some parts of the country every Creole of the lower orders seems to have been one of the mob. We have not yet discovered the heads of the conspiracy, but it is probable that after the trial and conviction of the many country leaders now in custody we shall succeed in detecting them.

12. I have thus endeavoured to set before Her Majesty's Government the nature and extent of this outbreak, and the character of the measures taken for its suppression and for the punishment of those concerned; and if the misconduct of the mass of the population give good ground for deploring their degraded condition, I must say that the spirit evinced by all those who exerted themselves in the cause of order was most satisfactory. The troops, the police, the ministers of religion, and other public functionaries and private individuals, some even of the same class as the rioters, toiled cheerfully and perseveringly in support of the Government; and I beg to enclose for your information a copy of the vote of thanks passed by the Court of Policy in consequence, which will be accompanied by a gratuity of a week's pay to the police and the troops.

Enclosure 4, p. 54.

13. My narrative is now complete as regards the past; but before concluding this despatch, I think it right to make you acquainted, in few words, with the line of policy which I propose to follow for the future. With the view of providing means for the immediate resistance and suppression of future disorders, measures are in progress for the enrolment of the Georgetown militia, upon which I shall have to address you further hereafter. And for the protection of the rural districts I have devised a plan which is explained in the enclosed memorandum, which has been circulated for the consideration of the planters.

Enclosure 5, p. 54.

14. I should, however, be guilty of deception if I were to lead you to suppose that such measures as these will of themselves provide a sufficient remedy for the deep-seated faults of this community. The late events have shown, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the mass of the population are in no degree better able to govern themselves than they were at the time of the emancipation; some will say even less so. This opinion is shared by men of all parties. The ministers of religion of every denomination have deplored the excesses of which they have been guilty, and have done all that lay in their power to arrest them, but in vain. In those large villages which have been established in various localities for some years past, and in which the negroes are enabled to live exactly as they please, the greatest disorders have prevailed. With everything around them that they can wish for, they make no progress, moral or material; while there seems every probability of the rising generation proving even worse than their fathers. But besides these villages, there is established upon the banks of the most remote rivers, creeks, and canals, a large population, for the most part Africans, who are in a great measure beyond the reach of the law, and who lead a life little less savage than that of the beasts of the field. Many of these Africans were introduced during a series of years in an absolutely uncivilised condition, at a time when Her Majesty's Government entertained a great dislike to anything like a prolonged period of service; they became their own masters at the end of a year, and, as might have been expected, at once betook themselves to the least frequented parts of the colony, on the borders of the settled lands, and there they have now accumulated in large numbers; they live as savages, men and women frequently going about naked; utterly useless for any good purpose, they are ready instruments for all acts of violence.

I feel sure that Her Majesty's Government would gladly see the steady improvement of the villages, and that they will give their support to any well-digested

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and reasonable plan for preventing the Africans from becoming at no distant period a source of serious danger to the colony.

I think that the people of England are no longer under the delusion that these people can be controlled by precisely the same forms of law as prove sufficient in highly civilised communities; and that they no longer wish freedom from slavery to mean nothing less than freedom from all legal control. I hope it will be apparent to you that this government has abstained from all unnecessary severity, and that you will therefore be prepared to receive favourably such enactments as we may think it our duty to pass for the purpose of bringing the people under a wholesome control.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Affiance, 22 February 1856, Friday Morning, 9 o'clock.

Sir,

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

With but little time to spare, I sit down to furnish, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, a hasty narrative of the circumstances that have occurred in this district during the last two days.

Having heard from Mr. Inspector Tucker, during Tuesday night, of the lawless disturbances that had taken place in Georgetown, and there being too much reason to apprehend that similar outrages would be attempted here, I drove through the district on Wednesday, calling upon the magistrates and many of the gentlemen in charge of estates, requesting them to direct their special constables to hold themselves in readiness, and to proceed with them to the spot, should any attempt be made to plunder or attack any of the Portuguese shops in the vicinity of the estates where they resided.

I sent messages to all the rural constables at Daniel's Town, desiring them to hold themselves in readiness, and at the same time obtained a promise of co-operation from many of the most respectable inhabitants in the event of any disturbance occurring. I did not think it necessary, at that time, to establish night guards, as I still hoped that the lawless example of the creoles in Georgetown would not be imitated here. My residence, at present, is at Plantation "Sparta," front house, a short distance from Daniel's Town, where there are 13 Portuguese shops, and which it was evident would be one of the points of attack, should any attempts at plundering the Portuguese traders be made anywhere in the district. I walked through the village about eight o'clock, and, as everything appeared perfectly quiet, I went to bed. Two policemen from the "Bush Lot" (for no more could be spared) were directed to patrol the public road which leads through Daniel's Town. About nine o'clock a policeman came in great haste to say that a mob of about 200 persons had commenced to demolish the shop of John Gomez in the village. He is one of the wealthiest traders on the coast. Having dressed myself with all possible haste, I hurried to the spot, which was not more than 300 yards from my house, accompanied by the policeman and my groom, those being the only persons whose assistance I could obtain at the moment. The sound of the missiles which were showered on the house indicated, even before I came in sight, what was going on. I met four or five persons on the way, whom I summoned to assist me in preserving the peace, and with about six assistants reached the mob. The moon was exceedingly bright, and as soon as my approach was observed no more stones were thrown. I walked among them, directed them to disperse, and explained as briefly as I could the consequences of their refusal. They began to move off to the sides of the road. I seized one man who was not inclined to stir, and gave him in charge to two constables, but he succeeded in breaking away. Mr. Wells, J. P. (whom I had sent for by a man I met on horseback), fortunately came up with his constabulary, about eight in number, I believe. We then had a force of about 16 men, and we ultimately succeeded in getting the riotous assemblage to disperse. Our body was not strong enough to make any prisoners, nor, indeed, had I personal knowledge of any of the men that I saw when I first walked into the mob. Mr. Wells, who kindly gave the most zealous assistance, continued with me to patrol the road until one o'clock in the morning, when, as matters seemed tolerably quiet, we left a guard of rural constables in front of the shop that had been the object of attack, and went home. No further disturbance took place; everything was quiet in other parts of the district, with the exception of an attack that was made by a mob on a Portuguese shop at Taymouth Manor, but which Mr. Barlow, whose conduct deserves every commendation, resisted, and succeeded in repelling at great personal risk, with the assistance of his coolies and some headmen.

At five o'clock on Thursday morning I received a letter from Mr. Ridley, J. P., informing me that all the shops in Queenstown had been plundered. I drove there immediately, and witnessed a most distressing scene: every shop had been broken into, and the contents stolen. So organised seems to have been the movement, that crowds of women, I was informed, cheering and encouraging the men, attended with baskets and removed the spoil handed to them by the robbers.

Mr. Humphrys has, no doubt, furnished an account of these distressing outrages. I found

found a large mob in the middle avenue, in a high state of excitement; and indeed it may be truly said that law and order were trampled under foot, and the village in possession of a lawless mob, who were flushed with success, and excited by the liquor they had stolen from their victims. Encl. 1, in No. 3

It was too evident that the destruction of the Portuguese shops was the result of an organised conspiracy, and that those in this district would share the same fate, unless the most effectual measures were taken for their protection. I immediately swore about 100 coolies as special constables at Taymouth Manor and Affiance. Mr. Barlow took charge of his men, about 50 in number, and promised to keep Capory Bridge during last night, so as to prevent any of the villagers of Queenstown, coming into the district to aid in the work of destruction. Mr. Ridley, J. P., with a body of about 50 coolies also, and some of the creole rural constables, was stationed in front of Affiance to protect the three Portuguese shops, one of them with a valuable stock of goods I believe, which are in front of that estate. These tasks were accomplished by him and Mr. Barlow, who remained out all night, and prevented any destruction of property. At Aberdeen, which was bought by the labourers some time ago, and where there is a considerable population, two shops were plundered: Mr. Prettijohn, and about 15 coolies whom he had with him, were unable, it seems, to repel the mob. An isolated shop in front of Land of Plenty shared the same fate. I had stationed six rural constables there yesterday for its protection, and I certainly relied on the Land of Plenty coolies being sent down there also; but the arrangement seems to have been misunderstood, at all events it was not carried into effect; the constables after an energetic resistance were overpowered, two of them much bruised, and the object of the rioters successfully accomplished; property, Mr. Gorrey informs me, for the shop belonged to him, to the extent of 2,000 dollars was destroyed. The shops at Bush Lot were preserved by the police force, some coolies sent by Mr. Mackintosh, and some special constables I swore in. Mr. Light with a body of special constables whom I swore in, and some coolies, about 50 in number, prevented an attack on the two shops there (Anna Regina), which contain a very large stock of goods.

Mr. Miller was very energetic as well as Mr. Lewis. With a body of coolies and rural constables, they preserved the shops in front of Henrietta. Mr. Gullifer stationed himself at the Quacoboca Bridge, as it is called, at La Belle Alliance side line, and prevented any demonstration being made in that quarter against the shops in front of the estate; he was out all night with a body of about 60 coolies and special constables. Dr. Muskett, J. P., also very kindly lent all the assistance in his power.

At Daniel's Town I made arrangements which were sufficient to repel every attack that might have been attempted; I swore in the coolies' gang of Sparta, with the manager, Mr. Gill, as special constables; he with his overseers and headmen took charge of this body, and stationing himself at the Public Road Bridge in front, prevented any persons coming up from the town part of the coast. Sixty-three special and rural constables were formed into five parties, and patrolled the road through the village. Mr. Wells, Mr. Golding, and some other gentlemen remained to assist us.

Mr. Campbell and his overseers, together with the coolies, were sworn in also, and were stationed at the two side line bridges between Sparta and Lima to prevent any one coming into the village from the lower part of the coast. Mr. Brydon of Lima remained on the estate with his coolies to prevent any noise being made there. The night passed off peaceably: no one was permitted after dark to walk the streets of the village, and quiet was preserved.

I regret to say that there is too much reason to apprehend a very determined attack to-night on the Affiance and Bush Lot shops; every effort will be made to preserve the property of the Portuguese at those places, and I am not without hope that we may be successful.

I should be glad if 36 armed policemen could be spared from Georgetown, to have them stationed at Daniel Town, Bush Lot, and Affiance, until the very bad feeling which unfortunately exists among the coolies has passed away. We have about 20 prisoners at Capory gaol, and expect to capture as many more to-day, of those who were engaged in destroying the shops at Aberdeen and Land of Plenty. I shall, as soon as the gaol begins to get full, release all the prisoners who were under sentence for offences against the labour laws, and hope my doing so, should it be necessary, will be approved by his Excellency the Governor.

(signed) *Edward Carbery*,
Pro-Sheriff.

Honourable W. Walker,
Government Secretary.

I regret to find that Ordinance No. 4 requires the magistrates to refer all sentences of corporal punishment to his Excellency before carrying them into effect. One or two examples would at this moment have the effect of probably repressing further attempts at outrage.

Mr. Bunbury, of Walton Hall, and Mr. Stonwell, lent their kind aid, and protected the shops in front of Devonshire Castle.

I have sent to the two Portuguese at Dartmouth village, to recommend them to remove their goods to Walton Hall, as Dartmouth is at too great a distance to be protected by my arrangements.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

Sparta House, 25 February 1856,
Monday Morning, 8 o'clock.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that last night passed off quietly, and that no attempt was made to disturb the public tranquillity.

I gave directions everywhere yesterday to discontinue the guards of creole special constables, and to retain only a few coolies, with a limited number of rural constables at each place where Portuguese shops were situated, and where, in consequence, attacks might be anticipated.

The night guards will undergo a further reduction this evening, but cannot for some time be discontinued. The detention of Mr. Jacobs at the gaol with his armed volunteer corps, enabled me to remove eight stand of police rifles from that establishment yesterday afternoon. With them I formed last night an armed patrol in Daniel's Town, under the command of Corporal Lewis, who has directions to call me, as my residence is in the immediate vicinity of the village, in the event of any movement being made to attack the Portuguese. With about 18 coolies stationed at the public bridge leading to the village, to give the alarm if need be, the armed patrol will, I have no doubt, be sufficient to protect Daniel's Town. The number of shops, the very large stock of goods known to be in possession of the Portuguese traders, and the fact that many dissolute and disorderly persons are congregated there, render it necessary that our vigilance in this point should be unrelaxed.

The requisite arrangements for the protection of the large Portuguese establishments at Henrietta, La Belle Alliance, Anna Regina, Bush Lot, and Affiance, will be continued; and I believe all those who may be disposed to carry on the game of depredation are perfectly aware that they will be stoutly resisted everywhere.

I proceed to Capory gaol to-day, to commence with the trials of the prisoners, as I am anxious that as many as are committed should be transmitted to the penal settlement, and the Capory gaol, which is much overcrowded, be relieved of some of its inmates.

I have, &c.

To the Honourable W. Walker,
Government Secretary.

(signed) *Edward Carbery*,
Pro-Sheriff.

Sir,

Caporey Gaol, 27 February 1856.

YOUR Excellency's note of the 25th reached me yesterday forenoon. I was glad to receive your Excellency's sanction for the retention of Mr. Jacobs and his volunteers, as it is highly necessary that the gaol should be protected by an armed force. I had already given Mr. Jacobs requisitions for food for his men, as it appears that their commissariat was left at Wakenaam.

I came from Daniel's Town this morning; everything was quiet throughout the district, except at Lima, where I regret to say some stones were thrown during the night at a Portuguese shop, which is in the neighbourhood of that estate. I received this information from Mr. Gullifer at La Belle Alliance, on my way up here, and on obtaining confirmation of it from Mr. Bryden, the manager, I proceeded to the Lima negro-yard, and desired all those who were at home to be summoned to hear what I had to say; although there was little work going on, and numbers of the people were, no doubt, in their cottages, no one but a few women with children were to be seen at the doors.

I did not succeed in assembling more than 15 men, and probably about as many women. I hope my address, which will, I dare say, be communicated by those who heard it to the rest of the gang, will have the effect of deterring them from any further attempts on the shop in question. They were distinctly given to understand that they would be fired on if they attempted to force and plunder the shop; and that any one convicted of throwing stones at it would be publicly flogged in the negro-yard. I have directed Mr. Bryden to place a guard on the shop to-night, and I am sure his firmness and vigilance may be relied on.

The sirdar in charge of the coolie night guard of six men, which is stationed between Lima and Coffee Grove, at the public bridge near the Stilling, reported late last night, about nine o'clock, that a party of 10 or 12 black men, whom they thought were Lima people, came within about 30 yards of their watch-fires, and after looking at them for some time, went away.

As it is very probable that no additional police force can be spared from Georgetown, for the coast, I should be glad if your Excellency would be pleased to order 12 stand of rifles to be sent down for the Bush Lot station. Volunteers could easily be obtained, and with Mr. Jacobs and his party at the gaol, and the armed guards at Daniel's Town and Bush Lot, we could effectually protect this district.

Mr. Tucker is, I believe, in sufficient strength at Suddie, but some additional protection should be sent to Queenstown; as that village is not far from the gaol, an armed patrol of six men would be sufficient there.

Mr. Humphrys and I resumed our sittings yesterday, and as soon as a sufficient number of prisoners is convicted, I shall, in obedience to your Excellency's directions, forward them

them on to Georgetown. I have no doubt that I shall be enabled to obtain the loan of a schooner for this purpose. Encl. 1, in No. 3.

No sentences of corporal punishment will be carried into effect until Friday.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Carbery,*
Pro Sheriff.

To His Excellency Governor Wodehouse,
&c. &c. &c.

Plantation Henrietta, 28 February 1856,
2 o'clock P. M.

Sir,

I HAD the honour of addressing a communication to your Excellency this morning at 10, from Affiance, by the inland mail, and having just heard that Mr. Lewis's schooner will sail for Georgetown, I avail myself of the opportunity to inform your Excellency that since writing this morning, I have engaged comfortable and sufficient accommodation at "Anna Regina" for the detachment of troops to be sent to the coast; there was no possibility of obtaining quarters for them in the vicinity of Caponey. Since this morning, I have seen several gentlemen connected with property here, and they all seem to think it highly desirable that a military force should be stationed for the present on the coast.

The accommodation engaged at "Anna Regina" consists of a large house, in front 35 feet long by 24, with a gallery of 10 feet in front; three stories high; the lower has no partition, having been hitherto used as a school-room, and would be a good dormitory for the men.

Second story contains two large rooms and one small.

Third story, two large and two small; they are very airy, and the officer in command would find one of them a good bed-room.

In addition, there is the schoolmaster's house, 15 yards in the rear, 30 feet by 16, two stories, which can also be occupied by the troops; there is a kitchen at hand, and two houses of convenience. The "Quacoboca" Canal, in the immediate vicinity, supplies abundance of fresh water for drinking, bathing, &c. Mr. Light also informs me that the steam machinery furnishes every day more fresh water than will be required.

The schooner should, if possible, land the troops at "Anna Regina" Stilling; Mr. Light has promised to furnish every assistance with his punts and people in getting the baggage landed and brought up. I shall endeavour to be at hand, and render every assistance in my power to the officer in command.

As I am uncertain how long these buildings may be required, I have made no arrangement with regard to the rent.

I am much indebted to the kindness of Mr. Light, who has evinced every disposition to provide for the comfort of the troops.

I have employed persons to clean and scrub all the rooms, and the building will be ready for the reception of the detachment this evening.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Carbery.*

To His Excellency Governor Wodehouse,
&c. &c. &c.

There are large shops in the vicinity, from which almost any article of food may be obtained.

Georgetown, 25 February 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that in obedience to the Governor's orders, I repaired on board His Imperial Majesty's steamer "Voyageur," at two p. m. on the 23d instant, together with Mr. Whitney, the harbour-master, who acted as pilot by his Excellency's desire. Captain Regrèny immediately got under weigh, but owing to the difficulty of making out the buoys, we were obliged to come to anchor all that night somewhere off Reliance. At five a. m., Saturday the 23d, we again got under weigh, and after an hour's steaming, Mr. Whitney requested to be allowed to take a boat and go on board of a sloop, as he was not exactly sure of his position.

I went with him, and found we were off "Windsor Castle," some four miles to the westward of the place indicated in your memorandum as that where I was to disembark. We instantly returned to the "Voyageur," and as the tide was falling rapidly, Captain Regrèny immediately placed two boats, with a lieutenant, doctor, and 30 men at my disposition, in order to land, if possible, before the mud flats become uncovered. I regret to say, however, that this intention was frustrated, and that, at about half-past nine a. m. the boats took the ground, and for want of water were obliged to remain high and dry in the mud, under a burning sun, till half-past two p.m.

As I could do no good by remaining with them, I got a fisherman to land me in a "Woodskin" at the nearest point, which happened to be at "Coffee Grove."

I found, on inquiry, that Mr. Carbery was gone to Caponey, and that, owing to the stand made at Daniel's Town by Mr. Barlow, and the energetic efforts of Messrs. Gullifer, Ridley, Campbell, and others, managers and overseers on this coast, the shops had been generally saved on this coast. Queenstown was reported as being in want of assistance.

After remaining for some hours at this place, Mr. Carbery, to whom I had sent a message, came, and we agreed that I should proceed in the boats to Caponey, and. under the

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

special authority from the Governor, flog all those already sentenced to that punishment by himself and Mr. Humphrys. At 20 minutes after 5 p.m. the boats anchored in the Caponey Creek, and punishment commenced.

The French doctor was so frightened at this kind of punishment (unknown in the French service), that, although the flogging was not at all severe, he said he could not, as a medical man, allow more than nine or ten blows to be inflicted on each man.

I was therefore obliged to stop the punishment and wait until Dr. Fraser came, under whose superintendence several men received the full amount of their sentences, never exceeding 39 lashes.

Owing to the obscurity, I was obliged to leave several prisoners under sentence of flogging unpunished, and at 7 p.m. got the use of Mr. Barlow's hospital for the French sailors to sleep in during the night.

The flogging appeared to me to have a very salutary effect upon the crowd at the Caponey gaol.

As the next day was Sunday, and as the captain of the "Voyageur" was very anxious to leave his position among the banks and to proceed to Georgetown for the mails, and having, moreover, the assurance from Mr. Carbery of his being able to hold his own, with Mr. Jacob's assistance, I informed Mr. Baron, the French lieutenant in command of the party, that at 5 a.m. next morning I was ready to return to the steamer. On Sunday, at two p.m., the "Voyageur" left the west coast for the Demerara River, where we arrived at 8 p.m. last night. In conclusion, I have to express my sense of the activity and readiness displayed both by officers and men of the "Voyageur" in conducting this service.

I have, &c.

The Honourable
The Government Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Augustus Frederick Gore*,
Acting Stipendiary Magistrate.

Sparta House, 26 February 1856. Tuesday morning,
Seven o'clock.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that everything remained quiet last night; and as I have heard that order has been restored in Georgetown and its vicinity, it may reasonably be concluded that no further attempt will be made here to repeat the attacks on the Portuguese shops.

I have dispensed with the services of the rural constabulary in this quarter, and shall, on my way up to Caponey this morning, give directions for their discharge from duty throughout the district.

The two Portuguese shops at "Gladstone Ville" have not been attacked, and I am informed by Samuel Baston, the principal man there, that no disposition to offer violence to the Portuguese manifested itself among the villagers.

The shops were all opened yesterday morning throughout the district, but were closed before dark, and the injunction not to sell spirits of any sort was everywhere observed. Matters had resumed their usual appearance, except at the Caponey gaol, where, as might be expected, great crowds were assembled, but their conduct was quiet and orderly in the extreme.

As Mr. Humphrys has a very great number of prisoners in custody from the upper district, I obtained the use of a room at Taymouth Manor, from Mr. Barlow, and proceeded with the trial of the prisoners that had been arrested at Aberdeen; while Mr. Humphrys, at Caponey Court Hall, disposed of his cases.

Although Mr. Prettijohn, Mr. Lewis, Mr. M'Watt (a neighbouring schoolmaster), and many rural constables, witnessed the plundering of the shop at Aberdeen, they can identify but a very few of those who participated in this lawless outrage.

The rural constables could no doubt give information that would enable me to convict many of the offenders, but they are disinclined, or probably afraid to do so, although I have read publicly the Governor's proclamation, offering rewards for evidence. I convicted five persons; three of them were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and 39 lashes; one to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour; one to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

But I am not prepared to say at present that either of the three first mentioned cases is of so aggravated a nature as to call for the infliction of corporal punishment.

Mr. Humphrys convicted nine, who were, I understand, all sentenced to be flogged; some of these, I am led to believe, were guilty of great excesses. I have not yet carried out any sentence of flogging; it will be desirable, in my opinion, to wait until a greater number of convictions has been obtained, in order that a few of the very worst may be selected as examples.

I have, &c.

The Hon. William Walker,
Government Secretary.

(signed) *Edward Carbery*,
Pro-Sheriff.

I shall send on for trial at the inferior court of criminal justice all those prisoners who have been found in the possession of stolen property.

(signed) *E. C.*

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

Sir, Queenstown, 2 March 1856.

Mr. Jacobs, with his French volunteers, will proceed to town on Tuesday, in charge of such prisoners as the pro-sheriff has selected for removal.

I should fail in my duty not to take this opportunity of recording, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, the valuable services which this gentleman and his corps have rendered.

Their conduct has been most orderly, and they have obeyed the instructions of their commander as if they had been trained men, in a soldier-like manner; which I have had ample opportunity of ascertaining.

I have, &c.

The Hon. William Walker, (signed) *William Humphrys*,
Government Secretary. S. J. P., District G.

District L, Berbice,

Sir, Monday Morning, 6 a.m., 25 February 1856.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that this district continues perfectly quiet; not the slightest symptom of a disorderly spirit has been manifested. The Portuguese shops were closed at six o'clock on Friday and Saturday evening; and I feel happy to state that, from the general peaceable disposition of the people, and the prompt precautions of the executive, we need not apprehend any disorder whatever here.

(signed) *John M^c Swiney*,
The Hon. William Walker, Stipendiary Magistrate.
&c. &c. &c.

New Amsterdam, Berbice,

Sir, Tuesday, 26 February 1856, 3 p.m.

We had the honour to receive, on the evening of the 20th instant, our special commissions, under Ordinance 4, of 1856, and proceed now to acquaint you, for the Governor's information, with the steps adopted, and the precautions taken by us for the preservation of the public peace in this town.

1. Upon inquiry, we found that although there are 21 policemen of all grades in town, it was only practicable to place four or five of them at one time to guard the streets at night; and as we considered this number much too small, we swore in as constables, and took into pay, at a dollar each per day, 19 good men, and placed them under the orders of Mr. Inspector Bagot; these, with the 21 policemen, constitute a strong force of 40 men; and the streets are now protected and paraded from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. by from 15 to 20 constables, instead of by four or five as formerly. We propose to continue this arrangement, if approved of, for a week or two longer.

2. We also issued a notice calling upon householders and other respectable inhabitants to come before us and enrol themselves as special constables, their services to be called for only in cases of emergency and actual disturbance. We are happy to add that over 80 gentlemen and tradesmen responded to our invitation very promptly, and to these we gave instructions to assemble in the event of outbreak, and upon notice given, signed by one of us, or by the inspector of police, as follows, viz., those residing to the south of the public market, at the police station; and those residing north of the public market, at the court-house. We further directed them to bring each a good stout walking-stick, having no constables' staves at our disposal, and to tie either a white handkerchief or a piece of white tape round the right arm as a distinguishing badge.

3. In the event of disturbances, we have proposed that the soldiers shall take up their quarters at the court-house, their present abode being too remote, and Captain Reece has assented to our views.

4. We have resolved to sit together at the gaol, to try offenders by night as well as by day, should it unfortunately become necessary; and the Governor may rely upon our using the powers with which we are invested with firmness and impartiality, coupled with a becoming moderation.

5. We have thought it right to direct all the grog shops to close at six o'clock in the evening for the present, instead of keeping open until nine, as heretofore.

6. We assembled the principal Portuguese at the pro-sheriff's office on Friday, and explained the precautions taken for their protection, and urged them to be patient and forbearing, should any trying circumstances arise, which they promised.

In conclusion, we are happy to add that the town continues quiet, and the best feeling prevails among all classes of inhabitants.

(signed) *C. H. Strutt*, J. P., Pro-Sheriff.
James Laing, J. P.

The Honourable Wm. Walker,
Government Secretary.

Encl. 1. in No. 3.

Berbice, New Amsterdam, 25 February, 7 a. m.

"ALL quiet in town, and I have not heard of any further riots in the rural districts. At Hopetown one fellow, named 'Strap James,' told the people that the Portuguese were sending their money to the Russians, who would come here by-and-by, and make them worse slaves than they were before. He will be caught, I dare say."

(signed) *L. de Nieuwerkerk*,
Assistant Government Secretary.

To the Honourable W. Walker,
Government Secretary.

Plantation Blairmount, Berbice,
Sir, Sunday, 24 February 1856, 2 p. m.

IN obedience to your official announcement, I beg to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that up to the present time there has been no violation of the law in this populous neighbourhood.

The first intelligence of the spread of the Georgetown riots towards this county reached me indirectly, on the night of Wednesday the 20th instant, at about 8 p. m., when I learned that at Belladrum the whole of the Portuguese shops had been demolished and plundered, and at midnight the same night a further report that these outrages had extended to Hopetown, about 12 miles from this, where still greater excesses had been perpetrated.

I transmitted both reports, immediately on arrival, to the inspector of police in New Amsterdam, and I waited on the missionary clergyman in this neighbourhood, the Rev. Mr. Roome, the same night, to solicit his co-operation in preventing any breach of the peace in the villages adjoining here, which he promised to the fullest extent, and has faithfully rendered.

The following day, in company with him, I swore in 12 special constables at the village of D'Edward and Sir James, and 25 special constables at the village of Ithaca.

Not having received any communication from any official source whatever, I acted on my own responsibility in this matter, and trust his Excellency will approve of it under the circumstances.

Both Mr. Roome and myself entertained considerable fear that some violence would be enacted, either on the Friday night or more especially on last night, and we appointed patrols and special constables to watch all the Portuguese shops, and shall continue to do so for some nights yet to come.

I am happy to say that last night has passed over quite peaceably, and I now have every hope that there may be no disturbances in this neighbourhood, in which one of the largest villages in the county is situated, Ithaca.

I firmly believe that, but for these night guards, and the strong body of special and ordinary constables in attendance, that some violence to the Portuguese in this neighbourhood would have been attempted in this; I have promised these night guards that they should be paid for their attention.

I selected for the duty the men possessing most physical strength and moral influence.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. O. Donoghue*, J. P.

The Honourable William Walker,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Georgetown, 24 February 1856.

I HAVE the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that on my arrival at the village of Belladrum (West Coast Berbice), on Friday evening, I found that the Portuguese shops there belonging to Louis Figara had been sacked, and all the goods stolen or destroyed, and the house broken and thrown off its pillars. John D'Sousa, who was in charge of the shop, stated to me that the undermentioned persons had committed the outrage, and as his testimony was borne out by the police constable in charge of the station and others, I the next morning swore in a number of special constables, and with their assistance had 22 men and one woman of the accused parties arrested, and taken down to Mahaicony, expecting to have reached there before the Honourable J. E. Roney and the troops had left, which I regret to say was not the case; the prisoners were therefore left in charge of the special constables.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. P. Walcott*, J. P.

The Honourable W. Walker,
Government Secretary.

Hope and Experiment,
Sir, 25 February 1856, 8 a. m.

IN accordance with the order of his Excellency the Governor, published in the Royal Gazette of 21st instant, I have to report, that on the morning of the 21st instant I visited the scene of the destruction of Portuguese shops at Hope Town Village, where I found a considerable assemblage of people still in and about the plundered shops. That by my orders constables cleared out the people, who assembling on the road in front of the shops,

shops, kept up an incessant howling and shouting. That I found the shop of L. Gonsalves gutted of everything but a few barrels of flour and beef, and a lot of broken up empty packages; another Portuguese shop in the immediate neighbourhood had also been completely sacked. That in the portion of Hopetown known as St. John's, the people turned out and saved a Portuguese shop, which was previously assaulted by the Firebrace people, and that the rural constables of that place have all during the riots been most active in taking up and bringing to the station-house such people as the magistrates issued summonses against. Encl. 1, in No. 3

That on Friday last Mr. Sandiford and myself sat at the police station, and convicted two men and two women, and issued a number of apprehensions against parties accused; and on Saturday 23 of those most actively engaged in the shameful and unfortunate attack were locked up at the Fort Wellington Station. That having visited the lock-up cells, and finding them quite unfit for the detention of such a number of prisoners, I ordered one of the rooms at the station to be given up for the women, and made a requisition for the use of the parish schoolhouse in case of a greater number of people being brought in. That finding two old men in custody, but without proper evidence against them, I immediately released them; and instructed the policemen not to lock more than three prisoners in one cell.

That I consider the cells at Fort Wellington very ill ventilated, and not at all suitable for a lengthened detention of prisoners.

That Mr. Sandiford and myself are to hold a court at the station this day for trial of those now detained, and that I am glad to report all quite quiet in this district now, no stores having been attacked above Hopetown.

That on the night of the 20th instant I called out all the rural constables on this estate and Bath, with orders to prevent any strangers approaching either estate, and that all willingly co-operated for the protection of property confided to their care.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. Grant.*

Cotton Tree, West Coast, Berbice,
25 February 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your circular of 19th February, with its contents; on receipt of which I lost no time in taking such measures as I deemed necessary to preserve the peace, and protect the Portuguese shop in my neighbourhood. I am happy to say that a very proper feeling appears to exist amongst the population of the village of D'Edward, and I see no reason to apprehend that the peace will be disturbed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Alves*, J. P.

The Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary.

" Nigg," Berbice, 1 March 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 19th ultimo, containing his Excellency's authority for me to act under Ordinance No. 4 of 1856. I will most readily do whatever is in my power to maintain order and suppress riots. In consequence of the very effective steps taken in Demerara I do not think there will be any disturbance on this coast; but as a precautionary step I have called out the rural constables in such of the villages of Gibraltar and Fyrish, and Rose Hall, and sworn in a number of special constables.

The people seemed to sympathise at first with the rioters of Demerara, and there is certainly a very strong feeling of antipathy against the Portuguese prevalent among the villages here as elsewhere; but the majority of them are now convinced that as such lawless proceedings will not be permitted to pass unpunished, their best policy is to be quiet and peaceable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. G. M. Cameron*, J. P.

The Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary, Demerara.

Alness, District M, Berbice, 29 February 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that up to the present moment (Friday, 29 February, 1 p. m.) everything is going on quietly. I returned from " 49," Mary's Hope, yesterday afternoon. I had gone up there the day before; in that quarter all the inhabitants are quiet and peaceably disposed.

I do not fear any disturbance in this district, amongst the inhabitants of the district themselves. Were there to be anything of the kind here, the rioters would probably come from some other part of the colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. F. Baird*,
Acting Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

Demerara, 25 February 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I returned to Georgetown this day at 3 p.m. in the steamer "Rattlesnake," with the military detachment, &c. all well.

After the despatch of my last brief report from Hyde Park Station on the evening of the 22d, we proceeded on to Lorwood, and at 12 at night landed and arrested George Bagot for receiving stolen shingles. We then proceeded through the long straggling hamlet searching for stolen property and known rioters. We found but little of the property, but captured some offenders.

At daylight on the 23d, on return of the party to the steamer, we proceeded to Berlin. I sent out the police from this to search for goods and parties, and in the meantime held a court and carried into execution the sentence of whipping on sundry offenders. From Berlin we started for Tenaboe, where the usual pillage of the Portuguese shop had occurred. Here a large number of Portuguese were congregated. I had five convictions here, and deemed all fit and proper cases for immediate punishment.

We arrived at Christianburg at half-past nine, and at daylight next morning tried a somewhat prominent rioter, and, at the earnest entreaty of the respectable inhabitants, I deemed it prudent to make an example of the prisoner by immediate whipping.

It may be said that the rioters did not proceed beyond this, as there were no Portuguese shops. At Christianburg a deputation of the inhabitants of the Dalgin village came with a memorial, signed by almost every one in that neighbourhood, acknowledging their participation in the riots; that they had been misled, and believed that the Governor ordered the plunder and destruction they had been engaged in, and begging for mercy. I told them I could not entertain their request until they had made restitution of every article plundered, and were prepared to deliver up their leaders. They left, promising to do so.

At Dalgin itself I held an inquest on a rioter who had hung himself to avoid the disgrace of punishment; a creole of Martinique.

We left Christianburg at 11 a.m. 24th, and came to anchor at Hyde Park at 9 p.m. At daylight this morning went on shore and tried several rioters; punished some by whipping, others by whipping and imprisonment, and two leaders have been turned over to the Supreme Court. I found no attempt at opposition in all the river. The appearance of the steamer and troops, and the prompt punishment I caused to be inflicted at nearly all the localities of the riots and plundering, seemed to have quite depressed them.

I regret to report that there are but a very small number of the black population in the river who did not join in the riots or partake of the plunder; nor can I conceive that they really believed that the Governor gave the order for the destruction. It jumped to their minds, and they were but too eager, on such a frivolous pretext, to gratify their well-known envy and hatred of the poor Portuguese in the brutal excesses they committed.

The troops behaved remarkably well, and most cheerfully turned out day and night to assist me in searching, &c.

I have, &c.

The Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Hunt Marriott*, J. P.,
Specially Commissioned to proceed up
the River Demerara, &c.

Hyde Park Police Station,

Sir,

Thursday Morning, 8 o'clock, 28 February 1856.

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that this district, from Christianburg downwards to here, is quiet.

A number of persons implicated in the riots at Dalgin and Berline, have given themselves up, and addressed petitions to me, praying for mercy; which I enclose. With very few exceptions, the inhabitants on both banks of the river, from Georgetown to Dalgin, have aided and abetted in the riots and robberies; there were no Portuguese shops beyond Christianburg to plunder. With the exception of parties charged with being prime movers, and those who assisted at the plundering of more than one shop or wood-cutting place, I have caused none to be arrested at Berline or Dalgin, having no secure place to confine them, or guard to protect. I can easily lay my hands on all. There are 36 people awaiting trial at Berline station.

I would be glad of instructions in the following points:

1. Is every person, without distinction, implicated, to be brought to trial, and punished if found guilty. I have about 100 on my list?

2. Are parties who have already received 39 lashes by order of Mr. Marriott, J. P., to be again tried and punished for another offence?

3. Are parties who have been at the sacking and plundering of more than one Portuguese shop, to be tried for each offence separately?

The property as yet discovered is of very trifling value, comparatively; about 150 dollars in money has been brought back, and taken from parties living about Berline and Dalgin.

I have, &c.

Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary.

(signed) *Richard Beamish*,
Acting Stipendiary Magistrate, River Division.

Encl. 1, in No. 3

To *Richard Beamish*, Esq., Justice Peace, River Demerara.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Dalgin River, Demerara, Colony of British Guiana,

Respectfully showeth,

That your petitioners, on Wednesday the 20th instant, were enticed by a set of able-bodied men and women in batteaus and consials, proceeding from the Berline and other stations, down the river; at their reaching the Elizabeth lands from there to the Marblissa Creek, the said men and women shouted out with one voice on both banks of the river, informing your petitioners that they had a general order, also exhibiting an Ordinance, which they said to have had from his Excellency the Governor, to proceed through all the districts and to destroy and demolish all of the Portuguese shops and goods.

We, your humble petitioners, have been informed by the said men, that should we not proceed along with them, that our lives would be in danger, were in a manner compelled to proceed; the names of the ringleaders will be annexed.

The shop of Manuel Ferreira, the Portuguese, residing at Dalgin, having been entered by the said able-bodied men, the ringleaders, the principal part of the goods and cash were carried away by the said ringleaders, who proceeded to the lower station down the river; the fragments, such as provisions, beer, and porter, and small things scattered about, were picked up; the perishable articles were made use of by petitioners. Your petitioners having since arrived at the true nature of the matter, your petitioners herewith express their sincere regret for interfering in so serious a matter, and have therefore restored such articles in goods and timber as have been removed by your petitioners. Your petitioners must confess that the deed was committed through nothing else but ignorance of the truth of the case.

Your petitioners also apologise for the disobedience of your orders, on when requesting petitioners to return on the afternoon of the 20th instant, when proceeding up the river.

Your petitioners must also state that there were no ringleaders from the Elizabeth lands to the Marbolisse Creek, but that the ringleaders had proceeded from the Lowood, Marracouta, and Berline.

Your petitioners humbly trust that your worship will look into this our case; and should a petition be requisite to be presented to his Excellency the Governor, that your worship will not fail in reporting favourable on our case; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Here follow 42 names by their crosses.

District D, East Bank, Demerara.

Sir, Vriedenhoop, Sunday, 4 March 1856.

In obedience to the circular requesting frequent reports from magistrates in charge of districts, I have the honour to state that, owing to the strong measures taken to punish the rioters, the east bank of the Demerara River, so far as my district extends, is again reduced to order.

The extraordinary powers confided to the stipendiary magistrates have enabled me to repress the late very dangerous outbreak, and the example made by the flogging of two ringleaders at Nerstelling has been productive of the best effect, at least so far as I can judge from outward appearances.

I consider it my duty, however, to state, that although I have only made some 50 or 60 prisoners in this part of the district, I cannot conceal the fact that wherever the people had any opportunity, they to a man joined in the destruction of Portuguese property; in fact, that the whole population sympathised with the rioters.

In conclusion, I have to report that the managers and overseers in this part of the district have behaved with great moderation as well as courage, and that although many of them have been severely handled in attempting, in vain, to save the Portuguese shops from the mob, yet that no lives have been lost on either side.

(signed) *Augustus Fred. Gore*,
Acting Stipendiary Magistrate,
Districts C and D.

The Honourable W. Walker,
&c. &c. &c.

Leguan, 26 February 1856,
Sir, half-past 1 o'clock a. m.

By schooner "Dora" I now send to Georgetown 29 prisoners, tried and convicted this morning; they go under charge of Mr. Austin, manager of Plantation Waterloo.

I am extremely sorry to have to report that a megass logice on Plantation Blenheim was burned this morning, between four and five a. m. I took upon myself to offer a reward of 200 dollars for the conviction of the actual perpetrator of the act.

The island is quiet, but, under the circumstances, it would be very desirable that a few

Encl. 1, in No. 3. (say 10 or 12) special constables, armed, be sent to Leguan, as four out of the six that came with me from Wakenaam yesterday go to town to-day in charge of prisoners, and a number of our best local specials.

The watchman of the Blenheim Buildings, a coolie, has been arrested.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Fraser,*
Stipendiary Magistrate.

The Honourable Wm. Walker.

Leguan, 26 February 1856,
Thursday Evening.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that I send up seven prisoners for trial at the Supreme Court, Essequibo, who will have to be transferred to Capoey gaol, together with copious depositions proving them to be the parties, or rather some of them, who came to Leguan from the West Coast and bank of the river, and who were, in short, ringleaders. After referring them for trial, they volunteered a confession of names of many others from the same quarter, as bad, if not worse, than themselves. The list of names was immediately sent over to Mr. Greene, J. P., who sent over these men, so that the others may be arrested. Here we are finished. Yesterday, at Wakenaam, I cleared the gaol almost, and I hope very few cases will be brought up, as really the islands will suffer from the absence of so many who used to appear in the cane-pieces.

I send up, to-night, four of the specials sent down yesterday. We retain the remaining six until to-morrow, in the hope that others may be arrested and sent from the West Coast. I have disbanded the special constables, both in Wakenaam and here; I mean the local, special, and rural constables. And now comes the question of the payment: I could, doubtless, pay off many moderately, had I the Governor's warrant, as I have plenty of "fine" money in hand, which otherwise I will remit to the Receiver-general. Please instruct me as to this.

Two men (prisoners), convicted, 10 dollars each, or one month, also go up, and the station is almost empty. As the island is more quiet and orderly than I ever saw it before, I shall discontinue sending daily reports, unless some event should occur.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Fraser,*
Stipendiary Magistrate.

Sir,

Wakenaam, 26 February 1856.

I HAVE respectfully to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, as follows:

About midnight of Friday the 22d instant, I received a note stating that the kroomen at Plantation Moor Farm were riotous, and that the assistance of the armed force was required; on arriving there, I found all quiet, but was informed that during the evening, and up to the time of my being sent for, the kroomen had been blowing horns or shells and beating a drum, at the same time making use of very violent language; but that on ascertaining that the armed force had been sent for, they had at once retreated to their cottages, and became quiet. On the morning of the 23d their cottages and the lands around were searched, and a considerable quantity of stolen property found. A search at Plantation Meerzorg was also attended with success, and on returning to the police station, we brought with us three kroomen and two other men who had been active in the late disturbances, and whom I had consequently ordered to be arrested. These five were yesterday tried and convicted.

In compliance with a requisition in writing made by Mr. J. D. Fraser, S. J. P., I yesterday afternoon detached six armed men to Leguan, under charge of special constable Thomas Ayling, for the purpose of escorting prisoners from that island to Georgetown, and I had proposed to leave here this morning with the six men still remaining under my charge, but have been requested by the magistrates Fraser, Ross, and Bury, not to leave the island until to-morrow or the day after. Forty-two of the rioters who were tried and convicted yesterday leave this morning for Georgetown, under charge of two policemen and several special constables.

(signed) *S. F. Landey,* J. P.

To the Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Wakenaam, 7 March 1856.

IN compliance with the Governor's request, as conveyed to me in your circular letter of the 23d ultimo, I beg to forward herewith, for his Excellency's information, returns of the loss sustained by the breaking open of 16 shops on the windward side of this island during the late riots.

I beg you to observe that these estimates have been furnished by the owners of the shops; and though I am of opinion that in almost every instance these losses are put down at

at least at 25 per cent. above what they ought to be, I have not yet had sufficient time to make the necessary inquiries to enable me to arrive at the real value of what these shops contained; but I have no doubt that it is quite possible to make some approximation to the truth, and I think therefore that the claims of these people should not be hastily decided. Encl. 1, in No. 3.

It has been most unfortunate for us here that we had not received earlier information of what was going on in town, or even in Leguan, where the shops were plundered on the previous day, for I believe if we had an opportunity of speaking to the people, and warning them of the danger they would incur by joining the rioters, much of the evil might have been prevented; but the ringleaders from town had been among them before any of the magistrates of the island had the slightest notice of what was going on, and led them to believe, which they were but too ready to do, that the Governor sanctioned their proceedings.

The first intimation I had of what was going on was from the receipt (through Mr. Fraser, S. J. P.) of his Excellency's commission to act under the provisions of Ordinance No. 4, 1856. This was about 12 o'clock on the 20th ultimo, and I was consulting with my neighbour, Mr. M'Rae, of Caledonia, as to what was best to be done, when the manager of Palmyra, rode up and told us that the rioters were already on that estate; that they were coming on to this end of the island, and were destroying every Portuguese shop on their way. Mr. M'Rae and myself sent off for our coolies, who happened to be a considerable way off at their work, and as soon as we could collect from 40 to 50 of these, and some 15 Portuguese, we advanced to meet the rioters, whom we found had already come as far as Plantation Meerzorg. We stationed our men on a bridge on the side line of that estate, and we ourselves rode some 50 yards in advance to speak to the people, who seemed to number at that time from 300 to 400 men. They told us that they had the Governor's permission for what they were doing; and finding that reasoning was of no avail, we called to our people to come on, which they did, and fought them most successfully, and in less than five minutes the whole turned and fled. We pursued them about three miles, and managed to secure some of the ringleaders, whom we lodged in the police station. On my return I was very much annoyed to find that in my absence the shop at Moor Farm had been plundered through the treachery of my Kroomen (60 in number), who were placed in charge of it, who were entirely led by the headman, "Tom Freeman," and who, had he wished, could oppose more than three times the number of other black people on the estate, should they happen to attack him. He has been since sentenced to receive six months' imprisonment and 39 lashes, and I trust he will be made to undergo his sentence to the full.

During the night of the 20th, some of the ringleaders had collected and commenced an attack on the shop at Meerzorg and at Caledonia, but through the exertions of Mr. M'Rae, aided by his coolies, a part of the former shop has been saved, and about two-thirds of what the one in Caledonia contained. On the 21st all the black people here were in a state of great excitement, and we were very apprehensive that some still more serious disturbances would take place, but they seem to have been overawed by the coolies, who, as far as I know, have behaved well everywhere, and those on Moor Farm and Caledonia I conceive to be well deserving the thanks of his Excellency.

Since the appearance of the armed constables on the island, everything has been as quiet as if these disturbances had never taken place. Not the slightest opposition has been offered in any instance during the search for stolen property, nor any threats used that I have heard of; indeed the feeling among the people appears to be that of regret, mingled with shame, for having allowed themselves to be led away as they have been.

What has taken place may well open our eyes to our defenceless position, and the necessity there exists for our organised force to be called out on any emergency; and while I consider the enrolment of the militia to be a very judicious step, I think that a great deal more might be made of our rural constables, for I believe had their dress and badges been more conspicuous they would have been found far more useful than they have been on this occasion; but these are subjects which will no doubt engage the early attention of the executive, and I need not therefore say anything further about them here.

The Honourable William Walker. (signed) *Jno. Ross*, J. P.

Plantation Turkeyen, East Coast,
26 February 1856, noon.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I have yesterday and-to day visited several estates in this vicinity, and matters remain perfectly quiet, nor do I perceive any appearance of discontent or sullenness amongst the labouring people on Plantations Montrose, Industry, and Turkeyen; the usual works are going on.

The rural constabulary are continuing to patrol those estates occasionally during the night, and with one exception I have found them assiduous in the performance of their duties; the exception I allude to was in the case of rural constable Martin Bollers, of Plantation Turkeyen, who was charged before me with having, on Tuesday the 19th instant, "used exciting language of a nature calculated to provoke a breach of the peace on the part of disaffected persons;" this charge was proved to a certain extent, and I sentenced Martin Bollers to pay a fine of 30 dollars, or, failing payment, three months' imprisonment with hard labour. The fine has been paid, and as a further punishment he has been dismissed

Encl. 1, in No. 3. the estate where for many years he has been in receipt of excellent wages. His conduct shall be brought under the notice of the next Inferior Criminal Court, that he may be dismissed from the rural constabulary.

I have, &c.

The Honourable William Walker, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *John H. King*, J. P.

Mahaica, District A, Sunday Morning, 8 o'clock, 2 March.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that this portion of the district is now quiet. I sent down to Georgetown gaol last evening 30 prisoners, viz., 20 women convicted of rioting and plundering and secreting property; one man and one woman sent up to the Supreme Court, and eight men sentenced to six months and 39 lashes.

With regard to the flogging, I propose, when I have got through all the cases of the prisoners yet in custody (say 92), to go carefully through my notes and pick out such cases where I should most decidedly recommend that this portion of the sentences should be remitted. As a rule, I adjudge the flogging in every case; but I feel that in some cases I am not justified in doing so under the Ordinance. I am very much incommoded by the lunatics being in the gaol here, and as the Georgetown gaol must be crowded, I would respectfully suggest that these lunatics should be removed, and their place supplied by those prisoners now in Georgetown gaol who are awaiting their trial before the Supreme Court in April next.

I beg also to point out that a local magistrate is very much required in the neighbourhood of the Ann's Grove and Two Friends populations to enforce the observance of the law during the present crisis, and also hereafter. As the proprietor of Plantation Clanbrock, Mr. T. B. W. Clementson, is an active young man, and is a permanent resident in the immediate neighbourhood of these two villages and Beehive Village, I respectfully request that his Excellency may be pleased to appoint him to the commission of the peace.

The Honourable William Walker, Government Secretary. (signed) *Sam. Bean*, S. M.

Mahaicony, 11 o'clock a. m., 28 February 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication, bearing date 23d instant; also a Government notice of the 21st.

I shall, in accordance with his Excellency's request, attend strictly to the former, so soon as the parties who have suffered from the late riot return from town, where they have gone to give evidence. The Government notice has been attended to, and I hope will have the desired effect. I am glad to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that the late rioters in this district are quiet, and I do not anticipate any further disturbance.

I am glad to say, with a few exceptions, the rural constabulary, as well as others, have been always ready to assist in the preservation of the public peace.

I have, &c.

The Honourable William Walker, Government Secretary, &c. &c. &c. (signed) *Edw. Hugh Watson*, J. P.

Golden Grove, 7 March 1856.

Sir,

HAVING just concluded a careful investigation, instituted for the purpose of ascertaining how far the members of the Wesleyan Church were implicated in the late disgraceful outrages, I deem it my duty to forward the result of the same for the information of the Government.

It may be well to state that the Wesleyan Church is peculiar in its organisation; all our members being under the religious care of the most intelligent persons in our communion, who are termed leaders. The province of the leader is to instruct the 12 or 20 persons committed to his charge; he is expected to keep a proper weekly account of the attendance of his people, and to report weekly to his minister at the official meeting, the case of the sick, the absent, and the immoral; for which purpose a ruled paper is given, and renewed as the old ones become filled up. These "class papers" may, in a certain sense, be regarded as an index to the moral and religious character of each member. This brief statement of our usages will enable the Government at once to see that we have a prompt and satisfactory method in these arrangements for ascertaining and detecting any wrong-doing in our members. This moral machinery has greatly facilitated our recent investigations, on which I now proceed to report.

The City, Georgetown.—Mr. Corlett has very carefully gone through a list of some 1,200 members, in the presence of the leaders and others, and having made diligent inquiry in every possible way, now reports that "not one of our city members joined in the late outrages."

Rome.—

Rome.—Immediately on the outbreak this village was visited by Messrs. Corlett and Greathead, and the people were faithfully warned and powerfully addressed by Mr. Corlett. We have since learned, with pleasure, that no member of ours joined the mob at Rome. Encl. 1, in No. 3.

Mocha Canal, No. 1.—At Mocha Messrs. Corlett and Greathead found a large assemblage of excited persons, to whom they spoke in faithful warning and kind expostulation. Many of the populace went quietly home, and, with our members, were saved from joining in the pillage.

Suppy and Nismes, Demerara River.—Not having as yet received any society intelligence from these places, I shall have to report on them hereafter.

East Court, Friendship, Buxton, and Victoria.—In this locality I am happy to report, that where we most feared for our members, we have to report favourably.

Friendship and Buxton.—After calling over some 500 names, I found only one at all implicated in these public crimes; and after a lengthened investigation, I am doubtful whether he took any part in the riot. No charge was preferred against him before the magistrate, but he was reported to us as seen in the crowd. My conviction is, that the reason why none of our church members at Friendship and Buxton are implicated in these riots is, that both Mr. Corlett and myself, with eight other ministers, went up the first night of the disturbances to Friendship, and, by calling our members together, and urging them to join with us in preserving the public peace, they were saved from joining in the violence of the people. At least one Portuguese store was kept from utter destruction by the exertions of the ministers alone. We found one of our leaders on Monday last still suffering from a blow he received in attempting to quell the rioters.

Golden Grove.—This village, in which I reside, was perfectly quiet. The Portuguese shop was untouched, and kept open during the whole excitement; and have great pleasure in reporting that the hundred members we have here were all prepared and ready, under the leader, Mr. Bentick Sancho, well known to the Honourable Mr. Porter, to turn out, not to destroy, but to protect, the Portuguese shop, had the rioters from the other villages attempted to come here on Monday night. The village was so quiet on the Tuesday night, that Mr. Bentick Sancho, who has considerable influence with the people at Victoria, went with his minister to that village to aid him in allaying the excitement.

Victoria.—In this democratic village not one of our church members took any part in the lawless proceedings. I have, however, learned, but without surprise, that some of those who left our church three years since (and who, at the instigation of persons who ought to have given them better advice, violently attempted to take our church from us), were found equally violent in the late outrages, and have been punished accordingly.

St. Mary's Parish, Mahaicony.—This place was visited on Sunday last, and after a sermon to a full church, from the 7th chapter of Joshua, 19, 20, and 21 verses, we instituted a rigid inquiry in the presence of Pitman Daw, esq., J. P., into the conduct of our members during the late disgraceful proceedings in that village; the name of every church member was called over, and it was found that of the 17 whipped, and the 37 sent to town, not one was connected with our church. Mr. Daw and others only recognised three of our members as being in the crowd, but it was not proved that they were guilty of any overt acts; they were, however, publicly expelled from our church. Mr. Daw pointed out to us a communicant of the name of John Nat, a very intelligent African, as specially deserving commendation; he stood by Mr. Daw at the hazard of his life, and rendered valuable service in keeping the Africans quiet. It is satisfactorily proved that the ringleader of the riot at Mahaicony was a man from one of the canals up the Demerara River, who pretended to read from a paper an order from the Queen and Government to drive the Portuguese out of the country.

Stanley Village.—In this village we found no member connected with the movement.

Mahaica.—We met our society in Mahaica on Sunday evening last, and we regret to be obliged to report that on calling over the names of some 400 members, we found that six were implicated in the outrages at Jones Town, and other places in the neighbourhood. Three of those members had been sent to prison, and the other three expelled forthwith. One of these was taken up, but liberated, no charge being preferred against him.

Virginia.—In this outlying village we found that two out of 60 members were convicted of secreting Portuguese property, and one involved, but not yet tried.

Ann's Grove.—Another of the villages distant from the minister. Three out of 50 members here had joined the mob, and two others, although discharged by the magistrate, have been expelled our church.

Essequibo.—Mr. Brown, writing from the Arabian Coast, informs us that no member at Queen's Town or Zorg joined the rioters; on the other parts of the coast he found four members implicated, of whom he is to give further information.

It will be seen from the foregoing statements, that the proportion of our members involved in these outrages is greatest in the outlying villages, especially in St. Mary's parish. In that parish we have, besides the central church at Mahaica, four smaller churches,

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

churches, all at considerable distances from each other, and only one minister, who is unable to visit the remote localities so often as is desirable.

The arrival of an additional minister by the last mail from England will enable us to give more attention to these far distant villages, especially Mahaicony.

Should this return be found not in harmony with the report of committals from the magistrate, the discrepancy will be accounted for by some of the delinquents, in virtue of former membership with us, or mere occasional attendance at our places of worship, terming themselves Wesleyans, although altogether repudiated by us.

Were each of the churches in the colony to make some such return as this, it would, I am persuaded, be generally found that only the worthless and the vile were the perpetrators of those outrages, outrages which have developed a fearful amount of lawlessness, cupidity, fanaticism, and depravity. This state of things is deeply deplored by the ministers of our body, some of whom have laboured long and zealously to promote the moral and intellectual elevation of the people. I have the satisfaction of knowing that they have never attempted to excite the passions and prejudices of the people, nor have they been found among the number of those who rose up to oppose immigration, although urged to do so a few years ago; they have ever taught and enforced on the people the necessity of obedience and subordination to law and constituted authority; and the fact that not one member in town, Friendship, Golden Grove, or Victoria, was found guilty of rioting, and only eight, so far as I have ascertained, out of several thousand people under our care in the colony have been convicted before a magistrate, is, we think, a sufficient proof that our teaching and influence has not been altogether fruitless.

We were surprised to observe (and we have heard others make the same remark) the large number of vile and abandoned women in these riots; and, I regret to add, of wild, nude, and half savage children.

Having known these villages nearly from their commencement, I hope the following suggestions will not be deemed presumptuous:—

1. The absolute and immediate necessity for a Bill to place our numerous village population under more efficient government.

2. The necessity of compelling parents to send these wild, vicious, and untaught children to some school on the first three days of the week, and give them the opportunity of employing them either on their own provision grounds or on the estates during the last three days. I mention the last three days as they are busiest days on the estates in crop-time.

3. The necessity of adopting some measures to bring our outlying, and what I fear we must term our heathen population under more efficient moral culture. We have one additional minister just arrived for that purpose; but the mournful necessities of these places calls loudly for one or two house-to-house missionaries, whose peculiar province should be to cultivate these moral wilds by the exercise of an increasing domestic pastorate, including alike the wants of the children as well as the parents, the circumstances and duties of the week as well as the Sabbath.

I have, in conclusion, great pleasure in testifying to the zealous and powerful co-operation of the Rev. John Corlett and other ministers in the colony, together with those from the islands, who cheerfully, both in the week and on the Sabbath, visited our churches and urged upon them the necessity of not only submitting to law, but aiding in every possible way the civil government in putting down the rioters.

(signed) *Wm. Hudson*,
General Superintendent of Wesleyan Missions.

The Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary.

District E, Hague Station, 8 a. m.,
26 February 1856.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that the district continues perfectly quiet, and work on the estates is generally resumed.

A considerable quantity of the provisions stolen from the Portuguese shops having been recovered, I yesterday re-stocked two of the plundered shops in the villages with it, employing Portuguese to dispose of it on account of the colony; and, during the day, the negroes were quietly purchasing at the full value of the goods. As the recovered articles are in a state of great wreck (some having been hidden in the ground), it would be difficult to convey them to town for sale; and, with the Governor's sanction, I will continue to re-stock the shops along the line of coast with them. These measures, I beg leave to submit, will not only supply the people with food for the present, but will also convince them how quickly and completely the law has triumphed, by compelling them to disgorge their plunder, and to become purchasers of the same at the very shops they robbed of it.

Confidence seems so far restored among the Portuguese that one or two have applied to me to know if there would be any objection to their going up to town to make purchases for the purpose of re-opening their shops, and I have taken upon myself to say that I am not aware of any such objection.

I have, &c.

The Honourable William Walker.

(signed) *J. Brumell*,
Stipendiary Magistrate in charge District E.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

District E, De Kinderon House, Thursday 28 February,
Sir, Twelve o'clock Noon.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that things have so far resumed their ordinary course in this district that, with his Excellency the Governor's permission, I would beg leave to discontinue my daily reports, only communicating with you should anything worthy of notice occur.

With the assistance of the justices, and other persons personally acquainted with the condition and stock on hand in the several shops which have been plundered, an inquiry is now being made as to the losses sustained by the Portuguese traders, and I trust these will not be found to be so serious as was at first supposed; for instance, one of the trading shopkeepers, whose dwelling-house and three shops were sacked, and who at first gave me an estimate of his losses at 6,500 dollars, reduces it, on going over the items with him this morning, to 2,150 dollars.

This person, with several others of his countrymen, have already, I understand, taken steps to re-establish their shops.

Hunger is beginning to be felt among the black population, and yesterday the villagers were eagerly but quietly purchasing at the shops which have been opened with recovered stolen property.

(signed) *J. Brumell*,
Stipendiary Magistrate in charge District E.

The Honourable William Walker,
Government Secretary.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

WHEREAS been convicted of certain crimes and offences, as from respective sentences will fully appear, and been for the same sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the term of : And whereas I have thought fit, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, to grant a conditional pardon to the said offenders: Now, therefore, the conditions of this pardon are, that if the said offender shall continue for the term of months to reside in such places as may by me be appointed, and shall, during that time, conduct in an orderly and peaceable manner, and shall during that time work regularly, that is to say, if employed by the task, shall perform at least six tasks in each week, or if employed by the week, shall work at least five days in each week, in ordinary avocations, upon condition of receiving the usual rate of wages, and unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause, with any such employer as may be named by me, and shall during such time obey all lawful and reasonable orders of such employers, then the said sentences shall be respectively null and void. But if any offender shall, during the said term of months, violate any of the conditions hereof, then such sentence shall be of full force and effect.

In witness whereof the person aforesaid, hereunto subscribed hand or affixed mark [*as the case may be*].

By His Excellency's command,

Government Secretary.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

Guiana Public Buildings,
Sir, Government Secretary's Office, 26 February 1856.

I AM directed by the Governor to acquaint you that the person whose name appears on the other side has been convicted of participating in the late riots, and has been set at liberty by his Excellency, on condition of his undertaking to work on the estate in your charge for the term of on the following conditions:— Encl. 3, in No. 3.

That he shall not change his place of residence without leave; that he shall conduct himself in an orderly and peaceable manner; and shall, on condition of receiving the usual rate of wages, work regularly in his usual avocations, that is to say, if employed by the task, shall perform at least six tasks in each week; and if employed by the day, shall work at least five days in each week, unless prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause; and shall obey all your lawful and reasonable orders.

In the event of his violating any of these conditions, you will be pleased to report at once to the Government Secretary, in order that he may be conveyed back to prison under his original sentences; but the Governor hopes that under temperate but firm management it will not be found necessary to have recourse to such a step.

I am, Sir, &c.

Government Secretary.

The Manager of Plantation

Enclosure 4, in No. 3.

Encl. 4, in No. 3.

COURT OF POLICY, BRITISH GUIANA.

Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara,
8 March 1856.

HIS Excellency the Governor and the Honourable the Court of Policy have been pleased to direct the publication of the following Extract Minute of the Proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Policy, at an Extraordinary Assembly, held on the 6th instant, for general information.

By command,

(signed) *William Walker*, Secretary.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Honourable the Court of Policy of the Colony of British Guiana, at its Extraordinary Assembly held at the Guiana Public Buildings, Georgetown, Demerara, Thursday, 6 March 1856.

(After Prayers.)

HIS Excellency the Governor suggests to the Court that the time has arrived when it becomes proper for them to express their sense of the valuable services rendered by the military, police, and others, to the Government in suppressing the recent disturbances, and lays before the Court the draft of a resolution to that effect, viz.:—

The Governor and the Court of Policy having, as they earnestly hope, good ground for believing that the riots which have prevailed of late throughout the counties of Demerara and Essequebo, and partially in that of Berbice, have now been effectually suppressed, are anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing the grateful sense which they entertain of the services of those to whom the colony is mainly indebted for the restoration of order.

To Lieutenant-colonel Whitfield, and the officers and men of the 2d West India Regiment, their thanks are especially due for the readiness and zeal with which their services have been made available in every shape, and under all circumstances. The excellent discipline and the good behaviour of the troops have excited the admiration of all who have had the opportunity of witnessing their conduct, and have entitled them to the fullest confidence of the Government and the community at large.

The Government also fully appreciate the exertions of the inspector-general and inspector of police, and of the force under their orders. They are aware that the police have, on several occasions, been placed in very trying positions, and they have heard of no instance in which they have shown themselves deficient in courage, or wanting in the zealous, yet temperate, discharge of their different duties; and it is matter of deep regret to the Government, that of the few lives lost during these riots, one should have been that of a policeman, who died from injuries inflicted upon him by the cowardly mob who, in great numbers, assailed the police and special constables in Charlestown on the night of Monday, the 18th February.

Lastly, the Government beg to return their cordial acknowledgments to the ministers of religion, the magistrates, and public functionaries, as well as to those unconnected with the public service of every station and every rank, especially those who in such numbers, and with so much alacrity, came forward to render service as special constables, by whose praiseworthy efforts in various parts of the colony the riots have been suppressed and the offenders brought to justice. They rely upon the continuance of the good offices of all for promoting the restoration of tranquillity and confidence; but they earnestly hope that the ministers of religion, with all those who take part in the education of the people, will see in the recent occurrences the strongest incentives to renewed exertions on their part for overcoming the gross and brutal ignorance, habits of idleness and profligacy, and striking disregard for law and order, which, under different forms, have been the causes of so much suffering even to the offenders themselves, and which, if unchecked and unremoved, must ever prevent the mass of the population from attaining that improved position in the social scale to which it has been the unceasing desire of the British nation to elevate them.

The members of the Court express their cordial approval of the draft, and their full adoption of its views.

(True extract.)

(signed) *William Walker*, Secretary.

Enclosure 5, in No. 3.

Encl. 5, in No. 3.

(Memorandum.)

IN considering the main characteristics of the riots which have lately taken place in so many parts of the colony, the Governor's attention has been drawn to two principal circumstances; one, the entire want of preparation for resisting any such sudden outbreak on the part

part of the evil-disposed members of the community; the other, the effectual stop which was put in several places to those disgraceful transactions by the determined resistance of a very small number of the well-affected; and he has been led by the consideration of these facts to propose, for the adoption of the proprietors and attorneys of the several estates in the colony, the following plan, by which he believes that all danger of a recurrence of such disasters could be obviated, at a very small cost, and with no inconvenience to the estates. Encl 5, in No. 3.

The plan is based upon the principle that we should rely, for the preservation of the property of the country, upon a well-digested and organised scheme of defence, rather than upon the desultory efforts of individuals of any class.

The Governor would, therefore, propose that each estate in the colony should be required forthwith to be provided with a certain number of good muskets or rifles (6, 8, or 10, according to the size of the estate), sufficient for arming a corresponding number of overseers or other most trustworthy persons. That these arms and ammunition should be placed in the charge of the managers, who should be responsible for their safe custody, and for their being kept in proper order. That the managers should likewise be required to take care that the persons for whose use such arms would be intended should be sufficiently practised in the ordinary use of fire-arms. That upon the receipt of intelligence, whether from a magistrate, police officer, or other credible person, of the occurrence of serious disturbances in the neighbourhood, it should be the duty of the manager or person in charge of the estate for the time to retain there one-third for its protection, and to send the remaining two-thirds to points of rendezvous, to be fixed by the Government, one for every three, four, or five estates, according to the distance. That these armed men should, on their arrival at the place of rendezvous, come under the orders of some one person, to be selected by the Government, and whose duty it would be to render assistance to the magistrate of the district, or otherwise to act according to circumstances for the prevention or suppression of disturbances.

Under such a plan the Governor thinks that it would be practicable to ensure the presence, at various points, of a body of trustworthy armed men, sufficient to arrest at once, and before the arrival of the troops, the spread of any riots, if they should unfortunately again break out; while at the same time the magistrates and the whole of the orderly population would know to what quarter they should look for immediate assistance and protection.

The Governor, therefore, begs that the gentlemen connected with the estates will be good enough to take the proposal into their consideration, and, with as little delay as possible, furnish him with a memorandum, stating the force to be armed on each estate, and the places of rendezvous which they would consider most convenient for their respective districts.

P. E. W.

Guiana Public Buildings, 5 March 1856.

— No. 4. —

(No. 34.)

No. 4. Governor Wodehouse to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. 25 March 1856.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Wodehouse* to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere.*

Government House, Georgetown,
25 March 1856.

Sir, (Answered, 25 April 1856, No. 71, p. 89.)

I have the honour to report that no further disturbances have occurred since the departure of the last mail. I am sorry, however, to state that the claims for compensation for property destroyed already sent in amount to considerably more than 50,000*l.*, and that the best informed people do not believe them to be unreasonable.

I have, &c.

(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

— No. 5. —

(No. 57.)

No. 5. Governor Wodehouse to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. 9 May 1856.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Wodehouse* to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere.*

Government House, Georgetown, 9 May 1856.

Sir, (Received, 5 June 1856.)

IT is with great satisfaction that I have received your despatches, Nos. 56 * and 57,† of the 1st, and No. 65 ‡ of the 16th April last, signifying your approval of the steps taken for the suppression of the riots which occurred here in February last, and holding out assurances of your support in the enactment of such salutary laws as may be found necessary for the future better government of the colony. Several Bills are now in course of preparation in which your suggestions will, as far as practicable, be embodied; but it is not likely that they can be passed into laws until after the close of the Session of the Combined Court, which will commence for the despatch of business on the 12th instant.

* Page 87.
† Page 88.
‡ Page 88.

You will be gratified to learn that the Sessions of the Supreme Court have terminated without any disturbance, both in Essequibo and in this city. At the former, 29 persons have been convicted of offences connected with the riot, and at the latter 103; and I enclose a memorandum of the sentences passed upon them.

The prisoner Orr has already been sent to the penal settlement, under a sentence of imprisonment at hard labour for three years.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received the enclosed report from the Attorney-general, with a printed account of Orr's trial.

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

Encl. 1, in No. 5.

MEMORANDUM of Sentences passed by the Supreme Court on Persons convicted of Crimes committed during the Riots.

ESSEQUIBO.

*12	Transportation for ten years.
1	Transportation for seven years.
10	Imprisonment at hard labour for three years, and a fine of 200 dollars.
4	Imprisonment, &c. for two years, and a fine of 100 dollars.
2	Imprisonment, &c. for 12 months.
29	

* 11 of these were for burglary, and the other for housebreaking.

DEMERARA.

1	Imprisonment, &c. for three years, and find security for 300*l.*
3	Imprisonment only for six months, and a fine of 250 dollars.
1	Ten years' transportation.
1	Imprisonment, &c. for three years, and a fine of 1,000 dollars.
1	Imprisonment, &c. for three years, and a fine of 500 dollars.
2	Imprisonment, &c. for three years, and a fine of 400 dollars.
64	Imprisonment, &c. for three years, and a fine of 200 dollars.
1	Imprisonment, &c. for three years, and a fine of 100 dollars.
2	Imprisonment, &c. for three years.
1	Imprisonment, &c. for two years, and a fine of 200 dollars.
3	Imprisonment, &c. for two years, and a fine of 150 dollars.
2	Imprisonment, &c. for two years, and a fine of 100 dollars.
8	Imprisonment, &c. for three years, and 39 lashes.
6	Imprisonment, &c. for two years, and 39 lashes.
4	Imprisonment, &c. for two years.
3	Nominal sentences.
103	

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

Sir, Georgetown, 9 May 1856.

I HAVE the houour to report to your Excellency that the Session of the Supreme Criminal Court for the county of Demerara, which commenced on the 15th April last, will terminate to-morrow with the usual gaol delivery, the calendar having been cleared. The number of cases for prosecution has, owing to the recent disturbances, been unprecedented in the criminal annals of the colony, but I am glad to state that the result of the trials has fully and completely vindicated the supremacy of the law. Encl. 2, in No. 5.

The calendar contained 85 indictments against 128 prisoners, of whom no less than 114 were charged with having been prominently concerned in the late riots, and I believe that in this number were included the actual ringleaders in almost every district of the colony. Their trials disclosed every possible kind of outrage upon the unfortunate Portuguese, and showed the immense destruction of property which has taken place. Of the 114 indicted, 103 were convicted, 4 were acquitted, 5 were postponed, and 2 died before trial.

John Sayers Orr, the originator of the disturbances, was charged by me, among other things, with having held an unlawful assembly. His supporters subscribed a large sum of money to retain the services of an eminent counsel here; the trial lasted for two days; and after a patient investigation, the jury found the prisoner "guilty;" and the Chief Justice sentenced him to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for three years, and at the expiration of that period to give security to keep the peace for a further period of three years, himself in 300*l.* and two sureties in 150*l.* each. The trial was fully reported in the "Colonist" newspaper of the 5th instant, and I beg to enclose a copy.

It appearing that a number of Portuguese of the better class had assembled, armed with sticks, horsewhips, &c., to waylay and assault Orr on the day previous to that on which he held his unlawful assembly, I indicted 4 of the principal parties for conspiracy, and 3 of them were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of 250 dollars each, and to be imprisoned, but without hard labour, for six months.

With respect to the 99 remaining prisoners who were convicted for having been concerned in the riots, the following is a summary of their sentences: one was condemned to 10 years' transportation; another to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay a fine of 1,000 dollars; another to a like term, with a fine of 500 dollars; and two more to a like term, with a fine of 400 dollars. These parties were all possessed of property, and one of them, William Backer, was a man of considerable standing and influence up the Demerara river; 64 were sentenced to a like term, and to pay a fine of 200 dollars each; 8 to a like term, and to receive 39 lashes each; 1 to a like term, and to pay a fine of 100 dollars; 2 to three years' hard labour without a fine; 6 to two years' hard labour, and to receive 39 lashes each; 1 to a like term, and to pay a fine of 200 dollars; 3 to a like term, and to pay a fine of 150 dollars each; 2 to a like term, with a fine of 100 dollars each; 4 to a like term without a fine; and 3 to a nominal term of one day's imprisonment. With respect to the three last, I may state that it turned out that they had been summarily punished during the riots for other offences than those in respect of which they were convicted before the Supreme Court; but, under the circumstances, his Honour, the presiding Judge, did not think it right to award further punishment against them. The prisoners sentenced to be whipped were persons who had been convicted of feloniously breaking and entering shops, and stealing therefrom during the disturbances. With respect to the fines imposed, no further term of imprisonment was awarded in case of nonpayment, and the money must be recovered by separate execution against the property of the parties convicted.

From this report, it will be seen how signally punishment has followed crime, and the administration of the laws been upheld; but I cannot conclude without alluding to the late attempt to burn my dwelling-house (when my wife and infant children were saved by a watchful Providence from a dreadful fate), as a sign that a wicked and revengeful spirit still lurks in the community.

I have, &c.

To his Excellency P. E. Wodehouse, Esq., Governor, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *T. Lucie Smith*, Attorney-general.

Enclosure 3, in No. 5.

TRIAL of *John Sayers Orr*, Supreme Court of Criminal Justice, Monday, April 28. Encl. 3, in No. 5.

JOHN SAYERS ORR was arraigned on an indictment containing four counts, charging him with having held an unlawful assembly on 10th February last, and endeavoured to stir up jealousies between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and more especially to provoke in the minds of the native black and coloured population feelings of hostility against the Portuguese inhabitants of the colony. The defendant pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. *Gilbert* appeared for the defence.

There were six challenges for the Crown, and seven for the defence.

Encl. 3, in No. 5. Jurors challenged by the Crown: Nath. Jackman, E. W. Paris, Alex. Fraser, Andrew Burton, Henry C. Versteeg, Thos. Christiani—6.

Jurors challenged by the counsel for the defence—John Atkinson, Joseph Symonds, Adam Ranken, Saml. Torres, Louis Cornette, Thomas Anthony Osborne, Charles P. Massiah—7.

J. B. Russel was called, but was absent.

Jury empanelled—James Graham (foreman), Edward Hugh Watson, Wm. Burford, Joseph Kaufman, Thomas Gravesande, Charles W. Dyce, Thomas Watson, James Smellie, William Hubbard, Thomas Venman, Jas. Lovegrove, and William Davis.

The indictment having been read over to the jury,

The *Attorney-general* addressed the jury.—The defendant, John Sayers Orr, stands indicted for holding an unlawful assembly within this city on Sunday, 10th February last. By Ordinance No. 23 of 1846, it is thus enacted—

"Whenever persons to the number of three or more shall do or commit in the colony of British Guiana any act or acts, matter or matters, thing or things, which, if done or committed in England, would amount to or be deemed to be riot or rout or unlawful or tumultuous assembly according to the law of England, such person shall upon being convicted thereof, incur and be liable to the same punishment, penalties, and forfeitures, as by the common law of England, are provided against persons convicted of riot or rout or unlawfully and tumultuously assembling."

One of the greatest writers on the English law, Mr. Serjeant Hawkins, thus defines the law with respect to unlawful assemblies—

Chief Justice.—What book and chapter?

Attorney-general.—Book 1, ch. 65, sec. 9.—

"Any meeting whatsoever of great numbers of people with such circumstances of terror as cannot but endanger the public peace, and raise fears and jealousies among the King's subjects, seems properly to be called an unlawful assembly."

And there have been subsequent cases, with reference to the Chartist meetings at home, and other meetings having a political object in view, in which the law with regard to unlawful assemblies is very clearly laid down. I shall refer to the case of Vincent and others, chartists, who were tried in Wales. It is the case of the Queen *v.* Vincent and others, reported in the 9th vol. of Carrington and Payne, p. 58. In that case Baron Alderson thus laid down the law—

"I take it to be the law of the land, that any meeting assembled under such circumstances as, according to the opinion of rational and firm men, are likely to produce danger to the tranquillity and peace of the neighbourhood, is an unlawful assembly. You will have to say whether, looking at all the circumstances, these defendants attended an unlawful assembly; and for this purpose you will take into your consideration the way in which the meetings were held, the hour of the day at which the parties met, and language used by the persons assembled and by those who addressed them. Every one has a right to act in such cases as he may judge right, provided it be not injurious to another, but no man or number of men has a right to cause alarm to the body of persons who are called the public. You will consider how far these meetings partook of that character, and whether firm and rational men having their families and property there, would have reasonable ground to fear a breach of the peace."

In a further case reported in the same volume, the Queen *v.* Niel and others, p. 179, the prisoners were indicted, first for riot, and then for an unlawful assembly, and Judge Littledale, in stating the case, said—

"It appears that on several days before the 4th of July, a great number of persons were assembled at Birmingham, and it also appears that on the 4th of July there was an assembly of persons; but up to the time that Dr. Booth went in among them, I do not find that any riot had taken place on that day; it is, however, another question whether there had been an unlawful assembly; because, if there was a meeting attended with circumstances calculated to excite alarm, that is an unlawful assembly."

There are a great many other cases on the same subject, but I do not think it will be necessary for me to trouble you with them. The principle laid down is so clear, that I am sure you will have no difficulty in applying that principle to the circumstances of the present case. What you have to consider is, whether this meeting, which I charge to be an unlawful assembly, was a meeting assembled under such circumstances as according to the opinion of rational and firm men was likely to produce danger to the tranquillity and peace of the neighbourhood; and in considering that question you will view the way in which the meeting was held, the hour at which it was held, the persons who met, the language used by the parties assembled and by those who addressed them; and then consider whether firm and rational men having their families and property there, would have reasonable grounds to fear a breach of the peace. Gentlemen of the jury! The indictment which has been read to you contains four counts. The first count states the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of stirring up jealousy, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this colony, and especially to promote among the native black and coloured population, feelings of hostility and ill-will against the

Portuguese

Portuguese residents in the colony, and it goes on to state that being so assembled, the defendant Orr and others by unlawful speeches, and loud, and violent, and abusive exclamations, and cries, endeavoured to stir up jealousy, hatred, and ill-will between different classes in this colony, and especially to promote among the native black and coloured inhabitants of the colony, feelings of hostility and ill-will against the Portuguese residents in the colony. The second count is very similar to the first; it lays the object to have been the unlawful purpose of stirring up ill-feeling between different classes of the community, without being armed. The third count is one in the ordinary form, stating that Orr and divers other persons, to the number of 1,000 and more, armed with sticks, staves, and other offensive weapons, assembled together to disturb the public peace, and being so assembled, remained for a certain space, and made a great noise to the terror of Her Majesty's subjects. The last count is also framed in general terms, and is taken from a count in the case of the Queen *v.* Vincent, on which the defendants were convicted, and in which case Baron Alderson laid down the law which I have already commented upon. Every case must, of course, be governed by its own peculiar circumstances, but there is no doubt that if a body of persons assemble together, and make use of language calculated to excite jealousy and ill-will between different classes of the community, that is a meeting which is likely to endanger the public peace and cause alarm in the neighbourhood. On this point I will just shortly quote to you the opinion of all the judges of England delivered in the House of Lord in the celebrated case of the Queen against O'Connell. The law was delivered in the name of the judges of England by Chief Justice Tindal— Encl. 3, in No. 5.

Chief Justice.—What are you quoting from?

Attorney-general.—The Queen against O'Connell, 1st vol. Cox's Crown Cases, p. 472. I may state that one of the principal heads of the monster indictment against the parties, and one of those which happened to be right, although there were some of the counts wrong, charged the members of the Repeal Association with endeavouring to excite ill-will between two classes in the country. The question was referred to the judges, and their judgment was delivered by Chief Justice Tindal—

"There can be no doubt but that the agreeing of divers persons together to raise discontent and disaffection amongst the liege subjects of the Queen, to stir up jealousies, hatred, and ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote amongst Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland feelings of ill-will and hostility towards Her Majesty's subjects in the other parts of the United Kingdom, and especially in England, which charges are found in each of the five counts which first occur in the indictment, do form a distinct and definite charge in each against several defendants of an agreement between them to do an illegal act."

I shall not further trouble you with law in this case, which I take to be exceedingly tedious. I will shortly open to you the facts of the case, and then leave it you to apply the law, and to say whether the defendant is guilty or not. It appears that the defendant, John Sayers Orr, on Sunday, 10th February last, appeared in a public place close to the Buildings and the market, with a great mob of persons, that he mounted the platform of the pump, which is situate within sight of your jury-box, I believe; and that in the presence of this multitude of men, who were armed with sticks, he commenced a most furious and exciting harangue; that he was armed with a dagger and a life-preserver; that he carried a trumpet in his hand, and as soon as he got to the place of meeting, he blew a prolonged blast on the trumpet. The first thing he did on commencing his oration, was to allude in most violent and exciting language, to an attempt which he stated had been made on his life the day before. Now, I know not whether any palliation may be made for his language on this subject by my learned friend, who I am quite satisfied will defend him with his accustomed ability; but I feel it right to state to you at the outset that even supposing there had been an attempt made against Orr on the previous day, even supposing persons had assembled for the purpose of injuring him, it was no excuse whatever for the language which he held on the following day to excite the masses that surrounded his platform. The law was open to him as well as to any one else, and it was his duty, if he had been threatened, to have caused the parties to be bound over to keep the peace, and not to have appealed for his personal protection to the mob that was around him. Nothing in this world could be more calculated to stir up feelings of hatred and ill-will between different classes of the community, than addressing them on such a subject—than appearing before them armed with a dagger for his protection, armed with a life-preserver, and shouting to the mob in the most excited way, that he could protect himself, and he thanked God that there were plenty of black and yellow faces around him. What does Serjeant Hawkins say on that very subject? It is in the same book and chapter, sec. 10: "Also an assembly of a man's friends for the defence of his person against those who threaten to beat him, if he go to such market, &c.," that is, if he goes to any particular place, "is unlawful; for he who is in fear of such insults must provide for his safety by demanding the surety of the peace against the persons by whom he is threatened, and not make use of such violent methods, which cannot but be attended with the danger of raising tumults and disorders, to the disturbance of the public peace." And the same law is laid down in the case of the King against the Bishop of Bangor, 1st vol. Russell, page 274, and also in Carrington and Payne. That case goes to this length, that although a man may arm himself and his friends to protect his house, which is his castle, and that he may oppose force with force, if his house is attacked, yet if his

Encl. 3, in No. 5. his close, that is, his land, his yard, his premises, are attacked, he cannot do it; although it is his own private property; if his close is attacked, and he arm himself and his friends to resist force by force, it is unlawful. Now, with this law it is very clear that a man has no right to arm himself and his friends for his defence against those who threaten him; he must appeal to the law. I ask whether such language as this is justified? This is the language with which he commenced his harangue:

"Has it come to this, that in the colony of Demerara, where a slave can exist no longer, you are to come under a worse slavery than the slaveholder? I am a man that can speak of it, for I had once slaves myself when a little boy, born within half a mile from where I now am. Are you to come under a worse slavery than that, by the infernal tool of the Devil leading his people as he did yesterday with clubs against you?"

Recollect, he does not confine it to himself, but he seeks to make the mob believe—a mob of upwards of a thousand people, as I shall prove, almost entirely of black and coloured persons—that they were in danger from the people whom he alludes to as the infernal tools of the Devil leading his people against you—that is, he and a number of Portuguese assembled against you, my friends; here are these infernal tools of the Devil going about the streets armed with clubs against you—not against me, but you. Can any language be more calculated to excite feelings of jealousy, and provoke a breach of the peace? After a good deal more of this sort of incendiary language, he said—

"Being informed of what took place yesterday, I was told I may as well prepare for the worst, and so I just put this here (pointing to a dagger in his belt), and I brought this (flourishing a life preserver), and I will not let a blood-thirsty pack strike me down without striking down at least two of them. But I look for the protection of the police, and if I do not get it, there are plenty of black and yellow faces around me." (Loud huzzas.)

That is, his appeal to those black and yellow faces around him was cheered by the mob. The cheering, which I shall prove, showed that this was not only an unlawful assembly, but a tumultuous assembly, shouting on Sunday afternoon in the public street. And then, not content with that, he seeks to make these people believe that the Roman-catholic inhabitants of this colony, who are just as loyal and as peaceable as any other class, were filled with feelings of hostility against our Queen, and that they were actually wanting to pull her down. Just see what he goes on to say—

"The Romanists of Demerara came out against me with clubs—those Romanists who would pull down our Queen to bring in another—led on by a fellow, if I am rightly informed, whose father ran away from Ireland for Ireland's good."

Thus, he is seeking to persuade those deluded people who flocked to his meeting that the Roman-catholics of British Guiana would pull down our Queen to bring in another. And then he goes on to read a letter which he said was addressed to him by an individual whose name is not given. That letter, even if he had confined himself alone to the reading of it, without commenting upon it, contains such language as I am quite sure you will consider brought him within the force of the law on the subject of unlawful assemblies. It was to the effect that the writer had heard that a number of parties wished to injure the defendant, and it went on to tell him he need not be afraid, he had plenty of his friends to protect him, and that the writer hoped the defendant would read it at his meeting on Sunday next.

"The speaker (that is, Orr) read to the effect that the writer had been credibly informed that in the event of Orr's attempting to address the creole population to day, there were certain creole Frenchmen would visit signal vengeance upon his head."

Well, how was that letter received by the mob? How did Orr read it to them? Was it for the object of having the parties bound over to keep the peace? Or was it for the object of exciting the populace against them, and creating a breach of the peace? I think you will have little hesitation in deciding, when you hear of the way in which the letter was received: "Let them try it, let them try it." That is to say, they were quite prepared to meet the creole Frenchmen. That isthe cry with which this mob of upwards of a thousand people received the letter; and then what did Orr say?—

"No, no; I have very little of the coward in me. I must do my work. What would those soldiers have done if they were afraid of the Russians when they went to Balaklava, and Inkermann, and the lot of other places which you have read of as well as myself?"

That is to say, they were to fear nothing; our troops did not fear anything when they were led against the Rusians at Balaklava, Inkermann, and other places; and why should the crowd fear anything against the creole Frenchmen, or any other creoles? Let them try, and they will get what they deserve. But the defendant was not content with trying to excite the black and coloured inhabitants against the Roman-catholics and the Portuguese, on the ground that he had been attacked or threatened on the day before. He must appeal to feelings which he had the cunning to know were likely to excite them powerfully. He goes on to say, after his usual abrupt way—it is really very difficult to follow him in this speech, for it consists of a rambling, unconnected mass of expletives strung together against the Roman-catholics, the Portuguese, and others. However, when he alludes to the Portuguese, he says—

"Well, I fancy that we all have a right to go to any part of the world, if we respect its laws. I have a right to go to China, if I respect its laws; but if I overhaul them there—why, I'll have then to— (dancing)"——

And

And then—"These poor Portuguese"—he speaks of them in a contemptuous way:— Encl. 3, in No. 5.

"These poor Portuguese, let them come here, and let them live like peaceable people; but if they come to drive the poor of the country out of business—to keep the poor negro with his face to the grindstone—it is time to lift our voices—is it not?" (Cries of "Time enough.") "Well, better late than never."

Now what is all this; if the Portuguese come here to keep the poor negro with his nose to the grindstone, it is time to lift up our voices, and then, it is better late than never; what is all this but exciting the people against the Portuguese and provoking to a breach of the peace?—and not only to a simple breach of the peace on the part of the persons assembled, but provoking the people to attacks upon the Portuguese, to the destruction of their property. And then Orr goes on reading his correspondent's letter:—

"The writer went on to declare that if the dog-barking, pig-grunting, perfidious crew were men enough to open their mouths or attack Orr, they would meet men who were not afraid of them, but who were obliged to be peaceable."

What follows is the way that mob orators always address mobs; of course he had no wish to excite the people; of course he was a most loyal subject—

"Of course, let us respect the laws; keep the laws always in sight, and with truth you can always go ahead. I suppose we have not met here to pull down the Governor, or to pull down Queen Victoria, and to lift up the Pope. (Cries, No, no). But I say to you, do what you can, as far as you can, to pull down this Tag-rag from his office, and make him go to the right about."

The writer exhorted Orr to continue his preaching, and not to fear any threats so long as he did not preach sedition; but Orr was quite thunderstruck that anybody should dream for a moment that he was going to preach sedition—

"What! sedition cannot come from the mouth, friends, unless it is here first" (Putting his hand to his heart). "Sedition cannot come from the lips when the heart is loyal."

It is not for us to see into men's hearts; there is one greater than all to judge us all. It is for us to decide from men's words and actions whether they are peaceable and loyal subjects, or whether they are endeavouring to raise sedition and tumult in the colony:

The writer stated that so long as Orr continued to act uprightly and consistently as hitherto, and maintained truth and equity, "the laws of his country"—— But he was not satisfied with the laws of his country; and I shall show you presently that Orr was not satisfied with the laws of his country. No, "the laws of his country and his honest countrymen would protect him." What does that mean? Let him go on and pursue his course; he had plenty of his honest countrymen to protect; and I think you will agree with me that all about the laws of his country was a little fudge to pass the sentiment off. However, the defendant was not satisfied with the reading of one letter; that was not bad enough; but there was another letter, which it appears he considered so superlatively good, that he must actually have it printed and circulated through the colony, and he must glory to his friends round the pump that he had been distributing it to the bigwigs of the town, and also that he hoped to have plenty more of them circulated. And that was one ground on which he appealed to the people for money; for it appears that this sort of exhibition in which the defendant indulges cannot be carried on without money. With him as well as all others who follow the same trade, money appears to be the great consideration, and they always end with an appeal to the mob for money. But let us see what this letter was which was such a beautiful production as to be printed and circulated. It is headed "Freedom of Speech"—a phrase which, I am sorry to say, is too often made use of to cover unlimited licentiousness of speech; under the cloak of freedom of speech, parties too often endeavour to circulate that which is highly illegal—"a Briton's sacred right! Copy of a letter sent to J. S. Orr, Demerara, 28th January 1856." Now I pray you to look at this date, to see how meditated this thing was. The meeting was held on 10th February, and he commenced by alluding to an attack which was threatened to be made upon him by a Mr. Tag-rag, by whom he means Mr. Taggart; there can be no doubt about that; but this letter which he circulated is dated the 28th January, long before, as I believe, any such rumour reached him.

"There is a report current that one Mr. John Tag, who some years ago was a great reformer and opponent of the Government of this colony, has made several attempts to induce the Portuguese to annoy you; but, my dear sir, you are a native of this country, you stand here in your own land, and if the Portuguese are displeased with you, let them be off to Madeira. The Portuguese are in your and our country."

That is one other attempt to make the mob believe that the Portuguese are intruders here—interlopers; that the country belongs to the creoles. "The Portuguese are here in your country!" This is, I need not tell you, as loyal subjects of Her Majesty, this is Her Majesty's country, and every man, so long as he is a loyal and peaceable subject of Her Majesty, has just as much right to reside in this colony as you have or I have.

"We have been taxed to pay their passage here; we have received them kindly; we have purchased from their stores and shops, and we have given them our monies, by which means they have accumulated large profits and wealth. Had it not been for us creoles, how could they get rich and become possessed of property? I say it is our support, it is our good feeling, it is our monies, it is our patronage that made them what they are; and

Encl. 3, in No. 5. if they are ignorant enough to forget themselves and insult and annoy you, the laws of your country will and must protect you."

Now just listen to what pretty language is made use of to the mob:

"If, on the contrary, the laws of your country will not protect you" (throwing a deliberate inserveration upon the administration of the laws in this colony), "then we shall be compelled to show Mr. Tag and his comrades of Portuguese, that although we have not been reformers and opponents of the Government, we shall not allow him or the Portuguese to ride rough-shod over you. I say you have your countrymen, sons of British Guiana, at your side; we are not afraid of Mr. Tag and his Portuguese comrades, and why should you be? I say you are in your native country, a British colony.

"*P.S.*—It is said that the Portuguese threaten your life; beware of them, and always walk with a good stick or some other protection. Your countrymen, the coloured and black people, are on the look-out for your protection."

You see there is clearly an attempt to raise divisions between the coloured and black people and the Portuguese.

"You will please let the coloured and black people who assemble at your meeting on Sunday next know what I have written, so that they may be on the look-out for your safety. I say again, you are in your native country; your mother is a taxpayer; why should you be put down by an ignorant set of foreigners, half starved, and brought to our country to be fed and clothed? I say again, it is the patronage and monies of the natives of this country that made them what they are."

This letter was read by Orr to the meeting, interspersed with various comments upon it, worse even than the language of the letter itself. And what is his reply? If ever there was language calculated to produce a riot, it is the language of that reply:

"Demerara, 29 January 1856. I sincerely thank you for the letter which I have now received, and also for the spirit which it breathes."

Now, what is the spirit that it breathes? That the Portuguese were an ignorant set of foreigners; that they were taking the country from the creoles and coloured people, whose country it was; that there were plenty of his people who would protect him, and they would not allow him to be ridden rough-shod over. That is the spirit which it breathes, and of which the defendant approves in his reply.

"The bloody Papists have the wrong man to show forth their blood-thirsty spirit towards, as long as that man has, under God and the laws of a country wherein he is engaged, for an arm of defence, as he had the Highlanders in Scotland, John Bull in England, the Irish Orangemen in the Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, the Americans in America, and as he believes he now has, the negroes, mulattoes, mustees, and creoles on his side here, in his present contest with the armies of the Pope, and the Devil at their head."

Now, pray, what is this gentleman's contest with the armies of the Pope, and the Devil at their head? Who are the blood-thirsty Papists he is speaking of? I am sure you will have no hesitation in saying that all this language was levelled against the quiet industrious Portuguese residents in the colony. They were the army of the Pope, with the Devil at their head that were fighting against the negroes, mulattoes, mustees, and creoles that were on the side of this unfortunate man; they were the Papists that were taking the country from his friends. When you hear such language as that used to excite a mob of upwards of 1,000 people, armed with sticks, on a Sunday afternoon, I think you, as rational and firm men, can have very little difficulty in coming to a conclusion that it was an unlawful assembly. Then his letter winds up with saying—

"America for the Americans! the West Indies for the West Indians! purgatory for Popery and the Pope! Scorn be on those who would rob us of our rights! Rule Britannia, and God save the Queen!"

That was by way of salvo to all the wicked nonsense that had gone before: "Rule Britannia! God save the Queen!" A very peaceable and loyal subject indeed! "I am your obedient servant, J. S. Orr." That there might be no mistake about it, this placard has printed at the bottom of it, "Printed for and published by J. S. Orr."—And the man so gloried in his shame that, finding that the short-hand writer who was taking down his oration, had not a copy of the letter he had read to the mob, he gave him this very copy which I now hold in my hand. And this is the letter of which he says, "I have sent a copy of it to the big folks of the town, so that those who have seen or heard of what happened yesterday morning may know who is at the bottom of this." And while this letter was being read and commented upon, that part of it in which he spoke of the Portuguese and said, let them be off out of the country and go to Madeira whence they came—this very loyal sentiment was received by the mob with "Certainly, certainly." But he was not content with first endeavouring to excite the people against the Portuguese on the ground of their wishing to attack them, and then on the ground of their being a set of ignorant foreigners who were taking the country from them, he must next endeavour to excite them against the Portuguese on the ground of their religion. On this subject, and before alluding more particularly to his language, I should like to say a few words. Every man has a right to worship God in the form in which he has been brought up; and while each thinks his own religion the best, yet he has no right, under the pretext of showing up the errors of a contrary creed, to allude to the character and conduct of private individuals, and attempt to load them with personal odium and calumny. The same right in religious matters which

we

we claim for ourselves we should concede to others; and if Mr. John Sayers Orr had contented himself with speaking in a temperate and legal manner of what he considered the errors of the Romish system, I do not suppose that any one would have cared about him; but you will have to consider whether his allusions to the religion of the Roman-catholics was solely for the purpose of showing forth their errors, or whether from the way in which he mixed it up with personal matters affecting other classes of the community, he did not wish to excite ill feelings between different classes of the community. What was the text, as he called it—for he was so much taken up with the letters and his comments upon them, that he did not get to the text of his sermon till the middle; and I ask you, what has all this I have been quoting to you to do with the errors of the Romish church, or with religion? There is no religion at all about it. There was no preaching—although it was the Sabbath, there was no preaching on religious matters. It was downright abuse of the Portuguese on every point that was most calculated to excite the feelings of other classes, until he got to his text, which was the nunnery; and when he did get to it what had he to say against these helpless and inoffensive ladies? What had they done to him? Why, he actually had the cowardice to wish the mob to believe that they were the harem of the bishop. Any one with the feelings of a man cannot refrain from being disgusted at such cowardly conduct. And how did he follow it up? Why, by the most absurd allusions from some book that he had got—the life of Maria Monk, I believe—some scandalous production that he had brought from America—that the nuns were forced to be the mistresses of the Romish priests, that they were in the habit of bringing forth children in their convents, which were immediately murdered; that a subterraneous passage existed between the priests' monastery and the convent, so that uninterrupted intercourse could take place between them; and then what does he say? He is too well versed in the arts of popular agitation to bring forth these charges plumply and boldly before the people. No, but he insinuates them—a practice which has been well known to have been in vogue among demagogues ever since the days of Horace; and after alluding to those outrages which he spoke of as existing in Montreal, he sought to apply the passages to this country, "and which of you," cried he, "can say the same thing is not done here?" and "is Bishop Hynes afraid I am going to run away with his harem?" "Mind you," says he, "I do not say it is his harem;" and this is the way he excites the people, not saying the thing directly, but insinuating it, and then leaving it to rankle in the breasts of his hearers. After that he says: Encl. 3, in No. 5.

"But if you see a nunnery, with young women, in the town, and you see a bachelor priest going from the Brick-dam to the nunnery whenever he likes, it looks very queer—doesn't it?"

And then again—"The speaker went on reading to the effect that four nuns were lately found pregnant in a convent in Rome."

That was his text. Now, what was his comment?

"Are there any in Demerara?"

But gross as these allusions were, and eminently calculated as they were to provoke a breach of the peace—for no man likes to have his religion assailed, no matter to what creed he belongs—the defendant was not satisfied, but he must go on to one subject which he knew was more likely to excite the passions of his auditors than any other. He says:

"I think that the authorities ought to take every one of the fellows that came out yesterday with clubs, with Captain Tag-rag and Bobtail at their head, and kick them out of the country. Let the other Madeirans behave themselves, but let them cease forestalling the poor black man, and taking the trade even from up the river in batteaus out of his hands, and driving him to the wall. How they will get it!"

Now, I must say that these few words have a very dangerous signification in my opinion, taken in view of the subsequent scenes that unfortunately disgraced this colony. What does he say—"Let them cease forestalling the poor negro and driving him to the wall. How they will get it." You will draw your own inference from the words. You can judge of cause and effect; and you will say what these words mean with reference to the Portuguese—"How they will get it." Then he wanted to frighten this quiet, peaceable, and religious mob—of course, they were all fervently attached members of the Church of England—they were all aware of the errors of the Romish system—by depicting to them what a dreadful thing it would be for their daughters and sisters to be shut up in the cells of a convent without their being able to see them. It appears a little further on, that while reading a passage showing the cruelty practised in convents, a little boy in the crowd, having had enough of it perhaps, made a noise as if anxious to leave; but he could not even dismiss this little member of his congregation without giving him a message eminently calculated to provoke a breach of the peace—

"Is there any man of feeling who will put this boy away and keep him from annoying me? I have no wish to strike you with this. There, go home, and if you meet Taggart in the way, tell him I am here; but he is like his master, a coward."

And then his speech contains a great deal more of highly improper and unlawful language. He seeks to persuade these people, who were there, if they were doing no worse, profaning the Sabbath by listening to such language, that they had been upholding the liberty of speech, and then he went on—

"I do not like to carry these things."

That is the life preserver and the dagger—

"But I have not eyes behind my back, and if a man comes to knock my brains out, I will try

Encl. 3, in No. 5. try to be quicker than him, and (brandishing the preserver) I have not quite done with my subject, but will you hear me next Sunday? (Cries—yes, yes.) Then, let Tag-rag and Bobtail do his worst. Before I have done I must tell you that the letter I have read to you to-day, sent by a gentleman who has not given me his name,"—

Meaning the letter signed "G. L." which he had read, with his reply,—

"I intend to have sent round the town, and then it will be seen what was the cause of the row. The only expense will be for putting it up, half bitt. (Cries—we want some now.) I have none. I had not enough money to buy paper. Some people seem to think that I steal the money to get paper, or that I get it for nothing."

And then he began distributing from the tin case which he brought with him a number of pamphlets. I have come to the last part of his proceedings on that day; and there is this to be said in regard to the sale of these pamphlets. In the first place, it was a most impudent and daring violation of the law. Every thing that is done at a meeting of this description is important to be considered, as showing the character of the meeting; and when you find a man not only indulging in language calculated to produce a breach of the peace, but actually, in defiance of the law, selling and distributing placards to a mob of people in the most open manner, you will have to decide whether it was a lawful meeting or not. In the first place, he had no business to distribute these placards at all. Under the law with reference to newspapers and other printed documents, 8th section of the Ordinance of 1839, it is stated—

"That no person shall print or publish (for sale) any newspaper, or any pamphlet, or other paper containing any public news, intelligence, or occurrences, or any remarks or observations thereon, or upon any matter (public or private), until he shall have entered into, and shall have executed in the presence of, and delivered to, the colonial registrar of Demerara and Essequebo, and assistant registrar of Berbice, as the case may be, a bond to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, together with two sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the said registrars."

So that in the first place there is a clear and express law which prohibits him from exposing for sale without entering into a security bond any paper containing news or intelligence, public or private, or any remarks thereon. In the next place, he had no licence for selling the papers. And in the third place, it was on Sunday, when he had no right to sell such things. Then, what were the papers which he exhibited for sale? The first of them I shall notice is, in my opinion, and I think it will be in yours, a most blasphemous and seditious production. It is headed, "C. Gilpin, Mayor of Philadelphia, *versus* J. S. Orr, Trumpeter of the Approaching King." You who have invoked God's holy name on entering that box, will I am sure feel the same disgust I feel where you see a man having the assurance and the impudence to take his name in vain in that way, and who with his puny trumpet, which he uses to harangue crowds about the streets, describes himself "The Trumpeter of the Approaching King." In this paper he says—"The following act of hypocrisy, tyranny, and cowardice ought to be published far and wide;" and then he goes on to describe the conduct of the authorities in Philadelphia against him. But it appears that the man glories in the repeated imprisonments he has undergone for violations of the law. The placards he sold among the mob mention how many times he has been in gaol. He spoke of them to the people on the 10th February last; but he did not speak of them as a very loyal subject—as every man who was bound to obey the law would speak of them. No, he gloried in them. He told the mob—"Yes, I have been imprisoned plenty of times, but if a man is imprisoned for the truth, he is called upon to rejoice." This is the language he held to the mob on 10th February—that he was called upon to rejoice; that he was a martyr for the truth. With the same spirit this placard is written; and we also get from it a clue to his object in using his trumpet. He says, "I sound the trumpet as a means, and it is a most effectual means too, of collecting an audience around me." That is the first object, but that is not all. "Also, for to stir up and arouse all those who are right hearted, as well as to strike terror into all those who are rotten hearted." Your opinion, I have no doubt, will be widely different from Mr. Orr's as to those who are right hearted and those who are rotten hearted. You will say what was his sounding of the trumpet, was it a means of intimidating the friends of law and loyalty? Then he goes on, "Here is he, with the host of police officers, ready to obey his orders, constitutional or not, which, ten chances to one, if they refuse to obey, they will be ordered to procure their bread and butter elsewhere; backed, too, by gaolers, turnkeys, prisons, cells, locks, bars, bolts and all, having might, which is not right, on their side; whilst I, a poor man, with my trumpet in my left hand, and my standard, surmounted with the American eagle and star-spangled banner, in my right." Now, it will be seen before I go further, that he very ingeniously tacks his phrases together; he appears to have a sort of stock set of words for every people among whom he finds himself. When in America, it is, "Hail Columbia, happy land," and the "Star-spangled banner." He has a set of phrases for every occasion, and which might be used in any way you like. If among Americans, it is "Hail Columbia;" if among British subjects, it is "God save the Queen—Rule Britannia." But he happened to be in America when he wrote this placard, and so it was all about the star-spangled banner. Then he goes on: "Going forth alone, but with my heart trusting in the Lord of Hosts, and His Word as a two-edged sword in my mouth, a match for the whole band of them, and for all tyrants, too, in Church and State, led on by their master the Devil at their head." That is another of his stock phrases. If an American mayor protects the peace of his town and directs the police officers to arrest him, these are a band of wicked men, with their master, the

the Devil, at their head. If there are Portuguese going about the streets, these are the army of the Pope, with the Devil at their head. "The conduct of the mayor and his dogs of war has also been cowardly." And then he says that in the same tyrannical manner he was treated in other places; and then he winds up with a sentiment which is couched in obscure language, yet, I am sure, you, as men of common sense, will have no difficulty in the world in arriving at the real meaning of the passage—the meaning which he himself intended to convey, not only when he distributed it in Philadelphia, but when he sold it in this city of Georgetown. "The day is come for all those who are of the same spirit as Moses, Joshua, Samson, David, Mordecai, Daniel, Peter and John, Paul and Silas, and the Lord himself, were of, to break a lance with or have a shy at the Pharaohs, the kings of Canaan, the Philistines, the Goliahs, the Hamans, the Dariuses, the chief priests, the magistrates, the Herods and Pontius Pilates of our day, who are oppressing and desolating the heritage of God, either civilly or ecclesiastically." What does that mean? Why, that the day has come for those right of heart, as he calls them, to set themselves up against all constituted authority in Church and State; against all in high places; that they should not fear God and honour the King, according to the Scriptural injunction, but that they should break a lance with and have a shy at all those in authority, who are described as tyrants, oppressors, Pharaohs, Goliahs, Hamans, Herods, and all such characters as are held up to our reprobation in the Scriptures, and who are oppressing and desolating God's heritage. Then he winds up: "Who is on the Lord's side? Let him now play the part of a man, and shout aloud—Jesus is King of Kings, Lord of Lords, and Governor among the nations;" and added thereto, if an American, "Hail Columbia, and down with despotism." Gentlemen, I am sure that paper will have your serious consideration. Then he distributed another, headed "Outrage on the liberty of J. S. Orr, by the police superintendent, Nurse, and by police officer Potter, Providence, R. I." According to his statement, the police were his natural born enemies. The police superintendent, a person holding a most important office in Boston, is another servant of the Devil, and an enemy of the defendant. I will not trouble you with all the language he uses as to the cowardly conduct, as he calls it, of these officers; but then he goes on to speak of Roman-catholics; they also appear here, for in every part of the world he seems to have a quarrel with them: "I have been informed that the sons of purgatory, or holy-water boys, then groaned and began a fight, which they had to end. These priest-ridden creatures seem to confound the long suffering and forbearance of Protestants with cowardice. The sooner, for their own sakes, that they are undeceived on this matter, the better." And then in the same placard is a song of a very blasphemous nature; and another in the style of the parody which I dare say you have all heard—"To'ther side of Jordan." It begins— Encl. 3, in No. 5.

"We went to Bunker Hill for to hear Gabriel,
And the Romanists were there accordin';
They swore they'd kill him dead, if a single word was said
'Gainst the Pope or the t'other side of Jordan."

And that was the sort of thing that was distributed to the mob. There were some other placards in the same strain; but the one or two that I have referred to are sufficient to show how openly he set law and order at defiance wherever he has been. In another placard he styled himself, "J. S. Orr, preacher in the open air of the tidings of the glorious majesty of the approaching kingdom and its King." And then he goes on to tell what happened to him in London, Canada, and everywhere else where he went; but, as I said before, not by way of apology or excuse, but glorying in it. I shall also be able to show that during the previous week Orr went about the city sounding the trumpet, and that on all these occasions he attacked the Portuguese. It may be said that there was no proclamation before he held the meeting; but that has nothing at all to do with the subject. It was expressly decided, in the case of the King against Forsey, 6th vol. Car. and Payne, page 293, that "without any proclamation, if a meeting is illegal, parties who attended it knowing it to be so, is guilty of offence." The whole gist of the question for you is, whether from the numbers assembled and the language used, the meeting was a lawful one or not. As soon as evidence of this meeting was got, there was a proclamation issued; but in proof of the animus of the defendant, I shall offer evidence to show that notwithstanding that proclamation, he attempted to harangue a mob on the very next Sunday at the very same place, but he was prevented; and he then went to his mother's place, gathered a mob, and harangued them there; and that very afternoon a series of disturbances took place. The subsequent riots that ensued are matters of such notoriety, that I need not speak of them to you who have been attending for many days as jurors at this session. Gentlemen, I have now opened to you the evidence which I purpose to give, and stated the law that applies to the case; I have been somewhat long in doing so, but my reason is, that I believe this is the first time such a prosecution has arisen in this country. I believe this colony has always been distinguished for loyalty and obedience to the laws, and that such a thing as an unlawful assembly in the very heart of Georgetown has never taken place before. I feel satisfied that you will carefully weigh and consider the evidence, and that you will find a just and righteous verdict. I leave the case with the utmost confidence in your hands; and I need not say it is one which involves in a great measure the peace and tranquillity of the whole colony, because, if such meetings are in your opinion unlawful, then I am sure your verdict will be such as will prevent such proceedings ever taking place again.

Encl. 3, in No. 5.

John W. Brathwaite, sworn.—I am a shorthand writer. I know the defendant, Mr. Orr. I attended a meeting on Sunday, the 10th February last, in front of the Stabrock Market; it was held in the open space between the icehouse and the market, in the parish of St. George, and county of Demerara. I saw defendant there; he arrived about five or ten minutes after three o'clock, p.m.; he came in a carriage. There was a large crowd assembled at the time he arrived, several hundred people; after his arrival they increased to fully a thousand. There was nothing remarkable in the way in which he was received; he appeared to be expected; I expected him myself. He had a life-preserver slung to his right wrist, and a dagger in a belt round his waist. He brought with him a tin cylinder; he had also his trumpet. He addressed the crowd immediately on his arrival; he addressed them from the platform of the pump. I took notes of his speech. (*A paper handed up to witness.*) This is a correct transcript of my notes. I have the original notes here with me.

The *Attorney-general* proposed to put in the report of the speech.

Mr. *Gilbert* said he did not mean to object, but he must ask the witness a few questions first.

To Mr. *Gilbert.*—I mean that I have here with me the original shorthand notes. I have not the original transcript; this is a copy from the original transcript, which was made in pencil on slips of paper to facilitate copying.

Mr *Gilbert* could not consent to the witness reading the copy; he would have no objection to the witness reading the original transcript.

The *Attorney-general* asked whether the witness could not produce the original transcript.

The *Witness* replied that he could, if supplied with a messenger.

A messenger was procured, and the transcript sent for.

The *Chief Justice* suggested that the witness might read from his shorthand notes, as he had them with him.

Witness.—It was not very easy to do that.

Attorney-general.—No; that would take a very long time.

Mr. *Gilbert* suggested, that as the court would adjourn for a short time during the day, there should be an adjournment at once of a quarter of an hour, to enable the witness to go himself for his notes.

The Attorney-general agreed with the suggestion.

Chief Justice.—Very well, as the suggestion came from both sides, and as he supposed the jury would have no objection, he would offer none.

The Court adjourned for a quarter of an hour.

At the expiration of that time, the witness appeared with the report of the speech.

Attorney-general.—Read it.

Witness.—Am I to read the whole of this?

Attorney-general.—Read till I tell you to stop.

Chief Justice.—And you must read slowly, so that I may take it down on my notes.

The witness proceeded to read the document.

When he had read five or six pages, the Attorney-general suggested that, as the document was very voluminous, it would save time if his honour would keep the copy before him while the witness read from his original transcript; the copy would thus be verified, and his honour could then place it upon his minutes.

Mr. *Gilbert* had no objection to the course suggested.

The *Chief Justice* said he was ready to undertake any labour; but as both counsel agreed to the suggestion, he would adopt it.

Witness, having read to a certain length, stated, in answer to the Attorney-general:—I know the yellow paper produced (*the letter signed G. L. and the reply to it*); the defendant gave it to me. After reading it, he said to me, "You are taking notes—have this," and presented it to me. (*Witness proceeded reading.*) I know there is a nunnery in this city. (*Witness proceeded reading.*) I do not recollect the substance of the extracts read by the defendant beyond what I have here stated; I did recollect them at the time I wrote off the notes, but I do not recollect them now. I did leave out some of them, because they were indelicate—indecent—and a lady had to copy my notes. I recollect that some of the passages from "Maria Monk" was to this effect: a young woman in the convent incurred the displeasure of the superioress; she had been told to submit to the embraces of the priests, and she refused; the consequence was that she was cruelly tortured and put to death. (*The Witness concluded the reading.*) This oration occupied about two hours in the delivery. I did not see defendant distributing any papers. I saw him exhibiting the tin case, and I concluded

concluded it contained papers. In making my way out of the crowd, I saw people going up to him with money in their hands, and returning with papers, papers similar in appearance to the one he gave me. I got none myself. Defendant was very violent when addressing the crowd. He appears to be naturally violent in gesture when speaking. Encl. 3, in No. 5.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Gilbert.*—I said the defendant concluded the sentence about overhauling the Chinese by dancing, like a man who is hanging. I have seen a man hanged; his feet were tied. Defendant's feet were not tied. I have seen a sailor dance a hornpipe; I do not think the dancing was like that. I cannot imitate the motion, but the idea in my mind at the time was that of a man hanging.

Robert Allen sworn.—I know the defendant: I was in the neighbourhood of the market on Sunday 10th February last, about half-past four o'clock; I saw a great crowd, I should say of not less than 1,000 people; the crowd was composed principally of black and coloured people; the road in front of the market gate was blocked up by the people, as well as the open space; the defendant was addressing them; I heard a part of his address; he was abusing the Pope, the bishop, and priests of the Catholic religion, and the Portuguese. I took a memorandum of some of his expressions, while they were still in my memory. (*Witness took a paper from his pocket.*)

Mr. *Gilbert.*—Stop; when was that memorandum made?

Witness.—It was made on the 18th February.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—Eight days after.

Attorney-general.—Was it made while the expressions were still fresh in your memory?

Witness.—Yes. (*Witness was about to read.*)

Mr. *Gilbert.*—Stop, Mr. Allen, do not read it. You ought to know better than that. I object to it. He cannot refresh his memory with a memorandum made eight days after the words were spoken.

Attorney-general.—Can you state from memory what the defendant said?

Witness.—Yes. He was quoting largely from a small book with a red cover, and he went on and stated that the priests wanted to have connexion with one of the nuns; she resisted, and complained to the abbess or superioress; she was told by the superioress to submit to everything the priests wished. She still resisted, and was cruelly murdered; he described how she was murdered; they threw her on a bed, and a mattress was put over her, and four of the priests sat upon it and smothered her. He said children were constantly born in the convents; they were murdered, and thrown into a cellar, and he pointed to the convent, and said, "Which of you here can say the same thing is not going on here at this very moment?" meaning in this colony; he went on further to describe that the Catholics were supported by the Portuguese, that the Portuguese belonged to the Catholic religion; he said, that he did not care for Pope, priest, bishop, Tag-rag ,Bobtail, or the Devil in Hell himself; he went on to say, that the Portuguese took the bread out of the mouth of poor people who lived formerly by huckstering, and whenever a batteau reached town, they grabbed all that came in it, and the poor people could not get a chance; he was very violent in his gestures during the delivery of these sentences; the mob appeared to be getting very excited when I left. I say there were not less than 1,000 people. I left about 10 or 20 minutes to five o'clock. I was alarmed; I thought a row would ensue from that address—a row between the Portuguese and the black people. I consider that the public peace was in very great danger by the harangue. I am aware that there were at that time and are now a great number of Portuguese settled in Georgetown, and owning property. I am a merchant; I am aware that there are a plenty of Portuguese shopkeepers in town, and were at that time. I heard cries that afternoon; I heard the black people calling out on the streets, "Down with the Pope, down with the Portuguese." I heard these cries on subsequent days on the street.

Attorney-general.—Who is meant by Tag-rag and Bobtail in the placard?

Witness.—Mr. Taggart.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—We are not trying a case of libel on Mr. Taggart.

Attorney-general.—No; but part of the charge is for using violent language.

Chief Justice.—Whatever has a tendency to provoke a breach of the peace can be proved in this case, and if such language is used towards any individual, it can be proved who is the individual alluded to.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—The charge against this man is for holding an unlawful assembly, to stir up jealousy against the Portuguese, and for holding an unlawful assembly to the disturbance of the peace; and I do not think that any allusion contained in that paper can have anything to do with the question raised in this indictment.

Chief Justice.—You see, this paper is proved to have come from the hand of the defendant himself.

Encl. 3, in No. 5.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—So it is.

Chief Justice.—Well; it is alleged to be one of the means used by the defendant to stir up the jealousy and to provoke the breach of the peace, and we must see what it means. We do not know but Tag-rag and Bobtail may be some of these very Portuguese.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—If Tag-rag and Bobtail is supposed to mean Portuguese, I can have no objection; but it may mean anything else.

Chief Justice.—We can't tell until the question is put.

Attorney-general.—I do not put the question on the ground that it may mean Portuguese——

Chief Justice.—Stop a minute. There is the following averment in the indictment—that the defendant did continue for a long space of time, to wit, two hours or more, and during such time by loud, violent, abusive, and exciting speeches, exclamations, and cries, unlawfully endeavoured to stir up jealousies between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and especially to promote among the native black and coloured population feelings of hostility against the Portuguese, &c. These are the words, to stir up jealousies between different classes.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—It will not be said that Tag-rag and Bobtail means a class.

Chief Justice.—But it may mean one of a class, and if one of a class is injured, he can bring his indictment.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—Very well; go on.

Attorney-general.—Besides, there is a general charge for provoking to a breach of the peace.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—Go on.

Attorney-general.—Well, to whom is the allusion there, John Tag—— made?

Witness.—I should say it is made to Mr. John Taggart.

Chief Justice.—Besides, we have in the speech Tag-rag and Bobtail associated with the Portuguese from beginning to end.

Attorney-general. The only question I look at is, whether the language is calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

Examination proceeded. Mr. Taggart holds a government office here; he is supervisor of aid-waiters; he held that office at the time; I saw a few Portuguese at the meeting on the 10th February.

The witness was not cross-examined.

E. A. Mauget, sworn.—I am a doctor of medicine; I know the defendant; I saw him on the 10th February last; it was opposite the market; there were about 1,000 people—from 800 to 1,200 people; I noticed that a great many of them carried sticks, more than they usually carry. I heard some of defendant's language; when I arrived there he was speaking very loudly against the Portuguese; it was a little after four o'clock. As far as I can recollect, he said they were paupers in their own country—I do not recollect the words, but the substance—that they were starved in their own country, and were brought here to compete with the labouring class of the country—with you, meaning his auditory—that they had deprived all the old people who used to huckster for their livelihood of their bread, and that they ought to be driven away; that is what I heard about the Portuguese; other portions were about the Roman-catholic religion, the Pope, and nunneries. I am aware that at that time there were a great many Roman-catholics living in this country; the Portuguese are generally Catholics; there are also many French people here who are Catholics; there are very few creoles who are Catholics. I heard him, after abusing the Roman-catholics generally, speak of what had happened in convents; the superioress of a convent ordered one of the nuns to give herself up to one of the priests, and on her refusal she was cruelly ill-treated and tortured to death. I heard him speaking of her having been put in a room where she was tortured; there were a great many things done to her—she was stamped upon by the other nuns; the defendant was very much excited the whole time I was there; I noticed his life-preserver; he was flourishing it about the whole time; I stayed about 25 minutes to half an hour; the mob appeared to me to be very much excited; a great many of them were making remarks; I heard them say that "what Mr. Orr said was perfectly true of the Portuguese, they ought never to have been allowed to come to this country;" from the language used and the appearance of the mob, I was alarmed for the peace of the town; I own property in the neighbourhood; I consider that such language was decidedly calculated to produce feelings of jealousy between the Portuguese and the black and coloured people of this colony, and to lead to a breach of the peace.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Attorney-general.—I do not know how long your honour means to sit, but I have now come to a convenient break in the case.

The *Chief Justice* cautioned the jury, in terms of the Ordinance, and the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, April 29.

The Court was opened at 10 o'clock this morning.

Samuel F. Jackman, sworn.—I am a police constable, No. 6; I know the defendant; I was present at a meeting on the 10th February last, where he was, in the front of the market; it is in the city of Georgetown, in the county of Demerara; I heard his address; at the end of his address I saw him selling papers; I bought six of them; I put my mark on them (*papers handed up*); these are the papers I bought; I gave him 32 cents for the whole.

The *Attorney-general* tendered the papers.

Mr. *Gilbert* had no objection.

The Clerk of the Court proceeded to read the papers.

Attorney-general.—I do not know it is necessary to read all.

Chief Justice.—It is usual when a document is put in to read only such portions as are applicable to the prosecution. Suppose Orr had sold the book called Maria Monk, that has been mentioned in these proceedings, are we to sit here to hear Maria Monk read?

The clerk then read the headings. "The glorious Majesty of the approaching King." "C. Gilpin, Mayor of Philadelphia, *versus* J. S. Orr, Trumpeter of the approaching King." "Freedom *versus* Despotism," &c., &c.

Examination proceeded—It was at the Stabroek Market; I saw others besides myself buying papers.

The witness was not cross-examined.

S. H. Goodman, sworn.—I am a justice of the peace; I know the defendant; I was in the neighbourhood of the Stabroek Market on Sunday, 10th February last; I saw the defendant; he was addressing some 2,000 people, or more; he was very much excited, jumping about on the top of the platform; his audience were excited; I considered his language very violent and inflammatory, and might have led to a breach of the peace.

The witness was not cross-examined.

Charles Lyness, sworn.—I am Mayor of Georgetown; I own property in the immediate neighbourhood of Stabroek Market; I remember Sunday, 10th February last; I was then a town councillor; I was confined to my room at the time; I was very much disturbed by a noise, a tumultuous noise, a screeching; it was so loud that I came to the gallery and saw the multitudes that were assembled, and the gestures of the defendant; the defendant was standing on the platform of the pump haranguing the people; I could not hear the whole of what he said; I heard some words when he spoke very loud, such as the Pope, popery, nunnery, nuns, but I could not hear how he applied them; I heard shouting from the mob; they huzzaed sometimes, not only on that Sunday, but the previous one and the one after that; I was very much alarmed for the peace of the town, very much so, so much so that after hearing the first Sunday he held forth such language, if I had any authority he should never have stood on the pump again; I was alarmed from the first Sunday.

Chief Justice.—But on that Sunday were you alarmed?

Witness.—Yes; and more so on the following Sunday.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—You had better confine yourself to answering the question asked you, Mr. Lyness.

Witness.—Very well.

The witness was not cross-examined.

I. H. Forster, sworn.—I am at present acting registrar of Demerara and Essequebo; I know the defendant.

Attorney-general.—Has he ever executed any bond in the Registrar's-office for printing and publishing documents?

Mr. *Gilbert.*—I do not wish to take unnecessary objections; but certainly I do not see any connexion between the illegality of the assembly and the illegal sale of documents.

Chief Justice.—Suppose he did illegally sell papers, it is not stated in the indictment.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—And the illegal sale of papers cannot make the assembly an unlawful one.

Chief Justice.—Certainly not. There is a penalty for it, if he did it.

Attorney-general.—I think everything that was done at such a meeting is important, to show the character of the meeting.

Chief Justice.—But this is not connected with it.

Attorney-general.—It was an illegal act.

Chief Justice.—Well, suppose it was, what has it do with the question whether this meeting was an unlawful assembly? What has the illegal sale of papers to do with stirring up jealousy and strife?

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Attorney-general.—Very well; I will not press the question.

Chief Justice.—If he has incurred a penalty under that Act, let him be punished, but not in this form.

R. G. Butts, sworn.—I am inspector-general of police, and have been so for some years; I know the defendant; I was present at a meeting where he addressed the mob on Sunday, 10th February last; his manner was violent; his harangue—as I heard it read yesterday, nobody could judge—

Chief Justice.—Well, you have nothing to with that.

Witness.—Do you mean as to matter or manner?

Chief Justice.—You have nothing to do with what was read yesterday.

Attorney-general.—What was his manner?

Witness.—It was as if he was performing a pantomine; his manner was violent and his gestures incessant; he had a life-preserver hung to his right wrist; he flourished it about, making motions such as knocking people down on the head; the mob was principally composed of the labouring class and small shopkeepers; it was a large mob composed of all sorts; a good many black and coloured people; there were some merchants, and others; some carriages; there was occasional shouting from the mob; the police were there; I had kept a very anxious look out for some time past, and particularly on that day.

Chief Justice.—The question you are asked is whether you were alarmed for the peace of the town.

Witness.—Yes, I was, and I was prepared; I was alarmed from the violence of the address to the mob, and the mode and manner in which it was received; I considered it necessary to have a police force there, and I had a reserve force in readiness; I have been residing in this colony upwards of 34 years; I am aware that the population in this colony is composed of many different classes and races; undoubtedly, I consider that the language used by the defendant was calculated to provoke ill-feeling between different classes of the population; the language was principally directed against the Portuguese and the Catholics; I am aware that the Portuguese are principally Catholics themselves; I consider this language calculated to produce the reverse of good will between the black and coloured people and the Portuguese; it was calculated to produce hatred between the two classes; during the week previous to this Sunday, I had seen defendant going about the street; he had a placard or a stick like a banner.

The witness was not cross-examined.

That was the case for the Crown.

Mr. *Gilbert* then addressed the jury for the defence.—I see you have given a very patient attention to this case, and I must bespeak your patient attention to the observations I am about to address to you, which will constitute the whole of the defence I have to offer, for I have no witnesses to produce. I shall not occupy your time any longer than I can possibly help; but I cannot promise that I shall be very brief, for the very nature of the case—the nature of the charges contained in the several counts of the indictment, and the nature of the evidence given in the case, especially the evidence given by Mr. Brathwaite in that voluminous report—will require from me somewhat lengthy observations. I wish to state at the outset that I am not here to-day to defend the wisdom, or the discretion, or the good taste of the defendant in the exhibitions which have led to his appearance here to-day; but I am prepared to submit this to you—that under all the circumstances of the case, and on the evidence as it has been laid before you, there is nothing that can be relied upon in support of the charge that has been brought against him. The Attorney-general at the outset made some observations on the law of the case. Generally, the law of the case is a matter entirely for the consideration of the judge, and any observations on the law of the case ought in general to be submitted from the bench. That is the common doctrine—that the judge is to lay down to the jury what is the law of the case, and the jury are bound to look at it. But this is a case of a somewhat different nature. Where the judge is expected to lay down the law, and where the jury are bound to take it, is in a case where some technical question arises upon which only professional men can give an opinion. But in a case of this sort, although cases may be quoted from the text-books to show what has been held to constitute the particular offence which is charged, yet, where, as in this case the design and intention of the person, and all the circumstances of the case must be taken into consideration in coming to a conclusion, the jury are, after all, the only persons entitled to give any authority on the subject. I shall refer to some of the law which has been quoted by the Attorney-general—that is, to some of the text-books which have been referred to by him; but I think it will be found that there is no case recorded in the books which is precisely similar in its circumstances to the present case. There is no case, so far as I know, in which on similar evidence to the evidence given in this case, any man has been found guilty of holding or being present at an unlawful assembly; and the question for you to consider is—whether this assembly where Orr addressed this number of persons was an unlawful assembly. I shall refer to the books which were referred to by the Attorney-general, and I shall point out to you that there is no case, so far as I can discover, so closely resembling the case before you to-day, as to warrant you in coming to the conclusion

clusion that the assembly which was held by the defendant was an unlawful assembly. I have made a note of some of the authorities as the Attorney-general read them, and I will shortly refer to them. In Russel on Crime, p. 266, there is to be found at the commencement of the chapter—"Riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies," and Russel there says— Encl. 3, in No. 5.

"The distinction between these offences appears to be, that a riot is a tumultuous meeting of persons upon some purpose which they actually execute with violence; a rout is a similar meeting upon a purpose which, if executed, would make them rioters, and which they actually make a motion to execute; and an unlawful assembly is a mere assembly of persons upon a purpose which, if executed, would make them rioters, but which they do not execute, nor make any motion to execute."

This is a short but complete definition; and he says in the same passage—

"These offences may be treated of more at large in the order in which they have been mentioned."

At pages 272-3, which I think were referred to by the Attorney-general, enlarging more on what constitutes an unlawful assembly, he says—

"An unlawful assembly, according to the common opinion, is a disturbance of the peace by persons barely assembling together with an intention to do a thing which, if it were executed, would make them rioters, but neither actually executing it nor making a motion towards its execution. Mr. Serjeant Hawkins, however, thinks this much too narrow an opinion; and that any meeting of great numbers of people with such circumstances of terror as cannot but endanger the public peace, and raise fears and jealousies among the King's subjects, seems properly to be called an unlawful assembly."

But he says "such circumstances of terror"—you will bear in mind that expression; and then he goes on—

"As where great numbers complaining of a common grievance meet together, armed in a warlike manner."—

You will bear that expression also in mind—"armed in a warlike manner." By and bye I shall have something to say on the statement in the indictment as to these persons being armed with sticks, staves, and other offensive weapons, according to the usual phraseology.

"In order to consult together concerning the most proper means for the recovery of their interests; for no one can foresee what may be the event of such an assembly."

I do not think the passage from Hawkins applicable to the present case—

"So in recent cases it has been ruled that an assembly of great numbers of persons, which from its general appearance and accompanying circumstances is calculated to excite terror, alarm, and consternation, is generally criminal and unlawful."

I think that there will be considerable difficulty in making the meeting in question go on all fours with that definition. Then Russel goes on to say—

"And it has been well laid down by a very learned judge, that 'any meeting assembled under such circumstances as, according to the opinion of rational and firm men, are likely to produce danger to the tranquillity and peace of the neighbourhood, is an unlawful assembly;' and in viewing this question the jury should take into their consideration the way in which the meetings were held, the hour at which they met, and the language used by the persons assembled, and by those who addressed them; and then consider whether firm and rational men, having their families and property there, would have reasonable ground to fear a breach of the peace, as the alarm must not be merely such as would frighten any foolish or timid person, but must be such as would alarm persons of reasonable firmness and courage."

This is the passage quoted from Baron Alderson, in the case of the King against Vincent and others. The part that follows it comprises the observations of Mr. Justice Holroyd, in the case of Bedford *v.* Birley, which is reported in the third volume of Starkie. There is only a part of the work published, and I have got the American edition, but it does not contain the case. You will have to decide whether, according to the doctrine laid down here, you are satisfied that this assembly was an unlawful one; and whatever conclusion you may arrive at, I am sure it will be carefully and temperately considered, and I shall be perfectly satisfied with it. You will bear in mind this, that the old doctrine and common opinion was, that there must be an intention to do something which is not carried out; but the doctrine is somewhat enlarged, as I have pointed out to you, and you must be careful in applying it. Indeed it is necessary that a jury should be peculiarly careful in a case of this sort, where prejudice is so likely to operate.

Chief Justice.—I have got the third volume of Starkie. What is the case you mention? Is it referred to in Russel?

Mr. *Gilbert.*—Yes, it is the King against Birley; but I cannot form any opinion how Mr. Justice Holroyd came to lay down that doctrine. I said that there were no cases that I could discover precisely similar to this. There are, in fact, no cases which go so far as this, where nothing in the shape of an act is charged or proved. In the book to which I shall refer (Chitty on Criminal Law, vol. ii. c. 10), which contains the forms of indictments, at p. 485 and following pages, are to be found the forms of every possible variety of indictment for riot, rout, and unlawful assembly; and at page 492 is to be found the only

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indictment that I can discover where an unlawful assembly is charged against a number of persons, there being no act done and referred to for the purpose of showing the unlawful intent of the meeting, and that is a peculiar case; it is for riotously assembling to prevent the execution of an Act relating to the revenue. As the form is very short, I will read it. It states, in the usual way,

"That A. B., late of, &c., and C. D., late of, &c., together with divers, to wit, 50 other persons, to the jurors aforesaid unknown"—for the grand juries sometimes find indictments in that way—"being rioters, routers, and disturbers of the peace, on, &c., at, &c., unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously did assemble and gather together to disturb the peace of our said Lord the King, with an intent unlawfully to obstruct and hinder the execution of a certain Act of Parliament made in the 25th year of the reign of our Lord the now King, intituled, 'An Act,' &c., and being so assembled and gathered together, the said A. B. and C. D., and the said persons to the jurors aforesaid unknown, then and there unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously remained and continued together, making great noises and committing great violences and disturbances for the space of four hours, to the great terror of his Majesty's subjects, to the evil example, &c., and against the peace, &c." (*Second count for a common riot.*)

This is for an unlawful assembly with a specific purpose, the purpose of hindering the execution of an Act of Parliament, which was an illegal act in itself. There can be no question of the intent there. The intent is what you have to decide upon; but in the case referred to the design was so marked and prominent, that the mere assembling under the circumstances may have been sufficient to warrant the indictment. It appears from a note in Chitty, that there were some persons convicted on this indictment, but it does not appear whether it was on this count or on the other. Then, the only other case which I have been able to discover, where there does not appear to have been any count charging an act done at the unlawful assembly, is the case of the King against Hunt and others, also referred to in the third volume of Barnwell and Alderson; but the circumstances were very different from those of the present case. I shall have to detain you in reading this case, to show you that it is entirely different from the case that you are trying:—

"This was an indictment against the defendants, and the first count stated that the defendants, being malicious, seditious, and ill-disposed persons"—There is no sedition charged here—"And intending to disturb the peace and common tranquillity of the realm"—

The gist of the present indictment is, that the defendant endeavoured to stir up ill-will between different classes—

"And to excite discontent and disaffection, and to excite the subjects of our Lord the King to hatred of the Government and Constitution, on the 1st July, and on divers other days and times, at Manchester, did conspire together, with divers other persons unknown, unlawfully to meet together."

This count is a count for conspiracy, which is of itself an offence, without any meeting at all—

"And to cause a great number of other persons to meet with them at a certain place in the said county, for the purpose of disturbing the peace, &c., and for the purpose of exciting discontent, &c., and for the purpose of exciting the subjects to hatred, &c. And that defendants and said other coadjutors, in pursuance of said conspiracy, on 16th August, at Manchester, unlawfully did meet together, and did cause, aid, and assist in causing divers subjects to a large number, to wit, 60,000 and more, unlawfully to meet together for the purposes aforesaid, at a certain place in the said county, in a formidable and menacing manner, and in military array, with clubs, sticks, and other offensive weapons, and with divers seditious ensigns, and with flags, banners, and placards bearing divers seditious inscriptions and devices, to the great terror, &c."

And so on. The second and third counts were also for conspiracy.

"Fourth count: that defendants, being such persons, &c., unlawfully did meet together, with divers persons unknown, to a large number, to wit, 60,000, for the purpose of exciting discontent and disaffection, and for the purpose of exciting the subjects to hatred of the Government and Constitution, in contempt, &c."

Now, this fourth count is the count which comes nearest to the present indictment; but you will see, from a short summary of the facts, that the facts themselves were entirely different from the facts of this case. There was also a count for riot. At the trial it appeared—

"That on 21st July 1819, the defendant Hunt had presided at a meeting in Smithfield, one of the chief objects of which was to consider the means of obtaining a reform in Parliament. At that meeting resolutions of a seditious tendency were passed, the defendant Hunt having put the resolutions from the chair."

This evidence was given of what occurred previously, for the purpose of showing the intent of the party:—

"On the 31st of July a notice of a meeting, the notice being dated 23d July, and purporting to be signed by 11 persons, inhabitants of Manchester, appeared in a newspaper in Manchester, by which the public were informed that a meeting would be held on 9th August,

August, on the area near St. Peter's church, to take into consideration the most speedy and effectual mode of obtaining a radical reform in the Commons House of Parliament, and also to consider the propriety of the unrepresented inhabitants of Manchester electing a person to represent them in Parliament. And it announced that H. Hunt, esq., was to be in the chair. The magistrates having given notice that this meeting was illegal,"— Encl. 3, in No. 5.

There, there was a previous notice given.

Chief Justice.—Yes, but that notice related to the meeting which was advertised, but not held. They advertised a meeting, but in consequence of the notice they withdrew the meeting; and afterwards they held another meeting, for which they were tried.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—Yes, I am going on to read the whole.

[The learned counsel then read the remainder of the case, which is of considerable length.]

There were other objections taken, but these are all that are material. I have read so much to show that Mr. Hunt was indicted for being at a meeting at which language was used and resolutions were passed of a seditious character. It was announced that a certain meeting was to be held and to be presided over by him. He received a notice from the authorities prohibiting it, and in defiance of this, another announcement was given of another meeting to be held under his presidency, and with the same object. You may be tired by my reading the facts of this case to you, but they are important when you recollect that this and the indictment I read from Chitty, are the only two cases that can be found where there was only an assembly, and no illegal act proved in relation to the assembly. These are the only cases to be found in the books; and as regards those two cases, they go much farther against the persons concerned than this case does. The circumstances of the cases there are unmistakeable. Here what you have to judge of is, the intent simply from the language used, and nothing besides in connexion with that language. The case of the King against Vincent and others, which has been referred to more than once in these proceedings, is the case of a seditious meeting. This is the case of an unlawful assembly. The charge of sedition contained in the indictment against Vincent and others will, of course, distinguish that case from the present case. Now, I shall go on to the evidence; and in reference to that evidence I must beg you not to take any other person's opinion into consideration, but to judge yourselves of the evidence before you, as to that upon which you can rely; and there certainly is a distinction between some part of this evidence and other parts on which you can rely. It will be for you to say whether this was an assembly which, under all the circumstances, was calculated to excite terror and alarm in the minds of rational and firm men, such as are spoken of in the passage I have quoted to you. But before I go to the evidence as to what was said by Mr. Orr, and the effect of it on the people, and his manner, and the manner of the persons assembled, I must refer very shortly to the attempt that was made to prejudice the case by putting in the documents which are there on the table, and by the reference that was made to Mr. Orr's conduct in other places. The Chief Justice has held that the evidence was perfectly immaterial with respect to the sale of those documents.

Chief Justice.—No, not with respect to the sale, but with respect to the illegality of the sale.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—Yes, as to the illegality of the sale. The sale of the documents has been proved.

Chief Justice.—There is a very great distinction between them.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—There is. I meant as to the illegality of the sale. Now really I think it quite impossible that my learned friend can seriously mean to say, that even if the illegality of the sale could be considered and could be proved, that these documents come within the prohibition of the law. The law to which he referred is to be found in the "Local Guide;" a law which was fully discussed some time ago in this court, as to the printing of newspapers and periodicals; and I take it upon myself to say that this law, from beginning to end, applies to papers in the nature of newspapers. Bear that in mind, and bear in mind also that the illegality of the sale of these papers, even if they had been illegally sold, has nothing at all to do with the question as to whether the assembly was an unlawful one. I think you will agree with me that the Attorney-general must have felt, when he condescended to put in evidence of that sort, that on other grounds his case was exceedingly weak. I do not wish to hurt the feelings of the man, or of any man, but I must say that when the Attorney-general thought it necessary to put in papers containing such miserable balderdash, such absurd trumpery as is to be found in those papers—when he thought that the exhibition of those papers could strengthen his case—he must have felt that his case was very weak indeed. I shall dismiss all reference to what was said about the illegality of the sale with these few observations. The Attorney-general also, in his opening address, made some reference to what was subsequently done to Mr. Lyness, and also, in his zeal and anxiety to give evidence in the case, made some allusion to the same matter. The Attorney-general says a proclamation was issued forbidding such meetings, and that a meeting was held in defiance of it. But no evidence was given on the subject, and the Attorney-general, I think, exercised good discretion in abstaining from offering any, because, to the best of my judgment, no evidence of the sort would have been received; and,

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and, under all the circumstances, it would have been better if no allusion had been made to it at all. The jury are not to take into consideration anything that has not been proved; and it would be well no allusion was made to that which cannot be proved. And as to all the allusions that have been made to the unfortunate occurrences which have lately taken place in this colony, I am perfectly sure that you will not allow them to weigh with you in coming to a decision on this question. Put out of your minds altogether, if you please, that part of the Attorney-general's address relating to the subsequent proclamation and the subsequent proceedings. The proclamation was issued, I think, about five or six days after this meeting, and a meeting was held, or attempted to be held, notwithstanding it, but you have to consider this assembly without reference to any other event or idea whatsoever. Then I shall address myself to the evidence that has been given of what was said, for really there is no evidence of what was done, except in reference to those unfortunate documents; and as I go on I shall have to make some comments upon that evidence. But perhaps it would be most convenient to take the evidence not exactly in the order in which it was given. I shall reserve the evidence of Mr. Brathwaite, on which the case entirely rests (and I think you will agree with me in that); I shall reserve that evidence for the last. I do not pretend to state to you all that was said by the other witnesses, but I shall point out to you the most important parts of the evidence given by them, and make such comments in going on as I think necessary. Mr. Robert Allen was the first witness called after Mr. Brathwaite, and he states in a wholesale sort of way, that Orr was abusing the Pope, the bishops, and the priests of the Catholic religion, and the Portuguese. Now abuse is a very indefinite and in many cases a very unmeaning term, and you will place no reliance whatever on Mr. Robert Allen's idea of what abuse means, as you can look at the record, as I may call it, put in by Mr. Brathwaite, and see what the words of Mr. Orr are, and you can form your own opinion without reference to Mr. Robert Allen's idea. Then, he goes on to say that Orr read from a book, I do not think he mentioned the name of the book, but I believe it is a book entitled the Revelations of Maria Monk.

Chief Justice.—You will remember the title of the book was mentioned in the short-hand writer's notes.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—Yes; but Mr. Allen does not mention it. He says that Orr read from that book about the priests, and as far as I can remember his words they were these—"the priests wished to have connexion with a nun; she resisted, and complained to the superioress; she was told by the superioress to submit to everything the priests wished; she still resisted and was cruelly murdered." He goes on to state, "he described," but he meant that Orr read; he is not very particular in his expressions.

Chief Justice.—Yes, I have that very word "describe."

Mr. *Gilbert.*—Yes, but he was evidently referring to Orr's reading from the book. "He described how she was murdered, &c., children were constantly born in the convent; they were murdered and thrown into a cellar; and he pointed to the convent and said, which of you can say the same thing is not going on here at this moment." I must pause here. You will find from Mr. Brathwaite's notes what was said, and you will place no great reliance upon the accuracy of Mr. Allen's memory when you find that the words which Mr. Allen professes to give are very differently given in Mr. Brathwaite's short-hand notes. "He went on further," says Mr. Allen, "to describe," that is a favourite word with Mr. Allen, "that the Catholics were supported by the Portuguese; that the Portugese belonged to the Catholic religion; he said it, and he did not care for the Pope, Priests, Bishop, Jack Taggart, Tag-rag, Bobtail, nor the Devil in Hell himself." "He went on further to describe that the Portuguese took the bread out of the months of poor people who lived formerly by huckstering, and whenever a batteau reached town they grabbed all that came in it, and the poor people could not get a chance." Now, in this statement Mr. Allen evidently draws rather on his imagination than on his memory, for I do not recollect—I am sorry to say I shall have to read over to you almost the whole of what was given in evidence by Mr. Brathwaite yesterday—and I do not recollect any expression of that kind; there is nothing at all about huckstering or grabbing in the notes. I do not believe that Mr. Allen means to state what is incorrect; but we know that the memory is very apt to be clouded by prejudice; and I believe it is so with this witness, who not being able to give the exact words that Orr said, states what, if you believe him implicitly, must have a prejudicial effect against him. Then the witness says, "He was very violent in his gestures during the delivery of these sentences." I shall have something to say by and bye about what was stated by all the witnesses, except Mr. Brathwaite, as to what was called his violence and the violence of the mob; "He appeared to be getting very excited when I left; I left about 10 or 20 minutes to five o'clock." And then he says, "I was alarmed; I thought a row would ensue from that address; a row between the Portugese and the black people; I consider that the public peace was in very great danger by that harangue;" and then he speaks of the number of Portuguese who are here. I will not read the whole of Dr. Manget's evidence, but only one or two passages from it. He says a great many of the people carried sticks; and then the next sentence is rather a curious one, "many more than they usually carry." I took down his very words. Now, if anything is meant by that, it means that the individuals carried more sticks than they usually carry; but that would be nonsense. I suppose he meant that he saw more persons with sticks than usual. And this is the only attempt at giving any evidence as to the carrying of "sticks, staves, and other offensive weapons," as stated in the indictment. But Dr. Manget does not say what kind of sticks they

they were; and you will recollect that it was a Sunday. On a working day people in general in this colony do not walk with sticks; but we all know, and you, gentlemen, do not put away your knowledge of these things when you go into the jury box, that on Sunday most persons, merchants, and small shop-keepers, do walk with sticks. Any man going out to walk for recreation will take a stick in his hand, if he has got one; and therefore you will not lay any stress upon that fact, more especially when you recollect that if it was possible for the Attorney-general to give evidence of anything like a demonstration on the part of the people by the carrying of sticks, he would have done so, because such evidence would have been material. However, I will pass over this, because I think that Dr. Manget's somewhat unintelligent answer is not of much importance. Then, he goes on to say that he heard Orr speaking of the Portuguese, and as far as he could recollect, he said they were paupers in their own country. There is nothing of that in Mr. Brathwaite's notes. He said further "they were starved in their own country and were brought here to compete with the labouring class of this country; and that they deprived the old people who used to huckster for their livelihood of their bread; that they had no right to come here, and ought to be driven away." Now, that seems to me to be more Dr. Manget's own impression of what might have been gathered as Mr. Orr's general sentiments than a statement of what he said. There is nothing like a statement to that effect in Mr. Brathwaite's short-hand notes. "Shortly after I heard him speaking about the Roman-catholic religion, the Pope, nunneries, and nuns; I am aware that there are a great many Roman-catholics living in the country; the Portuguese are generally Roman-catholics; there are many Frenchmen in the colony who are Roman-catholics; not many creoles; after abusing the Roman-catholics generally, I heard him speaking of what had happened in a convent;" and then the witness gives nearly the same statement that was given by Mr. Allen as to the readings from Maria Monk. Then, he goes on--"The mob appeared to be very much excited, a great many of them making remarks. I heard them say what Mr. Orr said was perfectly true of the Portuguese; they ought never to have been allowed to come to this country." Now, from this you are to gather that Mr. Orr said the Portuguese ought never to have been allowed to come to this country; but there is no evidence that he said any such thing; and if Dr. Manget heard expressions of the sort, they were only a sort of gloss put by some of the mob upon what he did say. He says further: "From the language used, and the appearance of the mob, I was alarmed for the peace of the town; I consider that such language was calculated to produce feelings of jealousy between the black and coloured people of this colony, and to lead to a breach of the peace." The next witness was the policeman Jackman, and he merely proved the publication of those papers. Then, Mr. Goodman comes, and he takes a violent jump as to the number of the people. It is a matter of very little importance, but it shows what various impressions may exist in the minds of witnesses. The highest number spoken of was 1,000. Dr. Manget, indeed, said from 800 to 1,200. Mr. Goodman comes, and he makes it 2,000 or more. He says, the mob "appeared excited; I considered his language very violent and inflammatory, and might lead to a breach of the peace." Mr. Goodman is a magistrate. Then, we have Mr. Lyness, who was ill on the day in question, and heard a noise, which he describes as a tumultuous noise. I did not ask him what he meant by a tumultuous noise, but it afterwards turned out to be a screaming—a screeching, as he calls it—from the voice of Orr. He went into his gallery, and saw the multitude, and saw the gestures of the defendant, but he could not hear the whole of what was said; he was very much alarmed for the peace of the town. It appears that Mr. Lyness was then a town councillor, but he is now mayor of Georgetown. He goes on to say, "If I had had any authority, he should never have stood on the pump again after the first Sunday." It is clear that Mr. Lyness has allowed himself to entertain a very prejudiced feeling on the subject. He professes to have been exceedingly alarmed when Orr first addressed the mob from that platform, and he goes on to say that if he had had any authority, he would not have allowed him to do so again. I think that is a pretty good exponent of the animus of Mr. Lyness. I hope that if in his distinguished position of mayor he has to exercise an authority, although I do not know that there is any authority attached to the office, I hope he will show himself a little more discreet than he has done to-day, in volunteering statements which the Attorney-general did not ask him for, and making boasts that if he had authority, if he had been the Governor instead of a town councillor, he would not have allowed Orr to go on after the first Sunday; thus finding fault with the constituted authorities, for it amounts to that. Mr. Forster's evidence was cut short. Then, Mr. Butts, after giving some general evidence, says: "Orr's manner was very violent, as if he was performing a pantomime, and his gestures were incessant. He had a life-preserver hung on his right wrist; he flourished it, making motions, such as knocking people down on the head." That is his expression. I do not know that there is any difference between knocking people on the head and knocking them on the body; but he saw the defendant making motions as if knocking people down on the head; and he went on to say, "His language was principally directed against the Portuguese and the Catholics." I have read all this to you, because you have in your memory what was stated by the witnesses as to the language of Orr; and I shall dismiss that part of the question by telling you that you should not place any confidence in it, because you have the short-hand writer's notes to guide you specifically and unmistakeably as to what was said, and as to what was stated by the witnesses about Orr's manner. We know that some persons are naturally violent in gesticulation. I have seen clergymen, while preaching, almost jump over the pulpit. I am not given much to gesticulation myself, but I have seen gentlemen in

Encl. 3, in No. 5.

Encl. 3, in No. 5.

in this Court thump their books, and appear to be in a towering passion in arguing questions that had nothing at all exciting in them.

Chief Justice.—Present company excepted, of course. (Laughter.)

Mr. *Gilbert.*—I do not mention any particular person. I merely state a fact that is generally known. You cannot form any opinion as to what a man feels from his gesticulation. There is Mr. Butts himself, who describes the defendant's manner as that of a man performing a pantomime; I have seen Mr. Butts make a speech, and I never saw a more theatrical speaker. I have seen him make a speech at the other end of the Buildings—and I make the remark in perfect good humour, and I hope it will be taken in good part—to judge by his rule, there never was a man in a greater passion. He pointed indignantly at the present Chief Justice, as if he was playing the character of Coriolanus. You cannot judge at all from a man's action in speaking of what he really feels; and because a man uses a little extra gesticulation you have no right to infer any mere violence of feeling. It is said also that he flourished his life-preserver. I wish Mr. Orr had not considered it necessary for his safety to walk with a life-preserver. It is a foolish thing to walk with weapons; but he did not use it; he had it slung to his wrist, and it was flourished in the act of speaking. There was no violence in that. He did not threaten anybody with violence; for you cannot infer any violence from the mere waving of his hand in speaking. What I have said with respect to the excitement of Orr applies to all the evidence. Gentlemen are sometimes actuated by prejudice—there can be no doubt about it. I do not wish to cast any reflection upon anybody; but men who are made witnesses in a case of this sort do become, perhaps unconsciously, partizans in the case; and although they do not wilfully misstate facts, yet they do give a colour to their statements which in strict justice they ought not to have. Then we have it stated that the mob was excited. Nothing is said about the violence of the mob, but it was excited. Now, whatever the violence of the speaker may mean, the violence of the mob must mean some act done by the mob. But what does an excited mob mean? There may be violent speeches—there may be cheers—or groans—or hisses, on the part of the mob, but that is no proof of a dangerous excitement. I have been at public meetings, and heard the people cheering violently—you would think they were going to fight and pull one another to pieces; I have seen them shed tears, and give other violent demonstrations of excitement. But I beg you to bear in mind that the test of whether the excitement is dangerous or not is the acts to which it leads. The test is drawn from what is done. I have expressed myself rather clumsily, perhaps, but what I mean is this—You cannot in a case of this sort say that a mob is dangerously excited unless that mob is guilty of some act that shows that it is excited. But there is not the slightest evidence of that in this case. It appears that the people dispersed quietly; they were not interfered with in any way. Mr. Butts also had his apprehensions, and a police force were there, and another force was in reserve; but there was not any necessity for employing these policemen. The people went away, and nothing was done to justify the impression that they were excited. As to whether the language was calculated to produce the ill-will which all the witnesses speak of, and stir up the jealousy and hostility of the black and coloured population against the Portuguese, I beg to say that I do not object to the evidence, but I beg you to bear in mind this—that you are not to take the opinion of any man; you are not to take up anything that is stated on the part of the prosecution; you are not to take the opinions of the witnesses; I state it with all respect, but you are not to take the opinion of the judge, if his opinion should be adverse to the argument I have laid before you: you are to judge for yourselves. It is a question simply for the jury. It is for you to say on the whole of the evidence, whether the effect of the language used was to stir up ill-will and jealousy in the way stated here. This is the most difficult question that you have to decide, because you have to depend upon a vast number of observations. The other question—whether there was any danger to the public peace by this assembly of persons, is a much easier question. I cannot see that there was any imminent danger to the peace, because there was no breach of the peace. The third and fourth counts charge generally a breach of the peace; but that is a question for you to consider, the same as the other question raised in the first and second counts. Now, as regards the first count, the main distinction between that and the second is this, that it charges that the persons so assembled were armed. But there is no evidence of that fact. There is evidence that Orr had something about his person; something which was called a dagger; but there is no particular description of it; he had something in his belt, probably a dagger, and he had a life-preserver; but it is not sufficient to constitute an armed assembly that one person should have something about him. There must be a general exhibition of arms. So that as regards the statement in the first count, it is out of the question. The second count leaves out the reference to arms, and charges the design to be to stir up ill-will between the black and coloured population and the Portuguese, and generally to produce a disturbance; and it is mainly this count of the indictment that you will have to consider. All the first part of the speech which has been proved by Mr. Brathwaite as having been made by Mr. Orr, has reference to a design or supposed design on the part of some Portuguese, with a gentleman at their head, no doubt Mr. Taggart is meant, to inflict some personal violence upon him. It may have been much better for Mr. Orr, if he chose to deliver a discourse on that Sunday, to have left out all reference to this matter, and to have left it to the authorities to protect him if he was assailed; but it is for you to say, on a review of the whole, not a part, of these statements, especially the observations addressed in relation to this particular matter, if he manifested any design or intention to

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set himself against the law; whether he meant to say that he would not take the protection of the law, but was satisfied with the black and coloured faces he saw around him; whether, on the contrary, he does not from first to last show that he looks to the law for protection. In the first place he says— Encl. 3, in No. 5.

"Thank our God, we are still under the rule of Queen Victoria, and under the protection of him that represents her in the British colony of Demerara, the Governor of this colony, and who declares that he will do it. Unless there were those men down there in uniform to do their duty, and if they fail, the soldiers with their cold steel to use against the men who went out yesterday to do their master's work."

I am now reading the passage that was read by my learned friend—

"Has it come to this, that in the colony of Demerara, where a slave can exist no longer, you are to come under a worse slavery than the slave-holders."

Great stress was laid upon this passage, but really I think with very little justice. So far as I can judge, there is nothing calculated to excite ill-feeling in this particular observation as to slavery. What he meant was this, and his meaning is to be gathered from the whole tenor of his address, that in his opinion (I am expressing his opinion, and not my own), the slavery to which people are subject by the domination of priests is a worse slavery than that of the slave-owner. He did not mean any such thing as that people were subjected to slavery under the authorities here. The allusion is an awkward and round-about one; but I submit that the meaning I have given is the correct one—

"Are you to come under a worse slavery than that by the infernal tool of the Devil, leading his people as he did yesterday, with clubs against you?"

Now, with respect to Orr's idea on this subject, whether a delusion or not, he was under the impression that he might have been assaulted on the previous morning. He brought forward some rumours he had heard, some statements that had been made to him; and as to the meeting for this alleged purpose, it is a matter of notoriety. I shall not give any evidence on the subject, but it is notorious that a meeting did take place. I do not wish to prejudge the case, but it is notorious that a charge has been made against some persons for banding together on a certain occasion for the purpose of beating him. In fact, it is notorious that the charge was made. I shall express no opinion upon it, but it cannot be denied that an indictment has been preferred against certain persons on that charge. Whether it will be proceeded with or not, I cannot say; whether, if proceeded with, a conviction will follow, it is impossible for me to say; but the fact is as I have stated it. So that *primâ facie* there is some appearance of foundation for the rumour which he heard, and which was calculated to excite his mind. I do not mean to justify his language, but where a man's mind is excited by a threat or a fancied threat, you are not to put the same severe construction upon his language and conduct as if he had chosen to conjure up the idea in his mind. Then he goes on to say—

"I will tell you what was the end of it. He thought he had a fool to tackle with, but he found he had not; and he will find that if he does not put away his wickedness, I am convinced that we have a Governor who will do his duty, and I hope the time will come when he will be kicked out of the colony."

Now, part of this, "the time will come when he will be kicked out of the colony," is an absurd expression. He does not mean to say that the Governor is going, either by himself or by deputy, to kick Mr. Taggart out of the colony. People who are in the habit of speaking strong or slang language, very often do use this expression, to express the same idea. But Orr says here, that he is conscious we have a Governor who will do his duty; that is to say, if any of those things which are brought forward by rumour against Mr. Taggart are proved to be true, the Governor will do his duty; and although it is no part of the Governor's duty to turn people out of the colony, yet if the statement were true, and the charge against Mr. Taggart had been proved, it might have had some effect on his position in the colony so far as his official situation is concerned. Then, as to the animus of the passage to this effect—

"I hope there will be no need of policemen to do their duty. I do not think I can dishonour them. I see them here, but I do not think I am breaking the peace in what I am doing."

I do not mean to say that a man can exonerate himself from any illegal act by mere expressions; but if there are in the speech any expressions which he had better have left unspoken, this certainly goes to the extent of showing that he had no intention to break the peace; for he says—

"But being informed this day of what took place yesterday, I was told I may as well prepare for the worst; and so I just put this here (pointing to a dagger in his belt), and brought this (flourishing a life-preserver), and I would not let a blood-thirsty pack strike me down without striking down at least two of them."

But he goes on to say—

"But I look for the protection of the police, and if I do not get it, there are plenty of black and yellow faces around me."

Now, he had better not have said anything of that sort; but it seems to have had no effect; the people quietly dispersed after this. Then, a little further on, he says—

"Do not make a noise; show that we can make a meeting without breaking the law; and we are protected by the law of the land."

Encl. 3, in No. 5.

Now, a great deal was said about the cheering; but he does not seem to have encouraged it; on the contrary, he wished to suppress it, for further on he says if it was not Sunday he would ask them for a cheer, but he did not wish to make a disturbance. He did not encourage the cheering, but he tried to suppress it, and this is one of the things relied upon as disturbing the peaceable inhabitants; I may as well here refer to a remark that fell from my learned friend, in which I really do not think he can be serious. Commenting upon one of those papers in which reference is made to the celebrated penny trumpet, the use of which is stated to be to rouse the true-hearted and to strike terror into the rotten-hearted; the Attorney-general says, that it is rather to strike terror into the true-hearted, but he cannot be serious in that comment. He cannot conceive that the braying on that small trumpet is capable of striking terror into the heart of any man, woman, or child. Further on he says—

"If a policeman ask me by order of those over him, not to blow my trumpet, perhaps I would not."

Now, really, there are many things in this speech which will go far to show that the defendant had a very different intention from that with which he is charged, and I do not think they were spoken in the artful way that my learned friend wishes you to believe; or that they were intended only to throw dust into the eyes of the authorities. They seem to be the spontaneous effusions of the man's mind. Indeed, he indulges rather too much in the spontaneous effusions of his mind; but they seem to be the real and proper sentiments of his mind—

"If a policeman asked me by order of those over him, not to blow my trumpet, perhaps I would not, although I have never dreamt of its being any harm; but if a man that I know nothing about, ask me, why should I? Would he cease blowing his nose because I asked him?"—

There is no harm in that. He says, if the police interfere with him, he will stop. I do not mean to say that if this assembly was an unlawful assembly, because the police did not interfere with him previously, that would be any defence for his going on. But the police were there at the meeting, and no interference was attempted by them. Then, reference was made to a statement made to him by a man living in his mother's yard, that he was to be attacked, and that he would be protected; and he goes on to say—

"I said to the man, I thank you for your good intentions, but tell all the others to let these men do as they like; if they choose to break the law, we will protect the law, and with the law on your side, and the truth, you may face the Devil; and tell those who wish to see me, that I will not go out this morning."

This absolutely is not the language of a man anxious to commit a breach of the peace; nor is it the conduct which such a man would pursue. Then, he recommends a little further on, what perhaps is an absurdity, but which under the circumstances certainly does not show any willingness to break the law. He says—

"As I said before, I will leave this point. You who are true and right men, and I suppose there are plenty of you in Demerara, should ask the Governor to do his duty. I suppose he knows better than I; but you should put in a respectful petition, stating the facts, that you know better than I do; that a man receiving the Queen's money places himself at the head of a body of people with clubs, to attack the Queen's subjects; and if he is not kicked out of the colony, then he will not get what he deserves. But the Governor will do his duty; I do not know what his thoughts are; perhaps I am mistaken, but I think if a respectful petition is sent to the Governor from the respectable inhabitants, and I do not call a man respectable because he wears a long tail coat—I think a respectful petition should be signed and sent to the Governor. It is high time that the Queen should have for her servants men who believe in the dominion of Great Britain and the Queen's supreme power under God, and not the Pope of Rome."

Now, men who are not fanatic in their ideas, do not care much about this sort of thing; but I have been present myself at Exeter Hall, and I have heard speeches there delivered by some of the most respectable people in England, in which similar ideas in reference to the Catholics were expressed. I believe that a man may be a very fit and proper person to hold office, although a Roman-catholic; but I know that among some Protestants there is a feeling of that kind against Catholics; and although I repudiate such language as this, it is constantly used at meetings in Exeter Hall by Protestants and anti-papist sectaries; yet these meetings are not called unlawful assemblies. Then, in the next passage he says something about China—

"I fancy that we have all a right to go to any part of the world, if we respect its laws. I have a right to go to China, if I respect its laws; but if I overhaul them there—why, I'll have to——(dancing)."

Mr. Brathwaite describes this dance; he thinks it resembled the dance of a man hanging; I do not think it is of any importance, but I do not agree with him. He says he has seen a man hanged, and that his legs were tied; but Orr's legs were not tied, so that the dancing could not have been like that of a man hanging. I think you will agree with my idea rather than Mr. Brathwaite's, and I think that the dancing must have been more like a sailor's hornpipe. It is a common expression used to signify something unpleasant, that a man is made to dance; that he is made to caper; and I think what Mr. Orr meant to express was, that he would be made to cut a caper if he went to China and attempted to overhaul them. Then quoting from the letter, the notes say—

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" The writer went on to declare, that if the dog-barking, pig-grunting, perfidious crew were men enough to open their mouths, or to attack Orr, they would meet men who were not afraid of them, but who were obliged to be peaceable." Encl. 3, in No. 5.

Now, reference has been made to this; but this does not look very much like people wishing to rush into a fight. Of course, says Orr, let us protect the law; and my learned friend sneers at this. My learned friend, as counsel for the prosecution, has a right to comment upon this in the way that he thinks will best serve his case. When a man takes up a side, whether it be the side of the Government or the opposite side—whether for the prosecution or the defence—he necessarily becomes a partizan; no doubt of it. My learned friend comments upon the passage in this way—that it is common for people who stir up others to breaches of the law to use such expressions. But, gentlemen, when you come to consider what is meant by persons attending assemblies of this sort, you must take everything into consideration; and when you see that there is no evidence before you as to anything having been done—of any act of violence in consequence of what was said on this occasion, I do not think you will consider that these expressions were intended simply to cover a concealed design, but that they were spoken as the real and genuine feelings of the speaker—

" Of course, let us respect the laws. Keep the laws always in sight, and with truth you can go ahead. I suppose we have not met here to pull down the Governor or to pull down Queen Victoria, and to lift up the Pope."

Then he says—

" But I say to you, do what you can as far as you can by petition to pull this Tag-rag from his office, and make him go to the right about."

There are other expressions which he used of the same nature; but I do not think that any man can say that expressions of this sort were likely to provoke Mr. Taggart to commit a breach of the peace. If such expressions were used towards me, I would laugh at them; and I think Mr. Taggart would have been rather amused if he had heard them. I cannot conceive that such expressions coming from a man like Mr. Orr would have had such an impression upon Mr. Taggart's mind as to provoke him to a breach of the peace. Of course, the defendant is responsible for what he reads, and therefore I am alluding to what he read—

" The letter continued, exhorting Orr to continue as he had been preaching, and not to fear any threats, so long as he did not preach sedition."

And then he made the outburst which has been noticed by the Attorney-general—

" What! sedition cannot come from the mouth, friends unless it is here first (putting his hand to his breast)."

He says also—

" Sedition cannot come from the lips when the heart is loyal. A man may be eloquent, and may be led by the spirit to speak in strong words, but he will not offend by seditious words unless there is sedition in his heart. I do not speak sedition or counsel crime. I hope when I do so, they may take me up and hang me."

Then he refers to the letter which has been proved, and which he himself gave to Mr. Brathwaite. I will not occupy your time by reading this letter or going at any length into the details of it. I may dismiss all reference to it in the same way as I have done with what was said by him in reference to the design which he conceived the Portuguese entertained on his person, and which he had much better, perhaps, have kept to himself. I do not speak as to the violence of the Portuguese, but as to the rumour which had reached him. There is, however, one passage in this letter to which I wish to draw your attention. The writer goes on in a somewhat boastful manner to say—

" I say, it is our support, it is our good feelings, it is our monies, it is our patronage that made them what they are; and if they are ignorant enough to forget themselves, and insult and annoy you, the laws of your country will and must protect you."

And then Orr says—

" No fear of that. It is the duty of the magistrates to protect me. I have met with more respect in this town, my native town, from those in power, than I have met in any other town. I make this public expression."

There is no defiance of authority here. I do not know, I am sure, what marks of respect he has met here; but he says he has, and he says it here to induce the people to respect the authorities. Then we have a tirade against the newspapers. This is a matter of very little consequence as regards the charge now brought before the Court; but I think it is a matter that you may take into consideration as showing him to be a person of rather intemperate language; and perhaps a great many of his expressions, which in another man might be construed to mean something very improper, might be taken as mere harmless ebullitions. He complains of no notice having been taken of him by the newspapers, and he threatens to write home to Scotland on the subject. From this you may safely come to the conclusion that his language, sometimes at least, cannot be considered in a serious manner, but that the people rather laughed at it, and although they vociferated and cheered, they did not attach much weight to it. Then, further on, you find—

Encl. 3, in No. 5. "Also, do not forget to send a respectful petition to the Governor that he remembers to do his duty, and give it to that man who brought out his crew yesterday."

And after that nearly all the rest of his oration has reference to nunneries, and the book from which he read accounts of practices which take place in nunneries. There are one or two passages in which reference is made to other matter, which I will shortly notice now. Now, although no evidence was given of what occurred after this meeting, you may attach some importance to the passage I am about to read, especially after the manner in which the Attorney-general commented upon it—

"Let the other Madeirans behave themselves, but let them cease forestalling the poor black man, and taking the trade even from up the river in batteau out of his hand, and driving him to the wall."

Now, he had much better have let alone any allusion to the competition between the black people and the Portuguese. You heard the comments of the Attorney-general upon the passage, "How they will get it," as he read it. But there is a very great difference between that passage and the correction made by Mr. Brathwaite from his original notes—"Now they will get it." "How they will get it," refers to some design formed by him; but, "Now they will get it," evidently means no more than other passages of the same description in the speech read yesterday, such as "Now they will catch it;" meaning that he would smash them by his representations to the people, and by their petitioning to the Governor. "Now they will get it," means simply that, if it means anything at all. It is perfectly true that there are many things in this address which cannot be construed in any way whatever; but you cannot put any other interpretation upon this passage. Then, there is another passage on which some comments were made. It seems that a boy who was annoying him was told by him—

"Is there any man of feeling who will put this boy away, and keep him from annoying me. I have no wish to strike you with this. There, go home; and if you meet Taggart in the way, tell him I am here. But he is like his master, a coward."

I will make no further observation on this than that it is an absurdity, and that it was not necessarily calculated to produce a breach of the peace. There are other parts of this speech to which I might refer, and to which at first I had some intention to make reference; but I have, as well as I can, glanced over the whole address, and I do not wish to occupy your time beyond all reason. I have confined myself to those particular parts which have some connexion with the present charge, and which were commented upon by the Attorney-general. I believe you paid a close attention to the reading of the speech yesterday by Mr. Brathwaite, and I have no doubt that you carry in your minds the general tenor of it; but I thought it my duty to draw your attention to those parts which seem to a considerable extent to qualify the construction which the Attorney-general put upon it. All the latter part of the speech, as regards the substance of it, relates to nunneries, and there are some slight allusions, which are made of great consequence, to the nunnery here. Mr. Robert Allen speaks of a gesture made by Orr in the direction of the nunnery, but there is nothing in any part of the notes of Mr. Brathwaite to corroborate that statement of Mr. Allen. There is another thing which I would mention. It was said that it was necessary for the whole speech to be read to you, and I made no objection to it; but I do not know that mere allusions to the book entitled Maria Monk, which is a disgusting production, and ought never to have been read among any decent and civilised people, that is my opinion of it; I cannot see that any allusions to that book can bear out the charge in the indictment for stirring up jealousy and ill-will against the Portuguese and Roman-catholics. The nunnery is a Roman-catholic institution, and the great majority of Portuguese in this country are Roman-catholics; but you, as rational men, are not to form fanciful connections. You are to say if there is any natural connection between indecent allusions to nunneries and stirring up jealousy against the Portuguese of the country, because they happen to be Roman-catholics. I notice that it was said there were several Portuguese at this meeting. I will not occupy your time by turning up the part of the speech that refers to the Portuguese; but there were some good humoured observations addressed by Mr. Orr to them. There appeared to be some Portuguese present, and towards the conclusion of his speech he addressed them in a good humoured way. If he had entertained any violent design against them he would have pointed to the Portuguese (and Mr. Allen also states that there were Portuguese present); he would have pointed them out as objects of aversion and disgust; but on the contrary, the only observation he addressed to them directly was a humorous one, not at all calculated to excite them or anybody else. I have said all I intended to say on the evidence. But incidentally, after some reference was made by the Attorney-general not only to the proclamation, but to subsequent acts, some observations dropped from him on the subject of occurrences which have taken place since the meeting: but I beg you to bear in mind that although you cannot divest yourselves of the knowledge of these things, that such matters have nothing at all to do with this case. Bear in mind that there is no evidence at all before you of these subsequent proceedings; and by the evidence alone you are to be guided. You are not to make any fancied connexion of your own between what passed on the 10th February and anything that subsequently occurred. You are not to form ideas in your own minds without reference to the evidence, and the probability that was then said might have had the effect of exciting feelings that afterwards broke out. You are not to take any notice at all of that. Very properly there was but slight allusion to what occurred subsequently. The Attorney-general said

said nothing at all to influence your minds as to what took place subsequently. I give you the caution that you are not to take notice of anything that subsequently took place. I do this because I believe you are anxious to do your duty in this case, without reference to the conjectures that have been made as to persons and things connected with subsequent events. For this reason I beg you to put out of your minds all knowledge of things which took place subsequently, and of which no evidence has been given, and make up your minds as if the assembly had taken place yesterday, and Mr. Orr was brought up immediately after. You are not to be influenced by any prejudices of your position, or by any rumours that you may hear. You are to judge of the case as it appears before you; and you are not to be influenced in any sort of way contrary to your own judgments by any person or by anything that may be stated by the Attorney-general in reply. I repeat it; I shall always try to treat the Bench with due respect, but still, if the Judge, in his summing up, should bear hardly against the prisoner, I tell you, you are not to be bound by his views, but you are to give your own opinion as to the intent and design of this defendant. You are not to consider what will be the most satisfactory verdict of this day, but you are to do your duty, and you are to do it so that at a future time, after all the passions and prejudices of this period are laid at rest, you may be perfectly satisfied with yourselves, and be conscious within yourselves that you were not influenced by anything except the simple evidence that has been laid before you. I am quite sure, for my own part, that your verdict will not only be an honest one, but that it will be a perfectly unprejudiced verdict, and I shall be perfectly satisfied with it. Encl. 3, in No. 5.

Chief Justice (to the Attorney-general). Have you anything to say in reply.

Attorney-general. Yes, I wish to say a few words in reply to the observations that have been urged in behalf of the defendant by my learned friend. Mr. Gilbert commenced by bringing to your notice that no case precisely similar to the present could be found in the law books, so far as he was aware. It may be so; but gentlemen, the administration of the laws does not depend upon published cases, but upon fixed principles, and cases are simply illustrations of those principles of law with reference to particular circumstances. And when I shortly bring back to your notice the law as quoted also by the learned counsel, I will then ask you whether, applying those principles of law to the evidence before you, this meeting was not an unlawful assembly—

"Any meeting assembled under such circumstances as, according to the opinion of rational and firm men are likely to produce danger to the tranquillity and peace of the neighbourhood, is an unlawful assembly; and in viewing this question, the jury should take into their consideration the way in which the meetings were held, the hour at which they met, and the language used by the persons assembled, and by those who addressed them; and then consider whether firm and rational men, having their families and property there, would have reasonable ground to fear a breach of the peace, as the alarm must not be merely such as would frighten any foolish or timid person, but must be such as would alarm persons of reasonable firmness and courage."

With reference to the witnesses who have been brought before you to-day as to the occurrences on Sunday 10th February, there has been no imputation thrown upon them on the other side, and I do not think that any of those gentlemen can be said to be foolish or timid persons in the ordinary acceptation of the term. But in determining a case of this kind, one great element for your consideration is the class of persons to whom the address was delivered. My learned friend says, that if such language had been used towards him as was used towards Mr. Taggart, he would have been very much amused, he would simply have laughed at it; and as to the language with regard to the Portuguese, the defendant had much better not have made use of it, but it could not produce any danger to the tranquillity of the town. Why, who were the people to whom this language was addressed? The labouring class, the black and coloured people of the colony; and the allusions made to them about the Portuguese forestalling the poor black man, would have a far greater effect upon persons of their class than if directed to you or to me. Great stress was laid upon the argument that you cannot come to the conclusion that the mob were in an excited state, because if they had been, they would have been driven to acts of violence; that without any overt act of violence you cannot say the mob were excited; but I must beg leave to differ altogether from that doctrine, because that is altogether the distinction between rout or riot and unlawful assembly. An unlawful assembly is where no act is done, but where such language is used as is likely to produce a breach of the peace; but if the parties proceed to overt acts of violence, then it at once becomes a riot. The defendant is not charged with the complete offence of breaking the peace by means of a riotous mob, but he is charged with assembling a number of persons, and making use of such language as in the opinion of rational and firm men was likely to produce danger to the tranquillity and peace of the neighbourhood. Now, I entirely concur in the concluding remarks of my learned friend, that this case must be judged by the evidence given to you to-day with reference to the numbers assembled and the language used on Sunday, 10th February last; and you are to decide that question in the same manner as if it had occurred only yesterday, and you were called upon to-day to say whether it was an unlawful meeting. But there is one little fact sworn to by Mr. Robert Allen which was not touched upon by my learned friend, but which I look upon as very significant, as explaining the evidence of the witnesses as to the mob being excited. What did Mr. Allen hear that very afternoon? Did he not tell you he heard that very afternoon the black people shouting out, "Down with the Portuguese—

Encl. 3, in No. 5. down with the Pope!" What was that but evidence that the language used did excite the people? Why, they were shouting in the very streets of this city, "Down with the Portuguese!" Where can you have a stronger proof of the injurious effect of the language used by the defendant, when you heard the black people shouting, "Down with the Portuguese!" their fellow-residents in this colony? My learned friend also indulges in some good-humoured jokes at the expense of Mr. Butts, who, he says, is exceedingly theatrical in his gestures when he is delivering himself of political orations; but there is a wide distinction between a man's being theatrical in his gestures and a man's being violent in his manner; and all the witnesses swear to the extreme violence of Orr, not only in his gestures, but in the tones of his voice. Why, he was so excited that he screeched in a manner to rouse Mr. Lyness from his sick bed and bring him to the gallery. And was it the speaker alone who was excited? You heard Mr. Butts' account of the way in which the oration was received. When Orr told them he had plenty of black and coloured faces to protect him, there were loud huzzas; and when he referred to Mr. Taggart and the Portuguese, and said they should be sent back to Madeira, these sentiments, which were certainly calculated to excite feelings of hostility in the mob, how were they received? Why, with cries of, "Certainly, certainly," showing that they coincided entirely in the sentiments. Then, my learned friend made light of the observations used by the defendant in reference to the domination of the slave-holder. He says that such an allusion can have little effect at the present day, and that it refers to the domination of the Romish priests. Suppose it does, is that any excuse for the language? Remember it was addressed to a great crowd of the labouring classes; and when he seeks to mix up ideas of slavery and slave-owners with the domination to which the Roman-catholics and the Portuguese are subject to their priests, was that not exciting feelings of jealousy and hatred between the Portuguese and the coloured and black classes of the community? My learned friend says that this is language which he does not approve of, but that he has heard such language in Exeter Hall, and other places, with regard to the Roman-catholic religion. This very packet has brought out the report of a case tried in Liverpool, involving that question, where a most respectable member of the Customs department was accused in one of the Liverpool papers of being an enemy to his country, because he was a Roman-catholic and a member of an association in England for converting everybody to the true faith. The paper was prosecuted, and a barrister was brought specially from London, and he came prepared to prove all sorts of terrors in the Romish faith. But—

"His lordship objected to this course being taken. It was going into one side of the popish controversy, and would be highly objectionable. It was not only irrelevant, but mischievous.—The learned counsel then contended that the object of the article was to attack such doctrines as these, and that there was in it no personal malice towards the plaintiff, and called on the jury to give nominal damages.—His lordship, in summing up, commented on the observations of the learned counsel about the freedom of the press. Freedom did not consist in one man insisting that his opinions should be taken as gospel by all other men; but freedom consisted in a man not only being free himself to assert his opinions, but in his assenting to the like freedom in others.—With regard to the atrocities perpetrated in the name of religion in times gone by, such times were gone by for both Catholics and Protestants. Mankind was too enlightened to tolerate such proceedings as those which had been suggested for the destruction of heretics."

Orr was seeking to make his audience believe that the most horrible crimes were committed with impunity by members of the Roman-catholic faith, that nuns were barbarously murdered because they would not submit to be ravished by monks, that children were born and found murdered in cellars, and so forth. If he had confined himself solely to remarks upon the Roman-catholic faith, it would not have been so bad; but he did not confine himself to that; he urged all kinds of objections to the Portuguese residents in this colony, and among those objections was their religion, which could tolerate such abuses. That was only one among the many means he used to excite the feelings of the mob against them. Look at that letter, which my learned friend, very properly for his case, dealt with so gingerly, the letter signed "G. L." Did the writer of that letter content himself with throwing out abuse upon the Portuguese, and saying that they should go back to Madeira, and that if they disturbed him, the law would and must protect him? No; "but if, on the contrary, the law does not protect you, we will be compelled to show Mr. Taggart and his comrades that we will not allow them to ride rough-shod over you." And in reply to that he thanks the writer for the spirit which it breathes, and declares that the bloody Papists have the wrong man to show forth their bloodthirsty feelings towards. Can any rational man say that such language as that is not likely to create ill-feeling? Then, my learned friend says that I attribute considerable importance to the lines, "Let the Portuguese cease forestalling the poor black man," and, "How they will get it." It turns out to be, "Now they will get it." But what does that amount to? According to the interpretation of my learned friend himself, it was a stirring-up of ill-feeling against the Portuguese; for, was he not going to smash them with his eloquence? "Won't they get it?" Is not that stirring up feelings of hostility against them? I say, whichever way you choose to take it, the charge is proved. I cannot help noticing that my learned friend appears to be rather afraid, from the repeated warnings he thought it right to give you, of any effect that the laying down of the law from the Bench might have upon your minds.

Chief Justice.—I think you had better let the Bench alone.

Attorney-general.—I know what I am going to say.

Chief

Chief Justice.—And so do I. The Bench can take care of itself. I will show you just now whether the Bench has a right to lay down the law or not. Encl. 3, in No. 5.

Attorney-general.—What I was about to say to you, gentlemen, if I had not been interrupted by his Honour, was, that it is for you to decide whether the language used was calculated to excite ill-feeling or to lead to a breach of the peace; and upon that rests the question whether the assembly was a lawful one or not. I have the utmost confidence in the result. I am sure your verdict will be a correct one; and without taking up more of your time, I shall leave the question to your decision.

The *Chief Justice* charged the jury.—After the length of time that this case has consumed, it is neither my inclination nor my duty to detain you long. It is not necessary to travel over the whole of the details stated by either the prosecution or the prisoner's counsel. It will be only for me to draw your attention to a few of the salient points, and then leave the case to you. In discharging that duty, however, it is my bounden duty not to take the law either from the counsel for the prosecution or the counsel for the defence. "In criminal cases," so it is laid down in a work of the highest authority ("Russell on Crimes"), "the judge is to define the crime, and the jury are to find whether the party has committed the offence." That is the general principle. There are exceptions to it; for instance, in the case of libel; but this is not a case of libel, it is a case of unlawful assembly. There have been contentions for a long time as to the duties of the judge, which have not yet been settled.

"It has been the course for a long time for the judge, in cases of libel, as in other cases of a criminal nature, first to give a legal definition of the offence, and then to leave it to the jury to say whether the facts necessary to constitute that offence are proved to their satisfaction, and that whether the libel is the subject of a criminal prosecution or civil action. Whether the particular publication, the subject of inquiry, is calculated to injure the reputation of another, by exposing him to hatred, contempt, or ridicule, is a question upon which the jury are to exercise their judgment, and pronounce their opinion as a matter of fact. The judge, as a matter of advice to them in deciding that question, may give his own opinion as to the nature of the publication, but is not bound to do so."

The case of libel is an exceptive case, but the jury must take the law from the judge, even in cases of libel, "unless they are satisfied that he is wrong;" and in all other cases it is the bounden duty of the judge to define the law. In this case, however, it is not necessary that I should define the law to you. It has been defined repeatedly by both counsel, and I shall read only two or three passages; the first passage to which I shall refer is from the first volume of "Russell on Crimes," p. 221, on libel:—

"An indictment lies for general imputation on a body of men, though no individuals be pointed out, because such writings have a tendency to inflame and disorder society, and are therefore within the cognizance of the law. Any scandal published of three or four persons is punishable at the complaint of one or more, or all of them. It is quite clear that upon an indictment or criminal prosecution for a libel, the party cannot justify that its contents are true, or that the person upon whom it is made had a bad reputation. The ground of the criminal proceeding is the public mischief."

Now, I merely refer to this to show to you the gist of this prosecution. To attack an individual by writing or printing in such a manner as to cause irritation in his mind, and such irritation as may induce him to commit a breach of the public peace, that is an unlawful matter or thing; and if it is committed in an assembly met for that purpose, that is unquestionably an unlawful assembly. The next passage, and there is but one more that I shall trouble you with, has been already quoted again and again; it is the passage from Hawkins, and it is correctly copied into the book which I am quoting from (1st "Russell on Crimes"):—

"Mr. Serjeant Hawkins, however, thinks this much too narrow an opinion, and that any meeting of great numbers of people, with such circumstances of terror as cannot but endanger the public peace and raise fears and jealousies among the King's subjects, seems properly to be called an unlawful assembly."

It will be for you, in taking into consideration the facts that have been adduced in evidence, to say whether the meeting of upwards of 1,000 people (some of the witnesses say from 800 to 1,200, others say 1,000, and others, again, 2,000 and upwards), in a noisy manner, and addressed by a man in the mode and manner and in the language of Orr, was or was not calculated to arouse fears and jealousies among the Queen's subjects, and whether it was not therefore an unlawful assembly. After several other passages, not necessary to be quoted, this writer says,—

"So in recent cases it has been ruled that an assembly of great numbers of persons, which from its general appearance and accompanying circumstances is calculated to excite terror, alarm, and consternation, is generally criminal and unlawful; and it has been well laid down by a very learned judge, that 'any meeting assembled under such circumstances as, according to the opinion of rational and firm men, are likely to produce danger to the tranquillity and peace of the neighbourhood, is an unlawful assembly.' And in viewing this question, the jury should take into their consideration the way in which the meetings were held, the hour at which they met, and the language used by the persons assembled, and by those who addressed them; and then consider whether firm and rational men, having their families and property there, would have reasonable ground to fear a breach of the

Encl. 3, in No. 5.

peace, as the alarm must not be merely such as would frighten any foolish or timid person, but must be such as would alarm persons of reasonable firmness and courage."

Now, with respect to the terror and alarm that was inspired, it is not necessary that a party should have fear or alarm for his personal safety; if his mind is unsettled with fears for the public peace, that is quite sufficient; and it is almost impossible to get any one to swear that in a public meeting of that sort, in an unlawful assembly, where there was no act of violence, he was afraid for his personal safety. It is a fear engendered with respect to his property, his family, and the general peace and safety of the community that the law contemplates. With respect to the case itself, perhaps you may be of opinion (and if you are, it will save a great deal of time) that very little, if any, weight at all is to be placed upon the evidence which succeeded Mr. Brathwaite's deposition of his short-hand notes to my notes. He swears that he took down all these words correctly in short-hand. We know how accurately a short-hand writer can take down the oration of an individual. There was no objection made to those notes, and therefore you are to believe firmly and without any doubt whatsoever that the speech given in by Mr. Brathwaite from his short-hand notes is the speech that was delivered by Orr on the occasion in question. Now, if it be so, what necessity is there for the evidence of the other witnesses who came up and proved that they heard Orr say just the self-same thing which he (Brathwaite) swore he had heard him say, and had taken down in writing? Why, there was every danger of the subsequent witnesses, who repeated the words from memory and not from notes taken down at the time, damaging the evidence or testimony of the first witness. They evidently have not done so, and it is fortunate for the prosecution; for, although no one can accuse any of those gentlemen of the slightest wish to state that which is wrong, yet their memory was not so tenacious as to grasp as a whole every word that was taken down by Mr. Brathwaite in short-hand. With regard to these witnesses, you will take their evidence into account only so far as they speak of the gesticulation of the defendant and the violence of the meeting, and the alarm and fear felt by them respectively; because you cannot rationally make any comparison between their verbal statements and the statement which has been handed in by Mr. Brathwaite, and which is stated by the learned counsel for the defence to be the record of the proceedings. Having, then, disposed of so much of the evidence, let us look at the speech; I will not weary you with reading it through; but before I go to the speech, I must disabuse your minds of all that has been said on the indictment itself. In the first count it is said that the parties assembled armed with "sticks, staves, and other offensive weapons." Now, the learned counsel for the defence has acknowledged that on technicalities you are to take the law from the judge. This is a technicality, and my opinion of the law on the subject is this—and I have no doubt about it—that the allegation in the indictment that the crowd were armed with sticks, staves, and other offensive weapons, is sufficiently proved by Dr. Manget's evidence, that there were sticks, many sticks, more numerous than usual; and by three or four other witnesses having proved that Orr himself had slung on his wrist a life-preserver, and at his waist a dagger. These two weapons of themselves would suffice to support the allegations of an armed mob; but when you have sticks in addition, the averment or allegation in the indictment, as to "sticks, staves, and other offensive weapons," is clearly supported. Such being the case, I need not then refer to the other objections taken against the indictment; because if you are of opinion that the defendant is guilty on the first count, the others are mere variations, and I have no doubt that the Attorney-general would run the risk of taking a general verdict upon the whole indictment. The other counts in the indictment contain parts of the first, but not the whole of the first, each of the last three contains some part only of the first. Having thus disposed of the indictment, let us look at the language used by Orr. A good deal has been said about the intentions of Orr; and the law says under the head of "riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies," that the violence and tumults must in some degree be premeditated. You will find in Orr's speech the following paragraph, speaking of his intending to go out on the morning of the assembly that took place for the purpose of beating him:

"I had no inclination to go out, for I thought I had given plenty of intimation before of the meeting to be held to-day."

Now, here is Orr himself given in his own language evidence of a premeditated meeting: "for I had given plenty of intimation of the intended meeting." If you wish for the notes I can hand them up to you. I know you cannot carry all of their contents in your head; but after a fortnight's knowledge of you, I am sure you can perform any duty that is required of you. Then, what was the defendant's object? The learned counsel has read many passages in the speech to show that Orr was well affected towards the Queen, and that although he was eccentric and entertained opinions with which the learned counsel did not agree, yet he did not intend any such thing as is charged in the indictment; but it will be for you, remembering the passages read by the Attorney-general and the opening passage in the notes which I have read, to say whether there was or was not any sinister object in his address. It is entirely for you to decide, and I shall be sorry to take from you your province. In page 18 of the notes he says:

"It is high time that the Queen should have for her servants men who believe in the dominion of Great Britain and the Queen's supreme power under God, and not the Pope of Rome."

You will have the kindness to take this passage and contrast it with that passage which relates to the Portuguese and the people of this country; and you will also take that passage and contrast it with the passages in the printed yellow paper, wherein he says:

"America

" America for the Americans, the West Indies for the West Indians, purgatory for popery, Rule Britannia," and a set of nonsense. You will also contrast that with the letter which Orr read to the meeting, and which he had published under the signature of " G. L.," and say how these several passages contrast or tally with the one I have just read. It is the practice of all men who address public meetings, or public bodies, or juries, to endeavour in the first place to ingratiate themselves into the good opinion of those whom they are addressing. It is the stepping-stone and aim of an orator to impress his hearers with a good opinion of himself. Take the speech with you and read it throughout, if you like, and ask yourselves what he meant by introducing the various papers which you have heard read, and by which he endeavours to set himself up as a martyr or sufferer for some ideal right or other—for really we do not know what his tenets are, or what his object is, except that in America he is an American, in Ireland an Irishman, in Scotland a Scotchman, and, in fact, a citizen of the world, a subject of that particular part of the world where he happens to be at the time, gathering what he calls a small sum for his maintenance. You will take these papers and say what they amount to, whether they were calculated to lead to anything good, whether, in fact, they do not amount to a great deal of mischief, and are not likely to carry with them a much stronger effect than at first is imagined. When you have taken the speech and read it carefully, you will say whether he had any design or object, and what was that design or object in ingratiating himself into the good graces of his audience, whether it was not for the purpose of pandering to the passions of his auditory and encouraging them to attack the Portuguese. It cannot be conceived for a moment that if he was addressing you or me he would have used such language as this: Encl. 3, in No. 5.

" And these poor Portuguese, let them come here, and let them live like peaceable people; but if they come to drive the poor of the country out of business, to keep the poor negro with his face to the grindstone, it is time to lift up our voices, is it not?"

Here follow the cries from the crowd, " Time enough," and the remark from him, " Well, better late than never." When you read this passage and look at the persons addressed, and remember the law that has been cited by the public prosecutor, by the prisoner's counsel, and from the bench, ask yourselves whether this is inciting to a breach of the peace or not; because, if you come to the conclusion that it is not, certainly it will be exceedingly wrong to bring in the prisoner guilty; but if on the other hand, you come to the conclusion that the meeting was an unlawful act itself, and that the object was to incite to a breach of the peace, then I am sure you will not hesitate or flinch from your duty in bringing him in guilty. There is another passage which you will find in page 39, if you choose to look at it; if not, here it is:

" But if you are threatened, arm yourselves, and if a man tries to knock me down, I will try and knock him down first."

Now, that may be Orr's law, but it is neither the law of America, from which he says he lately came, nor of any other civilized state, certainly it is not the law of this country; for we have it laid down, " Also an assembly of a man's friends for the defence of his person against those who threaten to beat him if he go to such a market, &c., is not lawful." Thus says the law: " For he who is in fear of such insults must provide for his safety by demanding the surety of the peace against the persons by whom he is threatened, and not make use of such violent methods, which cannot but be attended with a danger of raising tumults and disorders, to the disturbance of the public peace." If this be the law, and that it is the law of England there can be no doubt, and it is also the law of this country—for every man who is threatened with violence can go to the magistrate and have the party threatening him bound to keep the peace towards him—if this be the law, why did Mr. Orr arm himself with a life-preserver and dagger and go into a public assembly, a number of whom were armed with sticks, and harangue them for two or three hours in the manner in which he did? If there be anything in language, it was a most audacious provocation to a breach of the peace on the part of those who spoke. But the learned counsel for the prisoner says it is only Orr's mode of conducting matters; it is his opinion. Gentlemen, there can be no excuse for opinions which are unlawful in themselves, and which, when promulgated, are calculated to produce breaches of the peace. There is another passage in the speech to which allusion has been made; the passage in which he expresses his indignation at the silence of the newspapers with regard to his doings. You have heard that passage read again and again; and it is not strange that he should have made such a complaint; for in the proceedings of this day—read the speech, and say whether you see any object in it, and in the papers that have been read—whether the object is not to disseminate a number of peculiar dogmas with respect to the right of the creole population alone to the possession of the country. What else does he mean by America for the Americans, the West Indies for the West Indians? What else does he mean by let them be driven out if they do not like it, or the passage about bringing the poor man's nose to the grindstone? It is not all vanity, gentlemen; it is not that which made him disappointed at not being mentioned in the newspapers. He was disappointed that the newspapers had not from time to time disseminated his sentiments, and thus given a wider circulation to those dogmas of his. If that is not the correct conclusion do not adopt it; but of all the various constructions that are put upon this virtuous indignation of his at the conduct of the newspapers, may not this also be fairly put upon it? There are certain passages in the speech which, if they stood alone, would certainly show that he had no evil intention; those passages particularly where he alludes to the Governor, declaring that he had every

Encl. 3, in No. 5. confidence in the Governor; and he, in more than one place, advises the people to petition the Governor—

"I suppose we have not met here to pull down the Governor, or to pull down Queen Victoria, and lift up the Pope; but I say to you, do what you can, as far as you can by petition, to pull this Tag-rag from his office, and make him go to the right about."

But if you will look through this speech you will see that there is never a single passage in which he pretends any respect to the constituted authorities or obedience to the laws, but there is immediately after some passage counteracting it. It is, in fact, such a rambling, fast-and-loose address, that it is almost impossible to analyse it. Although I have read it twice I have not been able to analyse it; and unless I go through it I shall not be able to comment upon any particular passages; but I do not think you will require me to do this. Look again at the letter; and although it is signed G. L., it was read by Orr, and he is responsible for its contents:—

"It is our support, it is our good feelings, it is our monies, it is our patronage, that made them what they are; and if they are ignorant enough to forget themselves and insult and annoy you, the laws of your country will and must protect you."

This is in allusion to the statement made, that he would be annoyed and insulted—

"If, on the contrary, the laws of your country will not protect you, then we shall be compelled to show Mr. Tag, and his comrades the Portuguese, that although we have not been reformers and opponents of the Government, we shall not allow him or the Portuguese to ride rough-shod over you."

It is for you to judge whether such language as this is fit to be published to a mob; for although there were some respectable people present, yet all became part and parcel of a mob the instant they joined it. That mob was composed of a thousand people, in a town which has hitherto been a very peaceable one, on a Sunday afternoon, and you will say whether, from the mode and manner in which the mob is reported by Mr. Brathwaite to have received the various passages which gave them satisfaction, they were not hand and heart, act and part with him. I will go over the whole of this if you wish it.

Foreman.—We are willing to hear you out.

The *Chief Justice* proceeded to read over the speech. There is no harm in blowing a trumpet; but it is for you to say whether that is a proper mode of drawing a large crowd of people together, and especially in a place where a mob is so soon congregated. (His Honor proceeded reading.)

Foreman.—In stating that we were perfectly ready to hear you, we did not understand that you were going to comment upon the evidence of Mr. Brathwaite from beginning to end. We thought you were about to conclude your general remarks, and we were willing to hear you extend them.

Chief Justice.—I tell you what: this has been read to you nearly three times; and although I am never daunted in discharging my duty by any necessary labour or trouble, yet I feel that it would be imposing upon you a greater task than I have a right to impose upon you by reading it over again. That was my reason for saying what I did say. Thus, gentlemen, it will be for you to look at this speech, and to say whether such sentiments as those I have just read, and such as this—

"Aye, thank our God, we are still under the rule of Queen Victoria, our Queen, and under the protection of him that represents her in the British colony of Demerara, the Governor of this colony, and who declares that he will do it."

Whether declarations like this interlarding it now and then are sufficient to counteract the matters which have been commented upon as being productive of or exciting to a breach of the peace; because, if you are of opinion that the passages which have been referred to over and over again, coupled with this letter and the other papers, are such as when read to the multitude, and commented upon in the manner which you have seen by the defendant, are calculated to lead to a breach of the peace, the assembly was then an unlawful assembly; for it was an assembly to do that which in itself is unlawful, namely, advising or instructing, or leading to a breach of the peace. It is not necessary that any one single act should have been committed to constitute it an unlawful assembly, but if any of the language used at it was such as, if followed out, would lead to a breach of the peace, it was an unlawful assembly, according to all the authorities. I certainly would go further into the subject, but I have no reason to fear that you will give other than a conscientious verdict. If you are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty, you will say so; if you are of opinion that he is not guilty, you will say so; and I am perfectly satisfied that whichever way you determine, you will determine conscientiously, and that the learned counsel on both sides will concur with me in this opinion. Do you require the notes?

Foreman.—They have been read and commented upon so often that we do not require them.

The jury retired at a quarter past two o'clock. They were absent about a quarter of an hour; and returned into court with a verdict of—Guilty.

The usual question was put to the defendant.

Mr. *Gilbert.*—I have nothing to say.

Chief

Chief Justice.—John Sayers Orr, you have been found guilty of a misdemeanor of a very grave and serious nature. Encl. 3, in No. 5.

Defendant.—I did not understand your honour that I was allowed to speak.

Chief Justice.—Yes; you are allowed to speak; but your counsel has nothing to say. You can only speak as to the law. You cannot comment upon the evidence. You may certainly speak in mitigation of punishment,

Mr. *Gilbert* whispered for a few seconds to the defendant.

Defendant.—I am satisfied.

Chief Justice.—I think you have adopted the wisest course. You have been found guilty of a misdemeanor, that is, of having unlawfully met and assembled with divers persons unknown for the purpose of stirring up jealousies among the inhabitants, and especially to promote among the native black and coloured inhabitants, feelings of hostility against the Portuguese residents; and with having, while so assembled and gathered together, armed with sticks, staves, and other offensive weapons, and during all that time using violent and unlawful speeches, endeavoured to stir up jealousies, as aforesaid. The trial has lasted very long, and the jury have been very patient, and my charge would have been very much longer, but that I saw at once that they were weary of hearing the same thing gone over again and again. I felt convinced that they were themselves men of clear understanding, and comprehension enough to understand the case and make up their minds, and that nothing that fell from me could alter their opinion. Besides, it is not my duty to alter their opinions, but to lead them to a fair and unbiassed decision. That decision has been given, and it cannot be said that the decision has been biassed by anything that I urged upon them. Thus, you have been convicted by a jury of your own countrymen; for your boast is that you belong to this country. It gives me great pain to see a man of intellect, and who would be a man of high intelligence, if his intellect was properly directed, leading the ignorant and uninformed into courses such as you have led them into. There is no palliation for your conduct, and although I am not preaching to you, and I pray you not to take it in that light, I hope you have seen that the law is able to protect the right and punish the wrong. It is a most ridiculous and absurd idea, that the soil of this country, which belongs to the Queen, belongs to the creoles. Nobody can deny that that is the idea that has got abroad. It is folly to shut one's eyes to it. It is necessary to set ourselves against it, and those who will not be restrained must be restrained by the strong arm of the law. The sentence upon you is, that you be imprisoned in one of Her Majesty's gaols for the term of three years, and kept to hard labour during such imprisonment. Further, that whenever you shall be discharged, you shall enter into security for keeping the peace, yourself in 300 *l.* and two sureties in 150 *l.* each. I would have added a fine, but I am quite convinced from what I have seen that to add a fine would be a nugatory matter, and moreover, it would be oppressing you in a manner that the law does not oppress anybody. I could have given the whole three punishments, but it is sufficient that you be imprisoned for three years, and on your liberation give bail to keep the peace for three years after.

The court then adjourned to next day.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

(No. 56.)

No. 1.
Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Wodehouse.
1 April 1856.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Governor *Wodehouse.*

Sir, Downing-street, 1 April 1856.

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatch* (No. 16) of the 24th February, in which you report the serious riots which had taken place in the city of Georgetown, and in many other parts of the colony under your Government, arising out of an envious and jealous feeling on the part of the creoles towards the Portuguese immigrants; and also your further despatch † (No. 17), reporting that these riots had been arrested.

* Page 3.

† Page 33.

I am to convey to you Her Majesty's approval of the vigour and decision with which your measures were taken for the suppression of barbarous and disgraceful outrages directed against a class of unoffending and industrious inhabitants of the colony. It is to be hoped that the effect of these measures will be to support order and the authority of the law in future. You may consider yourself authorized, should you think it advisable, to issue a proclamation announcing the displeasure of the Queen at receiving the intelligence of these disgraceful disturbances, and Her Majesty's determination to afford the full protection of the law to the Portuguese immigrants, as well as to every other class

No. 1.
Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Wodehouse.
1 April 1856.

of the colonists, and to punish severely all such offences as have recently been committed against them.

Your measures were effective and successful in re-establishing peace and order in the colony with the least possible delay; this was the main object to be accomplished, and I have no disposition to criticise too closely the Ordinances which were passed on the spur of the moment; but I have not submitted the Ordinances Nos. 4 & 5 for Her Majesty's confirmation, because, though not containing any clause to limit their duration, they appear to be calculated for the temporary purposes which they so successfully accomplished, and not for adoption as permanent provisions of law.

In preparing any permanent enactments which the recent events may suggest as requisite for the future peace of the colony, I anticipate that you will make distinctions between the more and less serious offences to which, under the present Ordinances, the same severe punishments would be indiscriminately applicable; that you will take care that the punishment of flogging is expressly limited to male offenders, and that you will not think it necessary or expedient to recognise in a permanent law differences of race, which it should be an object as much as possible to keep out of sight, and of which, indeed, it might not be easy to give an adequate legal definition.

As matters of traffic and gain, and also the love of plunder, seem to have entered largely into the motives for these mobs, it may deserve your consideration whether a law can be devised (with proper adaptations to local circumstances) on the principle of reimbursing, by a levy on the disturbed district (exempting from the tax those who shall have suffered by the disturbances, and those who shall have acted effectively as special constables or otherwise in their suppression) any persons whose property shall have been destroyed or taken away, and who can show that they have used proper caution and firmness in the protection of it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Wodehouse.
1 April 1856.

(No. 57.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Governor *Wodehouse.*

Sir, Downing-street, 1 April 1856.

AFTER closing my despatch of this day's date, in answer to those in which you had informed me of the recent riots in British Guiana, and their suppression, I received your further despatch of the 10th ultimo, reporting the continuance of tranquillity, and entering into some important details respecting the late events. These shall receive my full consideration: in the meantime I will only express my gratification at the restoration of order, and at the very favourable account which you give of the spirit in which your efforts have been seconded by the intelligent classes of the community.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Wodehouse.
16 April 1856.
*Page 34.

(No. 65.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Governor *Wodehouse.*

Sir, Downing-street, 16 April 1856.

I HAVE now to reply to your despatch,* No. 25, of the 10th of March, the receipt of which I merely acknowledged in my despatch, No. 57, of the 1st inst.

2. The measure which you adopted, of offering conditional pardons to all but the leading parties in the riots, is, I believe, without precedent; but it seems to me well adapted to the occasion.

Large numbers of persons convicted of riots were to be disposed of, and but a few could be made examples of by effective punishments. I think it was better to compel the rest to work on assigned plantations for the usual rate of wages, than

No. 3.
Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Wodehouse.
16 April 1856.

than to let them go entirely unpunished, especially as they might thus be kept under the surveillance of the police.

I therefore approve of the measure; but I trust that you have selected plantations on which you can be confident that the situation of the convicts will not be taken advantage of, so as to subject them to any acts of oppression of a nature at variance with the system of free labour.

3. I approve of the organization and provision of arms on the plantations which is proposed in your printed memorandum of the 5th of March; and I think the suggestions made by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, superintendent of the Wesleyan missions, in his letter to the Government Secretary of the 7th of March, well worthy of attention. Mr. Hudson urges the necessity of adopting some measures to bring the outlying, and what he terms the heathen population of the villages under more efficient moral culture; and he states that one or two "house to house missionaries" are required, "whose peculiar province it should be to cultivate these moral wilds by the exercise of an increasing domestic pastorate." Mr. Hudson also suggests that parents should be compelled to send the wild, vicious, and untaught children of the villages to some school on the first three days of the week, whilst they should have the opportunity of employing them, either on their own provision-grounds or on the estates, during the last three. The late events tend to show that there can be no worse economy than in refusing such salaries to schoolmasters as would secure not merely the establishment of a school, but such effectual teaching and training as would redeem the rising generation from barbarism. Mr. Hudson further urges the adoption of a legislative measure for placing the villages under more effective government, though he does not suggest what should be the principal provisions to be enacted. These three subjects appear to me to deserve the most careful consideration of the local authorities. In some of the West Indian colonies a rural constabulary has been established with very good effect, not only by its uses in suppressing disorders when they arose, but also by giving a certain importance and authority to the best disposed of the villagers, and engaging their personal feelings on the side of order and discipline.

4. I request that you will tender the thanks of Her Majesty's Government to the several persons and bodies to whom the thanks of yourself and the Court of Policy were given in the minute of the 8th of March. The acknowledgments of the Government have already been conveyed to the commanders of the French and of the Dutch vessels of war, by which so much service was rendered in suppressing the riots, and to Lieutenant-colonel Whitfield and his officers and men.

5. With regard to the more immediate incitement to the disturbances by the inflammatory addresses of the fanatic Orr, I infer, from the length of time for which that person was allowed to take his course without interference on the part of the authorities, that the laws of the colony stand in need of some amendment, with a view to the suppression of proceedings of this kind tending to a breach of the peace; and I beg to assure you that I shall consider any Ordinance which may be enacted for the correction of such defects with every desire to support law and order in British Guiana.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

— No. 4. —

(No. 71.)

No. 4.
Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Wodehouse.
25 April 1856.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Governor *Wodehouse.*

Sir, Downing-street, 25 April 1856.

I have received your despatch No. 34, of 25th March, reporting that no further disturbances had occurred in the colony since the date of your previous despatch, and that the claims for compensation for property destroyed amounted to more than 50,000*l.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE between the Governor of *British Guiana* and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the Subject of the recent DISTURBANCES in that Colony.

(*Mr. Horsfall.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *July* 1856.

[*Price* 1 *s.*]

432.

Under 16 *oz.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (COLONIES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 July 1855;—*for*,

" RETURN showing how far CRIMES for which CAPITAL PUNISHMENT has been Abolished in *England* are still Capitally Punishable in the Colonies and Dependencies of *Great Britain* (in continuation of Return, dated the 18th day of February 1850)."

Colonial Office, 2 June 1856.

JOHN BALL.

(*Mr. Ewart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 *June* 1856.

SCHEDULE.

Despatch from the Right honourable Lord John Russell.

No. in Series.	From whom.	Date and number.	Colony.	Subject.	Page.
	Circular Despatch addressed by the Right Hon. Lord John Russell to the Governors of all the Colonies.	15 July 1855 - -	- - - - -	Calling for information necessary to comply with the terms of the Address of the House of Commons, of 9 July last - -	1

Despatches from the Governors of the North American Colonies.

(No Return has yet been received from Canada.)

1.	Governor Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant.	2 August 1855, No. 96	Nova Scotia - -	- - - -	2
2.	Governor the Honourable J. H. T. Manners Sutton.	30 Nov. 1855, No. 35	New Brunswick - -	- - - -	2
3.	Governor Darling - -	3 Sept. 1855, No. 49	Newfoundland - -	Enclosing the required Returns.	3
4.	Lieutenant-Governor Daly	10 Sept. 1855, No. 56	Prince Edward Island	- - - -	4
5.	Governor Murray - -	29 Aug. 1855, No. 85	Bermuda - - -	- - - -	4

Despatches from the Governors of the West India Colonies.

(No Return has been received from British Guiana.)

6.	- - - - -	10 Oct. 1855, No. 99	Jamaica - - -	- - - -	5
7.	Governor Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.	10 Oct. 1855, No. 37	Honduras - - -	Enclosing the required information.	6
8.		10 Oct. 1855, No. 15	Bay Islands - -		6
9.	- - - - -	8 Dec. 1855, No. 47	Turks Islands - -	- - - -	7
10.	Governor Sir A. Bannerman.	12 Sept. 1855, No. 52	Bahamas - - -	Containing the required information -	8
11.	Governor Elliot - -	23 Sept. 1855, No. 83	Trinidad - - -	Containing the required Information -	9
12.	- - - - -	25 Aug. 1855, No. 77	Barbados - - -	- - - -	9
13.	- - - - -	19 Sept. 1855, No. 49	St. Vincent - - -	- - - -	9
14.	Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.	12 Jan. 1856, No. 4 -	Grenada - - -	Containing the required information.	10
15.	- - - - -	6 Nov. 1855, No. 48	Tobago - - - -	- - - -	11
16.	- - - - -	23 Sept. 1855, No. 59	St. Lucia - - -	- - - -	12
17.	Governor Hamilton - -	21 Nov. 1855, General No. 2.	Antiqua - - - Montserrat - - St. Kitts - - - Nevis - - - Virgin Islands - Dominica - - -	Enclosing the required Returns.	12

Despatches from the Governors of the Mediterranean and African Colonies.

(No Returns received from Governors of Gibraltar, Gambia, Cape of Good Hope, Natal and St. Helena.)

NO. IN SERIES.	FROM WHOM.	DATE AND NUMBER.	COLONY.	SUBJECT.	PAG
18.	Governor Sir W. Reid -	31 Aug. 1855, No. 106	Malta - - - -	Enclosing the required information - -	1
19.	Governor Hill - -	11 Oct. 1855, No. 181	Sierra Leone - -	Enclosing the required information - -	1
20.	Acting-Governor Connor -	25 Aug. 1855, No. 77	Gold Coast - - -	Enclosing the required information - -	1

Despatches from the Governors of Eastern Colonies, and Falkland Islands.

21.	Governor Higginson -	20 Oct. 1855, No. 83	Mauritius - - -	Transmitting required statement - -	1
22.	Governor Sir H. G. Ward	24 Aug. 1855, No. 2	Ceylon - - - -	Furnishing required information - -	1
23.	Governor Sir J. Bowring -	27 Sept. 1855, No. 142	Hong Kong - - -	Furnishing required information - -	1
24.	Acting-Governor Low -	6 Oct. 1855, No. 19	Labuan - - -	Furnishing required information - -	1
25.	Governor Moore - -	20 Nov. 1855, No. 5	Falkland Islands -	Furnishing required information - -	2

Despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Heligoland.

26.	Lieutenant-Governor Sir J. Hindmarsh.	5 Oct. 1855, No. 28	Heligoland - - -	Furnishing required information - -	2

Despatches from Governors of Australian Colonies.

(No Returns have yet been received from Western Australia and New Zealand.)

27.	Governor Sir W. Denison	16 Jan. 1856, No. 5	New South Wales -	- - - -	2
28.	Major-General Macarthur, Acting-Governor.	12 Jan. 1856, No. 6 -	Victoria - - -	- - - -	2
29.	Governor Sir H. E. F. Young.	3 Dec. 1855, No. 174	Tasmania - - -	- - - -	2
30.	Governor Sir R. G. MacDonnell.	6 Dec. 1855, No. 41	South Australia - -	- - - -	2

RETURN showing how far CRIMES for which CAPITAL PUNISHMENT has been Abolished in *England* are still Capitally Punishable in the Colonies and Dependencies of *Great Britain* (In continuation of Return, dated 18th day of February 1850).

Despatch from the Right Honourable Lord John Russell.

(Circular.)

Circular Despatch from Lord J. Russell, 13 July 1855.

9 July 1855.

Sir, Downing-street, 13 July 1855.

ADVERTING to Earl Grey's Circular Despatch of the 20th July 1849, I transmit herewith the copy of a fresh Address of the House of Commons, for a return, showing how far crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England are still capitally punishable in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain; and I have to request that you will furnish me with the required information, as far as concerns the colony under your government, with as little delay as may be practicable.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

Despatches from the Governors of the North American Colonies.

North American Colonies.

CANADA.

No reply received to Circular, but referring to the information supplied in Lord Elgin's despatch of 17th December 1850, No, 238,* it appears that the crimes capitally punishable in the colony were—

* *Vide* Parl. Paper No. 11, of Feb. 1851.

1. Piracy at Common Law, by 28 Henry 8, c. 15, ss. 2, 3.
2. Rape.
3. Carnal knowledge of a girl under 10 years of age.
4. Embezzlement by officers, &c. of the Post-office, under 5 Geo. 3, c. 25, s. 17; and 7 Geo. 3, c. 50, s. 1; these Acts having been reserved as to offences committed in the North American Colonies, in the repealing Act of 1 Vict. c. 32.

North American Colonies.

No. 1.—NOVA SCOTIA.

No. 1. Governor Sir J. G. Le Marchant to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, 2 August 1855.

(No. 96.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *J. Gaspard Le Marchant* to the Right Honourable Lord *J. Russell.*

Halifax, 2 August 1855.
(Received, 13 August 1855.)

My Lord,

With reference to your Lordship's circular, dated 13th July 1855, requesting me to furnish such information as would show how far crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capitally punishable in the colony under my government, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed return.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Gaspard Le Marchant,*
Major-General.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

A Return showing, as far as relates to the Province of *Nova Scotia*, how far Crimes for which Capital Punishment has been abolished in *England*, are still capitally punishable in the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax,
August 1855.

No crime for which capital punishment has been abolished in England is capitally punishable in the province of Nova Scotia, the only offences which are so punishable there being treason and murder.

L. M. Wilkins,
Provincial Secretary.

No. 2.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 2. Governor the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton to the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart, G.C.B., 30 Nov. 1855.

(No. 35.)

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor the Honourable *J. H. T. Manners Sutton* to the Right Honourable Sir *G. Grey*, Bart., G.C.B.

Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick,
30 November 1855.
(Received, 17 December 1855.)

Sir,

In accordance with the instructions contained in the despatch marked in the margin, I have the honour to forward to you, herein enclosed, a copy of a report which I have received from the Attorney-general of the province, in which are set forth the crimes punishable by death in this province.

13 July 1855, Circular. 20 Nov. 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. H. T. Manners Sutton.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

Sir,

Fredericton, 20 November 1855.

Encl. in No. 2.

I have to report for the information of his Excellency, that by the law of the province the following crimes are punishable with death.

Any person guilty of murder, or of being an accessory before the fact to murder.

Any offence which, before the 9 & 10 Geo. 4, would have amounted to petit treason, whether the person guilty thereof be principal or accessory.

Whosoever shall maliciously set fire to, cast away, or in anywise destroy any ship or vessel with intent to kill any person, or whereby the life of any person shall be put in danger.

To carnally know any woman against her will, and by force, or whilst she is insensible (Rape).

To

North American Colonies.

To carnally know and abuse any girl under the age of ten years.

Buggery, either with mankind or a brute animal.

Whoever shall maliciously set fire to any dwelling-house, any person being therein.

Whoever shall burglariously break and enter into any dwelling-house, or any inner part thereof and, with intent to kill, shall assault any person being therein, or shall cause any bodily harm, or do any violence to such person.

Whosoever shall rob any person, and at the time of, or immediately before or after such robbery, shall cause any grievous bodily harm to any person.

Whosoever shall maliciously exhibit any false light or signal with intent to endanger any ship or vessel, or shall maliciously do anything tending to the immediate loss or destruction of any ship or vessel in distress.

In the case of felonies punishable with death, every principal in the second degree, and every accessory before the fact, is punishable with death in the same manner as the principal in the first degree.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Fredericton.

(signed) *Charles Fisher.*

No. 3.—NEWFOUNDLAND.

(No. 49.)

No. 3. Governor Darling to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 3 September 1855.

Copy of DESPATCH from Governor *Darling* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Government House, St. John's, 3 Sept. 1855.
(Received, 24 September 1855.)

Sir,

With reference to Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 13th July last, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed copy of a report from Her Majesty's Attorney-general, from which it will appear that there is no crime for which capital punishment has been abolished in England which is still capitally punishable in Newfoundland. 31 August 1855.

I have, &c.

(signed) *C. H. Darling.*

Enclosure in No. 3.

Attorney-general's Office, St. John's, Newfoundland,
31 August 1855.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 23d instant, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting a return, showing how far crimes, for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capitally punishable in this colony, I have the honour to state for the information of his Excellency, that by an Act of the Legislature of this Island, passed in the year 1851, the Criminal Law and Statutes of the Imperial Parliament in force in England at that time have been extended to, and been made the law of this Island and its dependencies, in all cases so far as the same can be applied; and that all the Statutes of the Imperial Parliament in amendment or alteration of the criminal law of England, passed subsequently to that period, shall, in 12 months after the passing of the same respectively, extend to, and be the law of this colony, so far as the same can be applied. Encl. in No. 3.

The Legislature of this Island having thus adopted the Criminal Code of England, it therefore follows, that no crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are capitally punishable in this colony.

I have, &c.

The Honourable John Kent, Colonial Secretary.

(signed) *P. F. Little,*
H. M. Acting Attorney-general.

North American Colonies.

No. 4.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

No. 4. Lieut.-Governor Daly to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 10 Sept. 1855.

(No. 56.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor *Daly* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Prince Edward Island, 10 Sept. 1855.

Sir, (Received 24 September 1855).

In compliance with the directions conveyed to me in Secretary Lord John Russell's "Circular" despatch of the 13th of July, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed return of crimes capitally punishable by the laws of this colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Daly*, Lieut.-Governor.

Enclosure, in No. 4.

Encl. in No. 4.

Return of Crimes capitally punishable by the Laws of *Prince Edward Island*.

1st. Murder.

2d Administering poison or using any means to procure the miscarriage of a woman quick with child.

3. Rape.

4. Carnal knowledge of a girl under 10 years of age.

5. Sodomy.

6. Burglary.

7. Robbery from the person.

8. The crime of unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to any church or chapel, or to any chapel or other building set apart and solely used for the religious worship of persons dissenting from the United Church of England and Ireland, and of unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to any house, stable, coach-house, outhouse, warehouse, office, shop, mill, barn or granary, or to any building or erection used in carrying on any trade or manufacture, or any branch thereof, whether the same or any of them respectively shall then be in the possession of the offender, or in the possession of any other person, with intent thereby to injure or defraud any person, is punishable with death.

9. Also the crime of unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to, or in anywise destroying any ship or vessel, whether the same be complete or in an unfinished state, or of unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to, casting away or in anywise destroying any ship or vessel with intent thereby to prejudice any owner or part-owner of such ship or vessel, or of any goods on board the same, or any person that hath underwritten or shall underwrite any policy of insurance upon such ship or vessel, or on the freight thereof, or upon any goods on board the same, is punishable with death.

6 September 1855. (signed) *Joseph Hensley*, Attorney-General.

No. 5.—BERMUDA.

No. 5. Governor Murray to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, 29 August 1855.

(No. 85.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Murray* to the Right honourable Lord *J. Russell*.

Bermuda, 29 August 1855.

My Lord, (Received, 8 October 1855).

In reply to the circular dated Downing-street, 13th July 1855, I have the honour to forward the copy of a letter addressed to me by the Attorney-general of this colony, furnishing the information your Lordship required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Freeman Murray*,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

North American Colonies.

Enclosure in No 5.

Sir, Hamilton, Bermuda, 17 August 1855.

Your Excellency having been pleased to direct me to furnish the information required by Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 13th of July, transmitting the copy of a fresh Address from the House of Commons of the 9th of July, for a Return (in continuation of that made in 1850), showing how far crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capitally punishable in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain. Encl. in No. 5.

I have respectfully to state to your Excellency that since the former return made from this colony in the year 1849, no change in this respect has taken place in the laws of Bermuda, either by imposing capital punishment on any crime not then so punishable, or by withdrawing capital punishment from any crime which was then punishable in that manner; and consequently, that now, as in 1849, the only offences punishable with death in Bermuda which are not so punishable in England, are rape, and the carnally knowing and abusing any girl under the age of 10 years.

I return the despatch and have the honour to be, &c.

(signed) *John Harvey Darrell*,
Attorney-General.

To his Excellency Col. Freeman Murray,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c.

Despatches from the Governors of the West India Colonies.

West India Colonies.

No. 6.—JAMAICA.

(No. 99.)

No. 6. Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 10 October 1855.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. Barkly*, K.C.B., to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

King's House, 10 October 1855.
(Received, 31 October 1855.)

Sir,

In answer to Lord John Russell's circular despatch of 13 July, requesting me to furnish information for a Return to an Address of the House of Commons, as to how far crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England are still capitally punishable in the colonies, I beg to state, that no alteration in this respect has taken place in Jamaica, since the date of the Attorney-general's report on the subject, forwarded with my predecessors' despatch of 6 November 1849, No. 96.—Copy herewith inclosed,—but that now my attention has been drawn to the subject, I have directed my Executive Committee to introduce a Bill, commuting the punishment under the four old Acts specified, which from their very nature are nearly obsolete,—from death to transportation for a term of years.

Enclosure, Report of Mr. D. O'Reilly.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Barkly*.

Enclosure in No. 6. Encl. in No. 6.

Sir, 22 October 1849.

I have the honour to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that in this island;—

1. Forging or counterfeiting the broad seal of this island, is declared treason in the principal and accessories. 33 Car., c. 16.

2. Forging, counterfeiting, or diminishing any foreign coins, or importing any base foreign coins, made current in this island by British Statute or Island Act, is made felony against the principal and accessories. 14 Geo. 3, c. 18.

3. Counterfeiting the assay works of the assay masters is declared to be felony. 20 Geo. 2, c. 16.

And all the above crimes are made punishable with death, though not so in England. 28 Geo. 2, c. 8.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. O'Reilly*.

T. F. Pilgrim, Esq., Government Secretary.

West India Colonies.

No. 7.—HONDURAS.

No. 7. Governor Sir H. Barkly, K. C. B., to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 10 October 1855.

(No. 37.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. Barkly*, K. C. B., to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

King's House, Jamaica, 10 October 1855.

Sir, (Received, 31 October 1855.)

I HAVE, in compliance with the directions contained in Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 13th July, called on the Superintendent of Honduras to report for the information of the Imperial Parliament, whether there are any crimes punishable capitally in the settlement, which are no longer so in England; and have received a reply, of which I enclose copy, showing that the criminal law of England is in force there, but that there is an obsolete Act for the punishment of "Obeah-men" by death, which it will be as well to take an opportunity of erasing from the statute book.

Mr. Stevenson to Sir H. Barkly, No. 64, of 17th Sept. 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Barkly.*

Enclosure in No. 7.

Sir, Government House, Belize, 17 September 1855.

Encl. in No. 7.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your despatch of the 1st instant, transmitting the circular of the Secretary of State of the 13th of July, with the accompanying Parliamentary Resolution of the 9th of July, inquiring whether there are any crimes now punishable capitally in this settlement, which are not now so punishable in England.

And I have the honour to report that the criminal laws of England and those of British Honduras are identically the same, so far as the former are applicable to the latter place; the statute and common law relating to crimes and mismedeanors being always applied in the courts of the settlement.

Among the early laws of the settlement, there is one which makes the practice of "Obeah,"—an African process of incantation, of highly injurious effects,—"punishable with death, or such other punishments as the magistrates and jury might direct." But this law is directed against "Slaves," and "Free persons of colour," only; and, although there are persons answering the latter description, I assume that, having been made in the days of slavery, and to meet an offence then commonly committed (as I believe it is still) by persons of that class, it would now be regarded as an obsolete law, at least the higher sentence never would be passed.

In this view the Chief Justice, whom I have consulted, agrees; but I think that, when an opportunity occurs of revising these old laws of the settlement, it will be better to repeal that and many others of like character, in express terms; still recognising the offence as a misdemeanor, and substituting another punishment for its commission.

I have, &c.
Governor Sir Henry Barkly, K. C. B. (signed) *William Stevenson.*

No. 8.—BAY ISLANDS.

No. 8. Governor Sir H Barkly, K. C. B., to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 10 October 1855.

(No. 15.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. Barkly*, K. C. B., to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

King's House, Jamaica, 10 October 1855.

Sir, (Received, 31 October 1855.)

WITH reference to Lord John Russell's circular despatch of 13th July, inquiring whether there are any crimes punishable capitally in the Bay Islands for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, I have now the honour to transmit a reply from the Lieutenant-Governor in the negative, murder being the only crime there punishable with death.

Mr. Stevenson to Sir H. Barkly, No. 22, of 17th September 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Barkly.*

West India Colonies.

Enclosure in No. 8.

Sir, Government House, Belize, 17 September 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your despatch of the 1st instant, with circular and Parliamentary Resolution, inquiring whether there are any crimes now capitally punishable at Bay Islands for which capital punishment has been abolished in England. Encl. in No. 8. 9 July 1855. 13 July 1855.

In reply, I have the honour to report that, by the 3d Act of the Bay Islands' Legislature, sect. 3, passed in August 1852, the only crime declared punishable by death is that of murder.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir Henry Barkly, K. C. B. (signed) *William Stevenson.*

No. 9.—TURKS ISLANDS.

(No. 47.)

No. 9. Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., to the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., G. C. B., 8 December 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. Barkly*, K. C. B., to the Right Honourable Sir *G. Grey*, Bart., G. C. B.

King's House, Jamaica, 8 December 1855.

Sir, (Received, 5 January 1856.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Acting President's report upon Lord John Russell's circular despatch of 13th July last, inquiring how far crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England are still capitally punishable in the colonies. Mr. Misick to Sir H. Barkly, No. 49, of 13th November 1855.

Instead of directly replying to this inquiry, Mr. Misick encloses a return of crimes for which capital punishment may be inflicted within the presidency, from which I gather that the laws of the Bahamas, which continue to prevail there, have been brought into conformity with Imperial legislation, except in the case of the crime of sacrilege, which still remains punishable by death, though at home only by transportation or imprisonment.

I would take upon myself to direct the introduction of a Bill to correct this anomaly at once; but for the probability that by instructions from Her Majesty's Government to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bahamas, as well as to the President of Turk's Islands, greater uniformity in legislating on the subject might be secured, whilst the delay can be of no consequence, as such an offence is little likely to be committed, and, if it were, sentence could be respited.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Henry Barkly.*

Enclosure in No. 9.

Government House, Grand Turk, 13 November 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, in compliance with your Excellency's request of the 23d of August last, despatch No. 76, to transmit a return of crimes for which capital punishment may be inflicted within the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands. Encl. in No. 9.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c. Jamaica.

(signed) *Jas. Misick,* Administrator of the Government.

West India Colonies.

Sub-enclosure in No. 9.

A RETURN of Crimes for which the Punishment of Death may be inflicted within the *Turks* and *Caicos* Islands.

Treason, by Imperial Statute, extended by 40 Geo. 3, c. 40.

Piracy, by various statutes extended.

Murder, by 4 Will. 4, c. 6, s. 4, Bahama laws extended.

Burglary, if attended with violence to any person, 4 Vict. c. 27, s. 2, Bahama laws extended.

Stabbing, wounding, or poisoning, if any injury ensues which endangers life, 4 Vict. c. 29, s. 2, Bahama laws extended.

Arson of a dwelling-house, any person being therein, B. L., 4 Vict. c. 25.

Arson of any ship or vessel whereby any person's life is endangered, B. L. extended, 4 Vict. c. 25.

Making false Lights and Signals, or otherwise endeavouring to bring any ship or vessel into danger, or to effect the loss of any vessel in distress.

Robbery, attended with personal violence, B. L. extended, 4 Vict. c. 27.

Sacrilege, Bahama Law, 2 Vict. c. 5, s. 10, extended.

No. 10.—BAHAMAS.

No. 10. Governor Sir A. Bannerman to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 12 Sept. 1855.

(No. 52.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *A. Bannerman* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Government House, Nassau, 12 Sept. 1855.
(Received, 19 October 1855.)

Sir,

IN accordance with the instructions contained in the circular despatch, dated 13th July, I have the honour to enclose a letter from the Attorney-general of this colony, giving the information required by the House of Commons on the subject of capital punishments.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *A. Bannerman*,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 10.

Encl. in No. 10.

Sir,

Attorney-general's Office, Nassau, 11 Sept. 1855.

I AM in receipt of the circular despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the 13th of July last, addressed to your Excellency, and which you have transmitted to me for my report; and I have now the honour to state, for the information of your Excellency, that capital punishment is not annexed in this colony to any crime for which such punishment has been abolished in England, and that, in one instance at least (I allude to the crime referred to in the 15th section of the Act of Parliament 9 Geo. 4, c. 31), imprisonment with hard labour and corporal punishment have been substituted here for the capital punishment which is still annexed to that crime in England.

I beg leave to state, in connexion with this subject, that, since I have held the office of Attorney-general of this colony, now extending over a period of near 18 years, it has been my constant study to assimilate the laws of the colony to those of the mother country. With such object in view, I have from time to time introduced into the Local Legislature various enactments, which I have invariably succeeded in getting passed into laws; and thus all the great legal reforms which have taken place in England, including the ameliorations of the criminal code, have been transferred to our colonial statute-book.

While on this subject, it may not be considered irrelevant to state that all criminal prosecutions are conducted here by the Attorney-general, as the public prosecutor; that the grand jury system has been abolished; and that a petit jury, in all cases, except where the verdict returned by them is one of guilty of a capital offence, may return such verdict by the consent of two-thirds of their number.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Anderson*,
Attorney-General.

His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

No. 11.—TRINIDAD.

No. 11.
Governor Elliot to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 23 Sept. 1855.

(No. 83.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Elliot* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Trinidad, 23 September 1855.
(Received, 19 October 1855.)

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Lord John Russell's circular despatch, dated the 13th July last, and in reply I have to state that there is no crime for which capital punishment has been abolished in England which is still capitally punishable in this colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Charles Elliot.*

No. 12.—BARBADOS.

No. 12.
Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 25 August 1855.

(No. 77.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 25 August 1855.
(Received, 19 September 1855.)

Sir,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular despatch of the 13th of July, referring to Earl Grey's circular despatch of the 20th July 1849, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter from the Attorney-general of Barbados, reporting that capital punishment has been for some time abolished in this colony in all cases in which it has been abolished in England.

24 August 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 12.

Chambers, 24 August 1855.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of yesterday, drawing my attention to a circular despatch from the Secretary of State, referring to "an Address from the House of Commons for a return showing how far crimes, for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capitally punishable in the Colonies and Dependencies of Great Britain;" and asking for the information required, as far as concerns this colony,—

Encl. in No. 12.

I have the honour to state, that in this colony capital punishment has been for some time abolished in all cases on which it has been abolished in England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Sealy,*
Attorney-General.

James Walker, Esq.
Colonial Secretary.

No. 13.—ST. VINCENT.

No. 13.
Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 19 Sept. 1855.

(No. 49.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 19 Sept. 1855.
(Received, 19 October 1855.)

Sir,

With reference to Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 13th of July last, I have the honour to transmit copy of one from the Lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, enclosing a report from the Attorney-general of the crimes for which capital punishments, although abolished in England, is still awarded in St. Vincent.

No. 110, 10 Sept. 1855.
7th September 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

West India Colonies.

Enclosure in No. 13.

Sir Government House, St. Vincent, 10 September 1855.

Encl. in No. 13.

In reply to your Excellency's circular despatch of 23d August 1855, enclosing to me copy of a circular despatch from the Secretary of State, with an address from the House of Commons, calling for a return of the crimes for which capital punishment, although abolished in England, is still awarded in St. Vincent, I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency a report in duplicate from the Attorney-general, enumerating all crimes at present punishable with death in St. Vincent.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Eyre.*

His Excellency
Sir Wm. Colebrooke, C.B.

Sub-enclosure in No. 13.

Sir, St. Vincent, 7 September 1855.

I HAVE the honour to report to your Excellency, that the only criminal offences liable to be punished with death under the laws of this colony are,—

Act, 9 December 1830. Murder, sodomy, and buggery.

Act, 11 April 1844. Administering poison, or stabbing, cutting or wounding with intent to murder.

Act, 20 December 1847. Robbery from the person, attended by stabbing, cutting or wounding. Burglary, attended by assault on person in dwelling-house, with intent to murder; or by stabbing, cutting or wounding.

In all the above felonies, principals in the second degree, and accessories before the fact thereto, are liable to the same punishment as principals in the first degree.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. D. Stewart,*
Attorney-General.

His Excellency
Edward John Eyre, Esq.
Lieutenant-governor, St Vincent.

No. 14.—GRENADA.

No. 14. Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, 12 January 1856.

(No. 4.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M. P.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 12 January 1856.

Sir, (Received, 18 February 1856.)

No. 2, 7 Jan. 1856.

REFERRING to the circular despatch of Lord John Russell of 13th July last, I have the honour to transmit copy of despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada with a return of the crimes for which capital punishment is still awarded in that island, although abolished in England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 14.

(No. 2.)

Sir, Government House, Grenada, 7 January 1856.

Encl. in No. 14.

In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, as conveyed to me in your Excellency's circular despatch of the 23d August last, I have the honour to transmit a return, furnished to me by the Attorney-general, of the crimes for which capital punishment, although abolished in England, is still awarded in Grenada.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Robt. W. Keate.*

His Excellency
Governor Sir Wm. Colebrooke, Barbados.

Sub-enclosure in No. 14.

RETURN, showing how far Crimes, for which Capital Puishment has been abolished in *England* are still capitally punishable in the Colony of *Grenada*, prepared in pursuance of the Resolution of the House of Commons, dated 9th July 1855, in continuation of Return dated 18 February 1850.

FORGERY, and wilful destruction of certain parish registers, in regard to which the Colonial Law will be presently amended, are now the only crimes capitally punishable in Grenada, for which capital punishment has been abolished in England.

31 December 1855. (signed) *Wm. Snagg*, Attorney-General.

No. 15.—TOBAGO.

(No. 48.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*, to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

No. 15. Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 6 November 1855.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 6 Nov. 1855.
(Received, 3 December 1855.)

Sir,

WITH reference to Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 13th July last, I have the honour to transmit copy of one from the Lieutenant-governor of Tobago, enclosing a report from the Solicitor-general, that no crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England are capitally punishable in Tobago.

No. 16, 15 Oct. 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 15.

Sir, Government House, 15 October 1855.

IN compliance with your Excellency's circular of the 23d August last, I have the honour to forward a report from the Solicitor-general, stating that no crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England are capitally punishable in Tobago. Encl. in No. 15.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Willoughby Shortland.*

His Excellency
The Governor in Chief, Barbados.

Sub-enclosure in No. 15.

Solicitor-general's Chambers, Tobago,
Sir, 20 September 1855

IN obedience to your Excellency's commands signified to me by the Colonial Secretary, I have the honour to report that no crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England are capitally punishable in Tobago.

I have, &c.
His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, (signed) *Geo. B. Van Buren*,
&c. &c. &c. Solicitor-General.

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No. 16.—ST. LUCIA.

No. 16. Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 23 Sept 1855.

(No. 59.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Windward Islands, Barbados,
23 September 1855.
(Received, 19 October 1855.)

Sir,

WITH reference to your circular despatch of the 13th July, I have the honour to transmit one from the Lieutenant-Governor of St. Lucia, with a report from the Attorney-general that no crime is capitally punishable in St. Lucia which is not so punishable by the law of England.

No. 89, 20 Sept. 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 16.

(No. 89.)

Sir,

St. Lucia, 20 September 1855.

Encl. in No. 16.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular despatch of the 23d ultimo, transmitting copy of a circular despatch from the Secretary of State with an Address from the House of Commons relative to the crimes for which capital punishment, although abolished in England, is still awarded in St. Lucia.

The enclosed copy of a letter, which I have received from the Acting Attorney-general, shows that the laws of this colony, as regards capital punishment, have been assimilated to those of England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Maurice Power.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
Barbados.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 16.

Sir,

Attorney-general's Office, 17 September 1855.

WITH reference to the resolution of the House of Commons of 9th September 1855, Lord John Russell's circular of the 13th of same month, and your letter of the 15th instant, I have to state that no crime is capitally punishable in St. Lucia which is not equally so in England, our law having been assimilated in that respect to the law of the mother country, by an Ordinance dated 5th April 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Mallet Paret,*
Acting Attorney-General.

The Honourable
James V. Drysdale, Colonial Secretary.

No. 17.—ANTIGUA.

No. 17. Governor Hamilton to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart. G. C. B. 21 Nov. 1855.

(No. 2.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart., G. C. B.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, 21 November 1855.
(Received, 18 December 1855.)

Sir,

IN obedience to the instructions contained in Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 13th of July last, I have the honour to forward the enclosed returns, showing how far crimes, for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capitally punished in the colonies comprised within this Government.

6.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 17.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, 15 September 1855.

Referring to your communication, accompanying a copy of a circular despatch of the 13th July last, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, requesting a return showing how far crimes, for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capitally punishable in this colony, I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, that the punishment of death has been abolished in this island in all cases where it has been superseded by other sentences in England under Imperial Statutes. Encl. 1, in No. 17.

This alteration had already been made when the return from this office was furnished on the 8th September 1849, in conformity with Lord Grey's despatch of the 20th July in that year.

I have, &c.

Nath. Humphrys, Jun. Esq., Private Secretary. (signed) *A. Musgrave,*
&c. &c. &c. Clerk of the Crown.

Enclosure 2, in No. 17.

Sir, Montserrat, 12 November 1855.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honour's communication, enclosing a circular from Her Majesty's late Secretary of State for the Colonies, forwarding the copy of a Resolution of the House of Commons, requiring a return, showing how far crimes for which capital punishments have been abolished in England, are still capitally punished in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and I have to state, for your Honour's information, that there has been no change in the penal code of this island since my report upon a similar inquiry, in which I stated as follows, "The following offences which are now not capitally punished at home, are, by a local enactment, intituled, 'An Act for the prevention and punishment of Offences against the Person,' and published on the 22d day of November 1842, still capitally punishable here, as sodomy, rape, carnally knowing a girl under the age of 10 years," and these, I apprehend, are the only cases in which our criminal code differs from the English as regards capital punishment, with the exception of the offences of coining, falsifying, impairing, diminishing, sealing, washing, clipping, filing or lighting any of the then current money of the island, which by an Act of the said island, dated as far back as 1694, are punishable with death. Encl. 2, in No. 17.

I have, &c.

His Honour the Officer (signed) *J. R. Semper,* Q. C.
Administering the Government,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3, in No. 17.

(No. 57.)

Sir, St. Christopher, 1 October 1855.

With reference to your Excellency's circular despatch of the 22d August, I have the honour to state that, as far as regards capital punishments, the penal code of St. Christopher and Anguilla has in every respect been assimilated to that of the mother country. Encl. 3, in No. 17.

I have, &c

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, (signed) *Hercules G. R. Robinson.*
&c. &c. &c., Antigua.

Enclosure 4, in No. 17.

Crimes Punishable with Death in the Island of *Nevis.* Encl. 4, in No. 17.

1. Arson.
2. Maliciously burning standing canes, or any mansion or dwelling-house, sugarwork mill, still-house, out-house, negro-house, or any building whatsoever. Act No. 196, A. D. 1778.
3. Boat stealing.
4. Burglary.
5. Church, chapel, or other place of religious worship, or any house, stable, coach-house, out-house, warehouse, office, shop, mill, boiling-house, curing-house, still-house, store-room, barn or granary, or any building or erection used in any trade or manufacture; demolishing or beginning so to do by any person riotously and tumultuously assembled to the disturbance of the public peace.
6. Church

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6. Church or chapel: breaking and entering, and stealing therein, or having stolen therein, breaking out.

7. Forgery.

8. Infamous crime: Threatening to accuse, with intent to gain, and thereby gaining money, &c.

9. Murder.

10. Administering poison, stabbing, cutting or wounding, or causing bodily injury dangerous to life, with intent to commit murder.

11. Obeah, practising by negroes and coloured persons.

12. Rape.

13. Carnally abusing girl under 10 years of age.

14. Sodomy.

15. Treason, high.

16. Treason, petit.

17. Vessel in distress, or stranded, or cast on shore: stealing or plundering, or any part, or any goods.

18. Vessel: Maliciously setting fire to, or in anywise destroying (whether complete or not) or setting fire, casting away, or otherwise destroying with intent to prejudice the owner or part-owner thereof, &c.

19. Exhibiting false lights to, with intent to bring into danger, or doing anything to the immediate loss or destruction of any vessel in distress, or wrecked, stranded, or cast on shore, or any goods; or by force preventing any person endeavouring to save his life from such ship.

Note.—No provision is made by the local law for the punishment of piracy; but *see* 12 & 13 Vict., c. 96, s. 2.

By the Local Act, No. 376, the court before which any person shall be convicted of any felony (except murder) may abstain from pronouncing sentence of death.

2 October 1855. (signed) *Sholto Pemberton*, Solicitor-General.

Enclosure 5, in No. 17.

Sir, Tortola, 8 October 1855.

Encl. 5, in No. 17. I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Honour's communication of this day's date, enclosing copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's late Secretary of State for the Colonies, together with an Address to Her Majesty from the House of Commons, and requesting to be furnished with the information therein required.

I have the honour to state that the crimes capitally punishable in the Virgin Islands are murder, rape, buggery, abusing a girl child under the age of 10 years, and carnally knowing her; setting fire to a dwelling-house, any person being therein; setting fire to, casting away, or in anywise destroying any ship or vessel, either with intent to murder any person, or by which the life of any person shall be endangered; exhibiting false lights or signals with intent to bring any vessel into danger, or doing anything tending to the immediate loss or destruction of any vessel in distress.

Burglariously breaking and entering any dwelling-house, and assaulting, with intent to murder any person being therein, or stabbing, cutting, wounding, beating, or striking any such person; administering to, or causing to be taken by any person any poison or other destructive thing; stabbing, cutting, or wounding any person, or by any means whatsoever causing to any person any bodily injury dangerous to life, with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to commit murder.

I have, &c.

To his Honour C. H. Kortright, Esq., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *H. A. Tudor*, Q. C.

Enclosure 6, in No. 17.

Sir, Roseau, 10 November 1855.

Encl. 6, in No. 17. REFERRING to the circular despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and also to the Address of the House of Commons, requiring to be informed how far as regards capital punishments, the penal code of the colonies has been assimilated

to

to that of the mother country, I have the honour to report, that the only crimes for which, by the laws of this colony, capital punishment can be awarded, where the like punishment has been abolished in the mother country, are rape, and the carnal knowledge of children under 10 years of age.

West India Colonies.

I have, &c.

His Honour the President, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *John Letang.*

BRITISH GUIANA.

No answer received to circular; but referring to the previous* despatch dated 3 January 1850, it appears that "No capital punishment can be awarded in this colony in any case in which it could not be awarded in England."

*Parl. Paper, No. 69, Feb. 1850.

Despatches from Governors of Mediterranean and African Colonies.

Mediterranean and African Colonies.

No. 18.—MALTA.

(No. 106.)

No. 18. Governor Sir W. Reid, to the Right Hon. Lord Panmure, K.T., 31 August 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. Reid*, to the Right Honourable the Lord *Panmure*, K. T.

My Lord, Palace, Valletta, 31 August 1855.

IN answer to your Lordship's circular despatch of the 13th ultimo, I beg to transmit herewith a copy of a report by the Crown Advocate in Malta, enumerating the offences liable to capital punishment under the criminal laws now in force in these islands.

27 August 1855.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Reid*, Governor.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Sir, Crown Advocate's Office, Malta, 29 August 1855.

IN obedience to his Excellency's commands, I have the honour to state that the following are the offences capitally punishable in these islands under the existing criminal laws of the same islands; viz. Encl. in No. 18.

Taking away the life or the liberty of Her Majesty, or of the presumptive heir to the Crown, or placing their life in danger by bodily injury.

Taking up arms against Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of subverting it.

Bearing arms in the service of any foreign power against the Government of Her Majesty.

Aiding Her Majesty's enemies in any other manner whatsoever, against Government.

Usurping, or unlawfully assuming any of the executive powers of Her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of subverting it.

Taking up arms for the purpose of compelling the Government to change its measures or counsels, or of obstructing the exercise of its lawful authority.

Wilful homicide, when committed without any of the excuses contemplated in the law.

Burning or destroying an arsenal, a vessel of war afloat, or in the course of construction, a powder magazine, a public dock or a park of artillery.

Burning any building, vessel, or other place, when any person shall have perished thereby.

Sinking, or otherwise destroying a vessel or boat, destroying a bridge, or removing a bank or other fence against inundation, if any person shall have perished thereby.

Exhibiting any false light or signal, with intent to bring any vessel into danger, or unlawfully and maliciously doing anything tending to the immediate loss or destruction of any vessel in distress.

2. Besides those offences, a malicious breach of quarantine by officers charged with the duty of seeing to the observance of the quarantine laws, seems to continue to be punishable with

Mediterranean and African Colonies.

with death under the regulations annexed to the Proclamation No. XIII. of 13th October 1820. But it admits of considerable doubt, whether that provision is still in force, because the mention of that punishment is therein accompanied with a reference to the law in general, and the laws then existing in Chapter 3, Book 7, of the Code de Rohan, concerning breaches of quarantine, in general were (inadvertently, as I have strong reason to believe) repealed *in toto* by Art. 236 of the Code of Police Regulations published in 1854.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Dingli*,
Crown Advocate.

The Honourable R. C. Legh,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 19.—SIERRA LEONE.

No. 19.
Governor Hill to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 11 October 1855.

(No. 181.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hill* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Government House, Sierra Leone,
11 October 1855.
(Received, 12 November 1855.)

Sir,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter from the Queen's Advocate, relative to information called for in your circular despatch of 13th July 1855, with regard to the crimes for which capital punishment is awarded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Stephen J. Hill*, Governor.

Enclosure in No. 19.

Encl. in No. 19.

Sir,

Freetown, 5 October 1855.

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, addressed to me by direction of his Excellency the Governor, I have the honour to state for the information of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that no crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England are capitally punishable in this colony, as the criminal law of England is strictly enforced here.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Dougan*,
Queen's Advocate.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 20.—GOLD COAST.

No. 20.
Acting Governor Connor to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, 25 August 1855.

(No. 77.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Acting-Governor *Connor* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell*.

Cape Coast Castle, 25 August 1855.
(Received, 13 October 1855.)

My Lord,

I have had the honour to receive your Lordship's circular despatch of 13th July 1855, covering the copy of an Address of the House of Commons for a Return, showing how far crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England are still capitally punishable in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and directing the required information as far as concerns these settlements to be furnished to your Lordship.

Dated 23 Aug. 1855.

2. I have now the honour to enclose a blank return on this subject, with which the Acting Chief Justice has favoured me.

3. It would not, perhaps, be very easy clearly, correctly, and concisely to define what law we administer here, but I quite agree with the Acting Chief Justice that no crime would be punished capitally here with the consent of the Government,

Government, which would not now be capitally punishable in England, though I believe it is but very recently that the Government incurred the King of Ashantee's high displeasure for not very summarily decapitating a man who had invoked his Majesty's name in the Protected Territory in an imperious manner.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Connor*, Acting-Governor.

Enclosure in No. 20.

Cape Coast Castle, 23 August 1855.

How far crimes for which capital puishment has been abolished in England are still capitally punishable in Her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast." Encl. in No. 20.

— None. —

(signed) *P. H. Roe,*
Acting Chief Justice and Judicial Assessor.

GIBRALTAR.

No reply received to circular; but referring to the previous despatch, dated 8th August 1849,* it appears that "the criminal law of England being so far as applicable to the criminal law of Gibraltar, no crimes not capitally punishable in England are capitally punishable in Gibraltar."

* Parl. Paper, No. 69, Feb. 1850.

GAMBIA.

No reply received to circular; but referring to previous despatch, dated 11th January 1850,† it appears "that there are no crimes punishable with death in this colony which are not so punishable in the United Kingdom."

† Parl. Paper, No. 69, Feb. 1850.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

No Returns received.

NATAL.

No Returns received.

ST. HELENA.

No Returns received.

Eastern Colonies and Falkland Islands.

Despatches from Governors of Eastern Colonies, and Falkland Islands.

No. 21.—MAURITIUS.

No. 21. Governor Higginson to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 20 October 1855.

(No. 83.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Higginson* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Mauritius, 20 October 1855.
(Received, 7 January 1856.)

Sir,

IN compliance with Lord John Russell's circular despatch, dated 13th July, I have the honour to transmit a statement showing the crimes capitally punishable in Mauritius, for which capital punishment has been abolished in England.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. Higginson.*

Enclosure in No. 21.

Encl. in No. 21.

STATEMENT showing the Crimes Capitally Punishable in *Mauritius*, and for which Capital Punishment has been abolished in *England*.

CRIMES.	PUNISHMENT IN MAURITIUS.	PUNISHMENT IN ENGLAND.
Counterfeiting the Queen's Grant or Privy Seal, the sign manual, privy signet, or privy seal.	Death, and forfeiture of lands, goods and chattels. Art. 52 of Ordinance 6 of 1838.	Transportation for life or for not less than seven years, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, for not more than four nor less than two years, 1 Vict. c. 84, s. 51.
Felonious compassing and imagining to depose Our most gracious Lady Queen Victoria, from the style and honour and Royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom.	Death. Par. 3 of Art 53 of Ordinance 6 of 1838.	Transportation, provided the facts do not amount in law to treason, 11 Vict. c. 12, s. 3.
Manslaughter, preceded, accompanied or followed by any other crime.	Death. Art. 223 of Ordinance 6 of 1838.	Unless the crime amounted in law to murder, sentence of death would not be pronounced.
Breaking at night, accompanied by personal violence.	Death. Art. 304 of Ordinance 6 of 1838.	Death; but I believe sentence of death is recorded only, without being actually carried into execution.
Setting fire to any building or ship, boat, store-house, timber-yard, inhabited or even serving for residence, or used as places of meeting. By the latter sentence the notices of a person actually being there is excluded.	Death. Art. 346 of Ordinance 6 of 1838.	In England the crime of setting fire to a dwelling-house is no longer punishable with death (1 Vict. c. 89, s. 3), unless there be some person actually being therein (1 Vict, c. 89, s. 2).

(signed) *Sholto James Douglas,*
Acting Procureur & Advocate-General.

No. 22.—CEYLON.

(No. 2.)

No. 22. Governor Sir H. G. Ward to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 24 August 1855.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. G. Ward* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Queen's House, Colombo, 24 August 1855.

Sir, (Received, 6 October 1855.)

With reference to Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 13th July 1855, transmitting copy of a fresh Address of the House of Commons for a Return showing how far crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England are still capitally punishable in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and requesting me to furnish the required information as regards this colony, I beg to refer you to Lord Torrington's despatch, No. 158,* of the 14th November 1849, forwarding copy of a letter from the Judges of the Supreme Court, furnishing the information called for in reply to Earl Grey's circular despatch of the 20th July 1849, and to acquaint you that there has been no change in the law of the colony in this respect since that period.

* *Vide* Parl. Paper, No. 69, of Feb. 1850.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. G. Ward.*

No. 23.—HONG KONG.

(No. 142.)

No. 23. Governor Sir J. Bowring, to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 27 Sept. 1855.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *J. Bowring* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Government Office, Victoria, Hong Kong, 27 September 1855.

Sir, (Received, 27 December 1855.)

With reference to Lord John Russell's circular of the 13th July 1855, transmitting copy of an Address from the House of Commons for a return of crimes capitally punishable in the colonies, I have the honour to state that the law here in this respect does not differ from that obtaining in the mother country.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Bowring.*

No. 24.—LABUAN.

(No. 19.)

No. 24. Acting Governor Low to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 6 October 1855.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor *Low* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Government Offices, Labuan, 6 October 1855.

Sir, (Received, 1 January 1856.)

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Lord John Russell's circular despatch of date 13th July, requesting a Return required by the House of Commons showing how far crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capitally punishable in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain; and I have the honour to state in reply thereto, that the laws now in force in this settlement in no wise differ from those of Great Britain.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hugh Low,*
Administering the Government.

Eastern Colonies and Falkland Islands.

No. 25.—FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No. 25. Governor Moore to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 20 November 1855.

(No. 5.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor *Moore* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands,
20 November 1855.
(Received, 13 February 1856.)

Sir,

In reply to Lord John Russell's circular, dated 13th July last, requiring information for the House of Commons on the subject of capital punishments, I have the honour to state that no crimes, for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are punishable capitally in this colony.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. Moore*, Governor.

Heligoland.

Despatch from Lieut.-Governor of Heligoland.

No. 26.—HELIGOLAND.

No. 26. Lieut.-Governor Sir J. H. Hindmarsh to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 5 October 1855.

(No. 28.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant-Governor Sir *J. Hindmarsh* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Heligoland, 5 October 1855.
(Received, 9 October 1855.)

Sir,

In reference to Lord John Russell's circular of the 13th July, I have the honour to report that no change has taken place in the law as to capital punishments since the return, dated the 18th February 1850.*

* *Vide* Parl. Paper, No. 69, of Feb. 1850.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Hindmarsh.*

Australian Colonies.

Despatches from Governors of Australian Colonies.

No. 27.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 27. Governor Sir W. Denison to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 16 January 1855.

(No. 5.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. Denison* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Government House, Sydney, 16 January 1856.
(Received, 28 April 1856.)

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of Lord John Russell's circular despatch, dated 13th July 1855, transmitting the copy of an Address from the House of Commons for a Return showing how far crimes, for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capitally punishable in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a letter from the law officers of the Crown, stating that no alteration has been made in reference to capital punishments in New South Wales since the date of their report of 29th April 1850 (a copy of which is enclosed), which accompanied Sir Charles FitzRoy's despatch to Earl Grey, No. 96,* of the 16th May 1850.

5 January 1856.

* *Vide* Parl. Paper No. 11, Feb. 1851.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Denison.*

Enclosure in No. 27.

Attorney-General's Office, Sydney,
5 January 1856.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 24th October last, No. 784, transmitting a copy of a fresh Address from the House of Commons, forwarded to his Excellency with a circular despatch from the Right honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 13th July last, for a return, showing how far crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capitally punishable in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, I have the honour to report that the Legislature of the colony has made no alteration in reference to capital punishments since the date of our report of the 29th April 1850, No. 75, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy. Encl. in No. 27.

I have, &c.

The Honourable the Colonial Secretary. (signed) *J. H. Plunkett*,
Attorney-General.

Sub-enclosure in No. 27.

Attorney-general's Office, Sydney,
29 April 1850.

Sir,

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th of January last, calling for a return, showing how far crimes for which capital punishments have been abolished in Great Britain, are still capitally punishable in the colony of New South Wales.

1. In reply, we have the honour to report, that the crimes for which capital punishments have been abolished in Great Britain, and which are still capitally punished in this colony, are rape, and the several kinds of forgery, in respect of which the punishment of death was taken away by the Act of Parliament, 1 Vict. c. 84.

2. That Act abolishes punishment for the forgery of, or uttering, knowing the same to be forged, the following instruments:

1st. Any will, testament, codicil, or testamentary writing.

2d. Any power of attorney, or other authority, to transfer any share of or interest of or in any stock, annuity, or public fund, at the Bank of England or South Sea House, or at the Bank of Ireland, or to receive any dividend payable in respect of any such share or interest.

3d. Documents connected with the issue of Exchequer Bills for the relief of Trinidad, British Guiana, and St. Lucia.

4th. Documents connected with the compensation granted to slave-owners, upon the abolition of slavery.

5th. Documents relating to the issue of Exchequer Bills for the relief of Dominica.

3. Of these it is obvious that the 3d, 4th, and 5th description of forgeries are such as, with reference to this colony and the present period, may be left entirely out of consideration.

4. The forgeries under the second head, as such as may be committed in Australia, and would, in strictness of law, be punishable, according to the *lex loci*; but we presume that, as the offence relates only to British funds, the law of England would be followed in practice.

5. The forgery of wills, testaments, codicils, and testamentary writings, is the only crime of this description which it concerned the Legislature of New South Wales to provide for the punishment of; and it being, in the opinion of the Legislative Council, unsafe to abolish the punishment of death for the forgery of wills, under the circumstances of the colony, the adoption of the Act of 1 Vict. c. 84, was deliberately negatived by that body.

We have, &c.

(signed) *J. H. Plunkett*, Attorney-General.
The Honourable the Colonial Secretary. *W. M. Manning*, Solicitor-General.

Australian Colonies.

No. 28.—VICTORIA.

No. 28. Acting Governor Macarthur to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 12 January 1856.

(No. 6.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor *Macarthur* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Government Offices, Melbourne, 12 Jan. 1856.

Sir, (Received, 28 April 1856.)

In reply to a circular despatch from Lord John Russell, of the 13th July 1855, addressed to my predecessor, and transmitting a copy of an Address from the House of Commons for a return, "showing how far crimes, for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capitally punishable in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain," I have the honour to transmit an opinion from the law officers of the Crown in this colony on the subject, to whom the despatch was referred by direction of the late Sir C. Hotham.

Enclosure.

I have, &c.

(signed) *E. Macarthur*, Major-general.

Enclosure in No. 28.

Opinion.

Encl. in No. 28. Copy of Despatch from Secretary of State respecting the variation in the law here and at home, affecting capital punishment.

We have perused the despatch transmitted. The punishment of death for riotous demolition of churches, houses, &c., as set forth by 7 & 8 Geo. 4, c. 30, s. 8, and for rape and carnal abuse of a child, as defined by 9 Geo. 4, c. 31, s. 16 & 17, was altered by 4 & 5 Vict. c. 56; but as this Act does not extend to the colony of Victoria, and has not been adopted by the local Legislature, those offences are still punishable with death in this colony, but not in England. The 11 & 12 Vict. c. 12, has not been adopted in Victoria, the 36 Geo. 3, c. 7, being still in force; the offences in the former statute are, in England, felonies punishable with transportation or imprisonment in Victoria; treasons punishable with death. These are the only instances in which capital punishment may be enforced in the colony of Victoria, and not in Great Britain.

Melbourne, 27 December 1855.

(signed) *William F. Stawell*, Attorney-General.
Robert Molesworth, Solicitor-General.

No. 29.—TASMANIA.

No. 29. Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 3 December 1855.

(No. 174.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young*, to the Right Hon. Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Government House, Hobart Town, 3 December 1855.

Sir, (Received, 25 March 1856.)

With reference to the circular despatch of 13th July 1855, on an Address of the House of Commons, for a return showing how far crimes not capitally punished in England are still so punished in the colonies, I have the honour to enclose a return showing the offences which may still be capitally punished in Tasmania, and which are not so punishable in England.

I have the honour to draw your attention to the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, that any amelioration of the law affecting Tasmania should be left to the local Legislature.

I have, &c.

(signed) *H. E. F. Young.*

Enclosure in No. 29.

In compliance with the accompanying instructions of the Colonial Secretary we have the the honour to forward the following return of offences for which capital punishments have been abolished in England, but which may still be capitally punished in this colony.

1. Attempting to procure abortion, the woman being quick with child.	*Statute.* 9 G. 4, c. 31, s. 13.
2. Arson committed by the burning of the Queen's ships or stores, or any church, chapel, house, stable, coach-house, out-house, warehouse, office, shop, mill, &c., or any building used in carrying on trade or any mine of coal or cannel coal, or any ship or vessel, or any stack of corn, grain, pulse, straw, hay or wood.	12 G. 3, c. 24, s. 1. 7 & 8 G. 4, c. 30, s. 2., s. 5., s. 9., s. 17.
3. Burglary, the offender being armed with any offensive weapon or instrument, putting any person in the dwelling-house in bodily fear by any menace or threat.	*The Colonial Act.* 2 Vict., No. 21, s. 2.
4. Carnally knowing and abusing any female under the age of 10 years.	*Statute.* 9 G. 4, c. 31, s. 17.
5. Riotously destroying, or beginning to destroy, any church, chapel, house, stable, coach-house, out-house, warehouse, office, shop, mill, malt-house, &c., or any machinery prepared for or employed in any manufacture, or any steam-engine or other engine, for sinking, drawing or working any mine, or any shaft, building or erection used in conducting the business of any mine, or any bridge, waggon-way, or trunk for conveying minerals from any mine.	7 & 8 G. 4, c. 30, s. 8.
6. Destroying any part of a shipwrecked vessel, or any goods belonging to the same, or forcibly impeding any person endeavouring to escape from the same, or doing anything tending to the loss of the vessel.	7 & 8 G. 4, c. 30, s. 11.
7. Registrar, or any clerk or person whatever, wilfully destroying, embezzling, secreting, forging, counterfeiting, razing, defacing or altering any memorial, or any part thereof, or any endorsement made thereon, or any entry or registry thereof, in any book in registry office, with intent to defraud or injure.	*Colonial Act.* 8 G. 4, No. 5, s. 11.
8. Unlawfully attempting to administer to any person any poison or other destructive thing, or to drown, suffocate, or strangle any person.	*Statute.* 9 G. 4, c. 31, s. 11.
9. Unlawfully shooting at any person, or drawing a trigger, or attempting to discharge any kind of loaded arms at any person with intent to murder, or to maim or to disfigure, or to disable, or to do some grievous bodily harm to any such person, or to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer of the offender or his accomplices.	9 G. 4, c. 31, s. 11, 12.
10. Unlawfully stabbing, cutting or wounding with intent to maim or to disfigure or to disable, or to do some grievous bodily harm, or to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer of the offender and his accomplices.	9 G. 4, c. 31, s. 12.
11. Rape.	9 G. 4, c. 31, s. 16.
12. Riot, and remaining together one hour after proclamation, or opposing the making of of the proclamation.	1 G. 1, St. 2, c. 5, s. 1.
13. Robbery, the offender being armed with any offensive weapon or instrument or using any personal violence.	*Colonial Act.* 4 Vict., No. 5, s. 2.

The offence punishable under 8 Geo. 4, No. 5, s. 11, may appear hardly to come within the scope of this return, but as analogous offences were at one period punishable capitally in England, we have thought it proper to insert it.

(signed) *F. Smith.*
J. W. Rogers.

1 December 1855.

In forwarding this return we would take the liberty of urging upon his Excellency, that he should not fail to impress upon the Secretary of State that any amelioration of the law, so far as it would affect this colony, should be left to the local Legislature.

(signed) *F. Smith.*
J. W. Rogers.

1 December 1855.

No. 30.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

No. 30. Governor Sir R. G. Mac Donnell to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 6 December 1855.

(No. 41.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *R. G. MacDonnell*, to the Right Hon. Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Government House, Adelaide, 6 December 1855.

Sir, (Received, 24 March 1856.)

Enclosure. Advocate-General, 5 December 1855.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a return, called for in a circular despatch of the 13th July 1855, showing "How far crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, are still capitally punishable in South Australia."

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. G. MacDonnell*,
Governor.

Enclosure in No. 30.

Encl. in No. 30.

RETURN showing how far Crimes for which Capital Punishment has been Abolished in *England*, are still Capitally Punished in *South Australia*.

No crimes for which capital punishment has been abolished in England are capitally punishable within this colony.

(signed) *W. H. Mundy*,
Advocate-General.

5 December 1855.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

*Vide Parl. Paper No. 738, of August 1850.

No reply received to circular, but referring to the information contained in previous despatch, dated 4 February 1850,* it appears "that the only crime capitally punishable in this colony for which capital punishment has been abolished in England, may be said to be the crime of rape."

NEW ZEALAND.

†*Vide* Parl. Paper, No. 11, of February 1851.

No reply received to circular, but referring to the previous despatch of 4 May 1850† No. 31, it appears that "previously to the year 1849, there is no crime capitally punishable in New Zealand, for which capital punishment has been abolished in Great Britain."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (COLONIES).

RETURN showing how far CRIMES for which CAPITAL PUNISHMENT has been Abolished in *England* are still Capitally Punishable in the Colonies and Dependencies of *Great Britain* (in continuation of Return, dated the 18th day of February 1850).

(*Mr. Ewart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *June* 1856.

Under 8 *oz.*

CHURCH AFFAIRS (CANADA AND VICTORIA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 March 1856;—*for*,

"COPIES or EXTRACTS of Recent Correspondence on Colonial Church Affairs, in the Dioceses of the Colonies of *Canada* and *Victoria*."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 1 April 1856. JOHN BALL.

CANADA.

—No. 1.—

Copy of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Toronto* to the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart.

No. 1. Bishop of Toronto to Sir G. Grey, Bart. 20 January 1855.

Toronto, Canada, 20 January 1855.

Sir, (Received, 6 February 1855.)

I have the honour to submit for your Excellency's consideration, and Her Majesty's Government, a memorial addressed to me by the clergy and laity of the western section of this extensive diocese.

On the 5th of October 1850, I presented a memorial to the Most Reverend and Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops forming the Committee appointed to arrange measures in concert with Her Majesty's Government, for the erection and endowment of additional bishops in the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, praying that the diocese of Toronto might be beneficially divided into three distinct sees, and ulitmately a fourth see, to superintend the Indian missions, and those of the white population on the banks of the great Canadian lakes.

No steps having been taken towards the accomplishment of the object prayed for, I renewed my application, with additional reasons, on the 5th of February 1853; and enclosed copies of the two memorials to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary for the Colonies.

His Grace was pleased to state in reply, "that Her Majesty's Government will be prepared to countenance whatever plan may be resolved on by the members of the Church of England in Canada itself, for the subdivision of the diocese of Toronto." Letter, dated 4 April 1853.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom I have been also in communication on the subject, in a letter dated the 10th February 1854, says, "I can assure your Lordship that the measure of dividing your extensive diocese is seen here in the same light as by yourselves, and the only difficulty in the way, is the want of an adequate endowment for a second bishop."

Although this appears to be the sole obstacle to the subdivision of the diocese, I saw no chance of its being removed by any assistance from a distance; I therefore bethought myself of trying what might be done here. Accordingly on the 10th of January 1854, I addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of the diocese, recommending the creation of an Episcopal Endowment Fund, to provide for the support of the new bishops, on condition of being allowed to choose them from among our own clergy.

Encouraging progress has been made in the different sections of the diocese proposed as the new sees, and more especially in the western section, in which

CANADA.

the subscriptions already amount to nearly 10,000*l.*, and will soon reach the maximum 12,500*l.*, which is considered at present sufficient for the endowment of a bishopric, because at 6 per cent., our legal interest, it would yield 750*l.* per annum. Hence, should the privilege be granted by Her Majesty to the synod of each diocese to elect their own bishop, we may soon have one for the western district of this diocese, and the others will rapidly follow.

Nor will this boon seem unreasonable, when the present position of the Church in Canada is tenderly considered.

The Church has just been deprived of all her property by the Provincial Legislature, merely leaving to her clergy their stipends and allowances, during their natural lives and incumbencies, but without the slightest means at her disposal to extend her limits, or to fill up the vacancies which will be daily occurring; she therefore requires to be made as complete as possible within herself, in all her arrangements, even to preserve her existence, and this can only be effected by uniting her clergy and laity in synodical action. Seeing this state of things approaching, I have held two synods, the first in October 1853, and the second in October 1854. I have the honour to enclose a printed copy* of the proceedings of each, for your Excellency's information, and I am happy to state that they have met with the general and cordial approbation of our Church in all parts of the world.

The subdivision of the diocese was taken up on both occasions, and it was felt on all sides that it presented labour enough for three instead of one bishop, and is yearly becoming more and more beyond the strength of any individual.

From what the Duke of Newcastle says in his letter, as quoted above, we are encouraged to believe, that if the Church in Canada undertakes to support her own bishops, Her Majesty's Government would think it but reasonable to permit them to be chosen by her synods from among her own clergy; men who have served long in the colony, and are acquainted from experience with the hardships and difficulties of missionary life, as well as the more urgent wants of a colonial diocese. All appointments, with the exception of the Governor-general, are now made in the province, and we do not anticipate that the boon we pray for, which is so necessary to the extension and prosperity of the Church, will be any longer withheld.

I have &c.
(signed) *John Toronto.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

London, Canada West, 30 December 1854.

Encl. in No. 1.

At a meeting of the Committee of General Management for the Rural Deanery of London, convened for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of subscriptions obtained towards an Episcopal Fund for the Western Section of the Diocese of Toronto, the following Address to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, was adopted.

To the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto:

May it please your Lordship,—We, the Committee of General Management for the Rural Deanery of London, beg leave to report for your Lordship's information, that the subscription set on foot, in accordance with your Lordship's instructions, in order to provide a fund for the maintenance of a bishop in the western section of the diocese of Toronto, has met with a very encouraging measure of success in every place where an appeal has been made to the members of the Church.

That we rejoice in being able to state to your Lordship, that the sum now actually subscribed amounts to nearly 10,000*l.*; and we do not hesitate to state our conviction, that in a very short time a sum sufficient to produce 750*l.* per annum will be subscribed, as there are several important places within the limits of the proposed new diocese which have not yet been appealed to for this object.

In the meantime, it is respectfully submitted to your Lordship that by the terms of the subscription list, all subscriptions are to be paid or secured to the fund on the 1st day of January 1855. But the Committee will not be in a position to call upon the members of our Church to pay, or to secure the several amounts subscribed by them, until the condition suggested by your Lordship, and embodied in the heading of the subscription lists, namely, "That the clergy and lay delegates within the limits of the proposed new diocese shall be allowed to elect their own bishops," shall have been formally sanctioned by the authorities at home.

We,

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* Pamphlets, intitled, "Triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Proceedings of the Church Synod of the Diocese of Toronto.—October 12th, 13th, 1853, and October 25th, 26th and 27th, 1854."—Published by Henry Rowsell, King-street, Toronto.

We, therefore, most respectfully pray your Lordship to take such steps as you may deem expedient, in order that the division of the diocese, so strongly recommended by your Lordship, may take place, and the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen, to the election of the bishop by the clergy and lay delegates within the limits of the proposed new diocese, may be obtained as soon as possible.

(signed) *Benjamin Cronyn*, M.A.
Rural Dean of London, Canada West, Chairman of the Committee of General Management.

— No. 2. —

(No. 26.)

No. 2.
Governor-Gen. Sir E. Head, Bart., to Lord J. Russell. 31 March 1855.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart. to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell*.

Government House, Quebec, 31 March 1855.

My Lord (Received, 23 April 1855.)

I have the honour to enclose a humble Address to Her Most gracious Majesty, praying for the repeal of such English Statutes as impede the meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England in synod, for the purpose of framing rules and canons, and further praying that as the funds for the support of the colonial bishoprics will no longer be derived from England, the choice of the bishops may be left to the clergy and laity of each diocese.

This Address was adopted in the Legislative Council of Canada without a dissentient voice, and in the Legislative Assembly it was carried by a majority of seventy to thirty.

I would further direct your Lordship's attention to the two motions in amendment of the Address set forth in the votes.* The first of these was moved by Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie, and was negatived with a minority of three only in its favour.

The second, moved by Mr. Brown, was in like manner rejected by a large majority.

My own opinion in this matter of the free synodical action sought for on the part of the Church of England, is briefly this:

So long as any connexion, or supposed connexion, between Church and State could be assumed to exist in the colony, such action of the Church in synods or meetings, for the purpose of framing canons and ordinances, was likely to lead to constant misunderstanding with the colonial Legislature. It is unnecessary now to dwell on other difficulties which might have arisen, for the connexion between Church and State is expressly declared to be extinct in Canada, by the recital prefixed to the 3d clause of the "Clergy Reserves Act," assented to by my predecessor (a copy of which Act is enclosed for facility of reference). Under these circumstances, therefore, I do not see how restrictions on the Church of England which do not apply to other bodies, can be defended in argument.

On the subject of the appointment of bishops within the diocese or in the colony itself, I can hardly express any decided opinion. I think that it will not be easy to obtain from the people of the colony the contributions necessary to endow the new dioceses required, unless some such power of nomination be conceded by the Crown. The saving of the rights of the Colonial Legislature which terminates the Address, appears to me sufficient to obviate all fear of jealousy on the part of the temporal authorities; indeed the absence of such jealousy is sufficiently shown by the divisions already referred to as appearing in the votes.

I have, therefore, only to request that your Lordship will be pleased to lay this joint Address at the foot of the Throne, and

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmund Head.*

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* *See* House of Commons' Paper, No. 276—25th May 1855, "Legal Position of Bishops, Canada."

CANADA.

Enclosure in No. 2.

To the QUEEN'S Most Excellent MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Encl. in No. 2.

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty, for the purpose of representing that the Legislature of this Province during the present session of the Provincial Parliament has passed an Act by which it is declared that there shall be an entire separation between Church and State in Canada, and that the Clergy Reserve funds and lands shall be appropriated to secular purposes, after providing for the salaries of existing incumbents.

That the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, are under disadvantages that are felt by no other denomination in the Province, inasmuch as they are unable to meet with their bishops and clergy in synod, in their several dioceses, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, as large numbers of them conscientiously believe that they are under restrictions from the existence of Imperial Statutes against the holding of such synods; and inasmuch as they are hereafter required to provide for the maintenance of the bishops of their Church, while they are not allowed to have any voice in their selection or appointment; and we, therefore, humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament during its present session, to remove all obstructions that may exist or be supposed to exist, under any Statute now in force in Great Britain, to prevent the meeting of the bishops, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in their several dioceses in this Province, in synod, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, and to enable them to proceed hereafter to the election of their own bishops: provided that such rules and canons are not repugnant to the laws of this Province, nor to any Act or Acts that the Legislature of Canada may hereafter pass in reference thereto.

Legislative Council Chambers,
Friday, 30 March 1855.

(signed) *John Ross*,
Speaker, Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly Hall, Canada, Quebec,
Thursday, 29 March 1855.

(signed) *L. Y. Sicotte*,
Speaker, Legislative Assembly.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Lord J. Russell to Governor-Gen. Sir E. Head, Bart.
4 May 1855.

(No. 3.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell* to Governor-General Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 4 May 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge your despatch No. 26 of the 31st March last, enclosing an Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, praying for the repeal of such English Statutes as impede the meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England in synod, and that the choice of the bishops may be left to the clergy and laity of each diocese.

The Address has been laid before Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and the subject will receive the earnest and attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

—No. 4.—

(No. 37.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart., to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

No. 4.
Governor-Gen. Sir E. Head, Bart., to Lord J. Russell.
26 April 1855.

Government House, Quebec, 26 April 1855.
(Received, 14 May 1855.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by the three bishops of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, expressing their hope that I would recommend to the favourable consideration of Her Majesty's Government, the Resolutions already forwarded with my despatch of the 31st of March last, No. 26.

After what I have said in that despatch, it is unnecessary to add anything more.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmund Head.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

May it please your Excellency, Province of Canada, April 1855.

WE the undersigned, being bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Province of Canada, referring to the effect of the Act for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, and other public measures, which place that Church in Canada under the necessity of looking to her people for the maintanance and perpetuation among them, of the faith received from their fathers, desire to approach your Excellency with the expression of our full confidence that you will be ready to afford us your assistance in whatever may, in the judgment of your Excellency, tend to facilitate the attainment of those all-important objects to which we have adverted. Encl. in No. 4.

We, therefore, earnestly hope that, since the successful working of our system is made dependent upon the local efforts of the Church and the active co-operation of the laity of her communion, your Excellency will be pleased to recommend to the favourable attention of Her Majesty's Government in England, the addresses from the two Houses, respectively, of the Provincial Parliament, based upon the resolution of the Honourable J. Hillyard Cameron, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, in so far as the said resolution relates to the removal of obstructions to the synodical action of the Church within the colony.

We have, &c.
(sgned) *G. J. Quebec.*
John Toronto.
F. Montreal.

RESOLUTION.

To be moved by Honourable Mr. *Cameron*, on Thursday, the 29th of March.

To resolve,—That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, informing Her Majesty that the Legislature of this Province, during the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, has passed an Act by which it is declared that there shall be an entire separation between Church and State in Canada, and that the Clergy Reserve funds and lands shall be appropriated to secular purposes, after providing for the salaries of existing incumbents; that the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province are under disadvantages that are felt by no other denomination in the Province, inasmuch as they are unable to meet with their bishops and clergy in synod in their several dioceses, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, as large numbers of them conscientiously believe that they are under restrictions from the existence of Imperial Statutes against the holding of such synods, and inasmuch as they are hereafter required to provide for the maintenance of the bishops of their Church, while they are not allowed to have any voice in their selection or appointment, and praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be introduced into the Imperial Parliament during its present Session, to remove all obstructions that may exist, or be supposed to exist, under any statute now in force in Great Britain, to prevent the meeting of the bishops, clergy and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in their several dioceses in this Province, in synod, to frame rules and canons for their own guidance and governance, and to enable them to proceed hereafter to the election of their own bishops; provided that such rules and canons are not repugnant to the laws of this Province, nor to any Act or Acts that the Legislature of Canada may hereafter pass in reference thereto.

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No. 5.
Lord J. Russell to Governor-Gen. Sir E. Head, Bart., 19 May 1855.

—No. 5.—

(No. 16.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell* to Governor-General Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 19 May 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 37, of the 26th of April last, and to state that the subject to which the joint letter of the Bishops of Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto refers, is now under consideration, and will not fail to engage the careful attention of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

—No. 6.—

No. 6.
Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth to Governor-Gen. Sir E. Head, Bart., 24 Sept. 1855.

(No. 36.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth* to Governor-General Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 24 September 1855.

WITH reference to Lord J. Russell's despatch of the 4th May last, acknowledging an Address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, praying for the repeal of such English Statutes as impede the meeting of the clergy and laity of the Church of England in synod, and that the choice of the bishop may be left to the clergy and laity of each diocese; I now enclose for your information copy of a letter received from the law advisers of the Crown, to whom the subject of that Address had been referred by his Lordship.

21 August 1855. Law officers' opinion, not printed.

You will perceive from the terms of that letter the difficulties which must necessarily impede Her Majesty's Government in dealing with that subject, regarding as it does the rights and position of members of the Church of England, not in Canada only, but throughout the colonial possessions of the empire.

Her Majesty's Government will, however, not fail to take the whole question into their earnest consideration; and notwithstanding the legal, or rather constitutional, objections adverted to in the letter which I now transmit, I am myself strongly persuaded that the desire for freedom of action and self-government on behalf of the Church of England in Canada, is just and reasonable, for the reasons specified in the Address and in your despatch.

For the present, however, further delay is unavoidable; and as it appears to me that the division of the diocese of Torento is so much desired that it may be very inconvenient to postpone it until the general question is disposed of, I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to take the necessary steps for this purpose whenever required to do so, and that they will recommend to Her Majesty for appointment to the new bishopric such clergyman as you may yourself designate to them, after consulting the bishop and such authorities of the Church of England in the colony as you may think advisable; and taking such precautions as to the sufficiency of the means for endowing such a bishopric as you may judge necessary.

You will have the goodness to communicate a copy of this despatch forthwith on my part to the Bishop of Toronto.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Molesworth.*

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor-Gen. Sir E. Head, Bart., 15 February 1856.

(No. 39.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Governor-General Sir *Edmund Head*, Bart.

Sir, Downing-street, 15 February 1856.

With reference to Sir William Molesworth's despatch of the 24th September last, transmitting to you copy of a letter from the law advisers of the Crown, explaining the obstacles which exist to compliance with the prayer of the Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, that a measure may be introduced into the Imperial Parliament to remove all obstructions that may exist, or be supposed to exist, under any statute now in force in Great Britain to prevent the meeting of the bishops, clergy, and laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada, in synod, for the purposes therein specified; I wish now to communicate to you the result of the further deliberations of Her Majesty's Government on this important and difficult subject.

2. It is undoubtedly plain, from the opinion already communicated to you, that it would be impossible to effect, in a literal manner, the whole of what is prayed for by the Address, without the assistance of Parliament. Nevertheless, Her Majesty's Government have a strong feeling that the difficulties raised by that opinion against adopting the entire recommendation of the Canadian Legislature ought not to be permitted to interfere with the meeting of the clergy and laity, by representative bodies, for the purpose of making rules for the management of church affairs, not having legal force or in the nature of canons, nor contravening any known law of the Church; but binding on those who make them, in the same manner as similar rules, generally speaking, in communities of Christians not established by law. And they are by no means satisfied that, for purposes so simple, any statutable aid is necessary.

3. But there are strong reasons for thinking that if Parliamentary legislation is not strictly necessary, it is highly inexpedient. On the one hand, all parties, as it appears, are anxious to preserve the unity of the Church of England. Even those who most desire the removal of the restrictions under which they conceive themselves to labour, seem to entertain no thought of separation as the final result: and yet it would not be easy to frame a measure, and perhaps still more difficult to obtain the assent of Parliament to such a measure unaltered, which should satisfy the wishes of the Canadian Legislature, and realize the objects contemplated by that body, without effecting at least a partial separation of the colonial and mother church, and encroaching on that supremacy of the Crown, which is at present the substantial bond of union. Unless I have altogether mistaken the spirit by which the members of the Anglican Church in Canada are animated, I greatly doubt whether they would not regret even the accomplishment of their own immediate wishes, if attended with such a permanent result.

4. On the other hand, it would be perhaps hardly less difficult to frame such a measure, even of the merest enabling character, without in some degree compromising the principle which regards legislation on the internal affairs of Canada as belonging to its own legislature, and not that of the empire at large. However guarded the expressions might be, there would be danger of constituting within the Province a kind of corporate body, independent in some respects of the Provincial Legislature itself.

5. Legislation by the Parliament of Canada would be open to neither of these objections. It could not impair the connexion between the Anglican Churches of the Province and the mother country, because any of its provisions, which might involve some seeming and accidental derogation from the supremacy of the Crown, could not be construed as legally operative against those principles of general law, binding throughout the British dominions, on which that supremacy is founded. On the other hand, the Canadian Legislature could, at its discretion, give legal effect to the ordinary proceedings of the proposed synods, so far as necessary; which it would be very difficult for Parliament to do, without infringing on the rights of that Legislature by dealing with a strictly local subject. This seems the more essential, inasmuch as, although the

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Canadian Legislature has passed an Act declaring or rather reciting the separation of Church and State in the colony (as I am reminded by that Address); yet those former Canadian Acts, which make provision for the management of the Church's temporalities, are, I believe, still in force. With these the synods ought, no doubt, to be enabled to deal; they could not be so, except either by Parliamentary or Colonial Enactment; and the subject is one which clearly appertains to the latter.

6. It is therefore the wish of Her Majesty's Government that you should recommend the Canadian Legislature to enable the members of the Church of England in the Province to enjoy the freedom sought for, so far as the powers of the Legislature, according to the most reasonable supposition, extend; that is to say, by empowering them to meet in the manner specified in the Address, and to form representative bodies; and giving to the rules which may be framed by such bodies, for the control of Church temporalities, and for the enforcement of discipline, so much of legal force as may be absolutely requisite. I am aware of the advantages which might belong to a scheme under which the binding force of such regulations should be simply voluntary; but the existence of prior legislation on the subjects referred to seems to render this impossible.

7. If such an Act were passed in the Province, and either the operation of the Act itself, or the proceedings of the meetings constituted under it, met with any well-defined obstacles from existing Imperial law, then a difficulty would be clearly raised for removal by the interposition of Parliament here; which cannot be said to be the case so long as the supposed objections are not easy to be understood, much less removed, from their very general nature, founded as they are, only on vague opinion.

8. It would, however, be desirable, if the Act, when framed, was found to contain provisions appearing to you and your advisers to involve substantial difficulty, that you should reserve it for the assent of the Crown.

9. Her Majesty's Government have been the more induced to suggest this course by the fact, that in the colony of Victoria, where similar inconveniences are felt by the members of the Church of England, the Legislature of that province has come to their relief by passing a law of the very nature here indicated. It is intituled, "An Act to enable the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Victoria, to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church;" which it does by empowering the Bishop to convene an assembly of the licensed clergy and laity, and making the acts of such assembly binding on members of the Church as regards their membership, and no farther. The assembly is further empowered to establish a commission for the trial of ecclesiastical offences, but not to impose any penalty except suspension or removal from a benefice, reserving existing rights of appeal to the ecclesiastical authorities at home. This Bill has received the sanction of Her Majesty's assent, after much deliberation, the necessity for which was incurred by the defective character of part of its provisions.

10. With regard to the question raised in the address of the election of bishops, the opinion of the law advisers, already referred to, states very distinctly the objections which exist to effecting this purpose by Parliamentary enactment. Her Majesty's advisers do not the less recognize in the case of a community like that of Canada, the propriety of consulting the wishes of members of the Church of England on this head; and they believe that the practical purpose which it is sought to attain may be secured without the obvious inconveniences attendant on direct legislation for it, if they adopt the course of recommending Her Majesty to be guided, as a general rule, in filling up any vacancy which may occur by such representation as she may receive from the clergy and laity of the diocese duly assembled. I cannot too distinctly disclaim on the part of Her Majesty's Government any intention or desire of placing the Church of England in a privileged or exclusive position in Canada. But they are most anxious to meet the wishes expressed by the provincial Legislature as well as by the Church of England, and to free its members from all unnecessary impediments to their own voluntary internal organization, and thus to put them on an equal footing with other denominations of Christians.

11. I am

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11. I am aware thar an answer is still to be expected from you to that portion of Sir William Molesworth's despatch which relates to the division of the diocese of Toronto; but on the whole I have thought it advisable not to delay my present communication on that account.

12. You will make known the contents of this despatch to the several bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland in Canada.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

—No. 1.—

(No. 8.)

No. 1.
Governor Sir C. Hotham to Sir G. Grey, Bart., 8 January 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Charles Hotham*, to the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart.

Toorac, near Melbourne, 8 January 1855.
(Received 17 March 1855.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a Bill which passed the Legislative Council of this Colony on the 29th November last, but which I have thought proper to reserve for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

This Bill was concerted before I assumed charge of this government, and I therefore forbear expressing any opinion thereon, but simply content myself with transmitting it for the serious and attentive consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and enclose an explanation of the proposed measure furnished by the law officers of the Crown.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Hotham.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

[Reserved for Her Majesty's Approval.]

VICTORIA.

ANNO DECIMO OCTAVO VICTORÆ REGINÆ.

AN ACT to enable the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to provide for the Regulation of the Affairs of the said Church. (30 November 1854.)

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the regulation and management of the affairs of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria: Be it therefore enacted, by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor of Victoria, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

Assembly may be convened.

1. It shall be lawful for any bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to convene an assembly of the licensed clergy and the laity of such Church in his diocese. And the bishop, or in his absence a commissary appointed in writing by him, shall preside in such assembly.

Regulations of Assembly binding on bishops, clergy, and members of Church.

2. Every regulation, act and resolution of such assembly made by the bishop, and the clergy and laity thereat, respecting the affairs of the said Church, including all advowson and right of patronage, shall be binding on every such bishop and his successors, and on the clergy and lay members of the said Church residing within the diocese for which such assembly shall have been convened, and on none other; and on them only so far as such regulation, act, or resolution may concern the position, rights, duties and liabilities of any minister or member of the said United Church, or any person in communion therewith,

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in regard of his ministry, membership, or communion, or may concern the advowson or right of patronage in or management of the property of the said Church: Provided, that no such regulation, act, or resolution shall be valid, except it be made with the concurrence of a majority both of the clergy and of the laity, the votes of the clergy and those of the laity being separately taken, and except it receive the assent of the bishop.

Assembly may establish a Commission.

3. It shall be lawful for any such assembly, by any regulation, act or resolution as aforesaid, to establish a commission for the trial of all ecclesiastical offences, and also to frame rules for the conduct, management, and mode of proceeding in and under such commission, and all such rules from time to time to vary, alter and repeal. And such commission shall be so constituted as such assembly may deem expedient; provided that no such commission, nor any person acting thereunder, shall by virtue of this Act have or exercise any jurisdiction over persons who are not clergymen of the said United Church of England and Ireland: and provided also, that such commission, and the persons acting thereunder, shall report to the bishop within whose diocese any such offence shall occur, their opinion of the matters referred to them, and the penalty which they would recommend to be imposed, which penalty the bishop shall not have the power to exceed.

Powers of Assembly and Commission.

4. It shall not be lawful by any regulation, act, or resolution of any such assembly, nor by the sentence of any commission as aforesaid, or any person acting thereunder, to impose any penalty or disability other than such as may be consequent upon a sentence of suspension from or deprivation of an ecclesiastical office or benefice, or may affect such advowson, right of patronage or property as aforesaid.

Regulations of Assembly not to affect right of appeal, &c.

5. No regulation of any such assembly which shall affect any right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council, or to the Archbishop of Canterbury, or to the metropolitan of the province, or the subordination of the said bishops, clergy and laity to the metropolitan or to the said archbishop, shall be valid unless the consent of the said archbishop or of the said metropolitan thereto be previously or thereafter signified by him under his hand and seal, nor unless such regulation be confirmed by an order of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and no regulation, act or resolution made or passed at any assembly shall be valid, which shall alter or be at variance with the authorised standards of faith and doctrine of the United Church of England and Ireland. or shall alter the oaths, declarations and subscriptions now by law or canon required to be taken, made, and subscribed by persons to be consecrated, ordained, instituted, or licensed within the said Church.

Regulations of Assembly not to be contrary to Act of Council, &c.

6. No regulation, act, or resolution of any such assembly shall be contrary to the statute conferring a Constitution on Victoria, or to any Act of the Legislature of Victoria, or have legal force or validity as against any such Act.

Mode of summoning an Assembly.

7. Where any bishop of the said United Church in Victoria shall see fit to convene an assembly as aforesaid, such bishop shall at such time as to him may seem meet previous to the first assembly in his diocese, summon thereto the clergy, being incumbents, or licensed by the bishop within such diocese, and the lay representatives of the diocese, elected as hereinafter provided, and for electing such representatives, shall require each clergyman instituted or licensed to a separate cure of souls to summon a meeting of the laymen of the Church, of the age of 21 years and upwards, resident within his parish, at such time (within limits which may be prescribed by such bishop), and at such place within the parish or district, as to such clergymen may seem convenient, and every such lay member as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote at such election.

Chairman to be elected, &c.

8. The said meeting, so soon as five persons at the least are assembled, shall proceed to elect a chairman by a majority of those present, and the clergyman may be present and qualified to act as such chairman; and the chairman shall cause a list to be made of those who shall be present, and add thereto the names of any who shall subsequently attend before the proceedings are closed, and shall claim to vote thereat. And every such layman present shall, before taking part or voting at such meeting, sign the following declaration:

> "I, *A.B.*, whose name is hereto subscribed, do declare that I am a Member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination."

Provided that no person shall be entitled to vote at any such meeting who is known to have impugned the doctrines or discipline of the said Church.

Representatives to be elected.

9. Every such meeting shall choose as a representative one male person who shall have been a communicant of the said Church for at least the term of 12 months preceding the day of such meeting; and if more than 50 and less than 100 persons shall attend and vote, it shall be lawful for such meeting to elect one additional representative, and so for each additional 50 persons attending and voting as aforesaid: Provided that no parish or district shall return more than four such representatives.

Mode of election, &c.

10. In case at any such meeting the number of persons proposed for election exceed the number which the meeting is authorised to elect, the chairman shall take in writing the votes of the qualified persons present, and enumerated as aforesaid, and every such person may give one vote for each of such of the persons proposed, not exceeding the number which the meeting is authorised to elect, as he may think fit, and the chairman shall declare the number of the votes given for each of the persons proposed; and the chairman, if he be not

not a clergyman, shall be entitled to vote at and may be elected by such meeting; and where the votes of two or more persons are equal, the chairman, if he be not a clergyman, may give a double vote, and if he be a clergyman, may give a casting vote for any such person.

Certificate to be given, &c.

11. The chairman shall cause to be delivered to each person elected a certificate of his election, and shall sign the minutes of the meeting in token of their correctness; and unless he be the clergyman of the parish or district, shall forward them to such clergyman, together with all certificates, subscriptions, and lists, which had been laid before the said meeting, and a certificate of the names, callings, and addresses of the persons chosen; and the clergyman shall forward the said documents to the bishop to be laid before the assembly at the meeting thereof.

Declaration to be made.

12. Each lay representative elected as aforesaid shall, before taking part or voting at such assembly, sign and deliver to the president thereof a declaration in the form following:

> "I, *A. B.*, whose name is hereto subscribed, do declare that I am a communicant of the United Church of England and Ireland, and belong to no other religious denomination."

Assembly may make regulations, &c.

13. It shall be lawful for the first or any future assembly as aforesaid to make such regulations, acts, or resolutions as it may deem fit, for altering the constitution of such assembly with respect to the number, election, and qualification of the lay members thereof, the manner in which the votes of the clergy and laity may be taken, and the declarations to be signed by the electors or lay members as aforesaid (provided that every such lay member shall declare himself a communicant of such Church), and also for determining the mode in, and the conditions under which such advowson or right of patronage as aforesaid may be exercised, for the licensing of clergymen by the bishop, for the adjournment and prorogation of such assemblies, and the calling of future assemblies, and the mode of election of the lay members thereof, and every such assembly may repeal, alter, or vary such regulations, acts, or resolutions.

Provision for cases not provided for in regulations, &c.

14. The provisions of this Act in relation to the first convening and holding an assembly in a diocese, and the election of the lay members thereof, shall remain in force and be acted on until the first or any other assembly shall otherwise provide; and in any case not provided for by this Act, or by the regulations for the time being of any assembly, the bishop of the diocese may regulate the convening of any assembly in such diocese, and the form and manner of all proceedings preparatory thereto.

Copy of regulations be transmitted to Archbishop.

15. A copy of the regulations passed at the first assembly of any diocese to be called under this Act, and also of the rules framed for any such commission as aforesaid, and from time to time of any alterations of such regulations and rules, shall be sent by the bishop of such diocese, duly certified under his hand and seal, as testifying his assent thereto, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and also to the metropolitan; and the said Archbishop may, within six months of his receipt thereof, submit the same, with such observations thereon as he may see fit to make, for the consideration of Her Majesty in Council; and Her Majesty by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, may allow or disallow the same, as to Her Majesty shall seem fit, and the regulations and rules so allowed, and a notification of such regulations and rules as may be disallowed, shall be forthwith transmitted by the Archbishop to the bishop transmitting the same, and shall by such bishop be published in his diocese.

Provisional Acts valid.

16. Any regulation or rule disallowed by Her Majesty as aforesaid, after the notification of the disallowance thereof shall have been received by the bishop, shall cease to be in force; but any act, matter, or thing, done under or in accordance with such regulation or rule before such receipt of the notification of the disallowance thereof shall have the same validity and effect as if such regulation or rule had been allowed.

Provincial assemblies.

17. So soon as a province shall have been constituted in Victoria, it shall be lawful for the metropolitan thereof from time to time to convene the bishops thereof, and to require them to convene the members of the several diocesan assemblies, or such representatives of the same as shall hereafter by any such provincial assemblies be determined, at such time and place as he may deem fit, to consider of and determine upon all such matters and things as may concern the affairs of the said church in Victoria; and the said metropolitan shall be the president of every such provincial assembly, and shall always preside therein personally, or by such bishop or bishops of his province as he may appoint his commissary or commissaries, under his hand and seal for that purpose. And the metropolitan and bishops attending such assembly shall sit and vote as one house, and the clergy and lay members shall sit and vote as another house, and no act or resolution shall be valid to which both houses have not assented; and on every division of the house of clergy and lay members, nothing shall be held to be carried by a majority of such house, but that to which a majority both of the clergy and of the laity, voting by dioceses, shall have assented; the vote of the majority of the clergy present and representing each diocese, being taken as the vote of the clergy of such diocese, and the vote of the majority of the laymen present, and representing the laity of each diocese, being taken as the vote of the laity of such diocese; and such provincial assembly may pass rules and regulations for the uniform conduct of and mode of proceeding in all diocesan assemblies, and all rules and regulations so passed shall be valid, subject to such alteration, allowance or disallowance as has been hereinbefore provided with regard to the regulations of diocesan assemblies.

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Royal prerogative not interfered with.

18. Nothing herein contained shall effect the right to nominate or appoint any metropolitan or bishop of the said United Church in Victoria, or any other rights or prerogatives of Her Majesty, save so far as the advowson or right of patronage in Victoria (if any) now vested in Her Majesty may be hereby expresly impaired, diminished, or affected.

Interpretation.

19. In the construction and interpretation of the provisions of this Act the word "bishop" shall include the Metropolitan of the Province with reference to his metropolitan diocese.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Opinion of Law Officers.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

A Bill to enable the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria, to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church, has necessarily been reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

The objects of this measure are, firstly, to relieve the clergy and laity resident in the colony from any disability as to their holding meetings; and, secondly, to confer on the assembly of bishops, clergy, and laity, according to a certain constitution, the power possessed by all other Christian denominations, of managing the affairs of their own Church.

An Act to regulate the affairs of that Church had been passed by the Legislature of New South Wales, and continued in force since its erection into a separate colony. Under the provisions of that enactment, clergymen were practically dependent upon the will of the bishop for their continuance in office—an arrangement obviously opposed to the discipline of the Church of England, and of a temporary and provisional character. The present measure, without taking away from the bishop the powers vested in him, gives to the Church herself the means of altering those powers, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

It is alleged, and justly, as it would seem, that the proposed law will merely place the Church in the same position as other communions unconnected with the State in Great Britain; the latter simply transplanting to the colonies a system of government already framed and adopted by them in their fatherland, and still appropriate to their unaltered position here.

But, in addition to being relieved from the disability alluded to, the Church of England in Victoria required some means of establishing courts similar to those provided for her government and discipline in Great Britain.

The present measure enables her so to do. It follows as closely as possible the Bill introduced by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and passed by the House of Lords. It has been submitted to, and received the approval of, the members of the Church in Victoria, and met with very slight opposition in the Legislative Council.

Any interference with questions of faith, or matters of doctrine, has been carefully guarded against; undiminished connection with the Church in Great Britain has been ensured; and the Supremacy and Royal Prerogative of Her Majesty, as well as the powers of the See of Canterbury, and of the Metropolitan, have been strictly protected.

The promoters of the measure propose to apply for a law to repeal so much of the local Act, previously referred to, as affects the government of the Church, so soon as the assent of Her Majesty to this Bill has been signified; and the remaining provisions of that and other laws relating to Ecclesiastical Courts, it is intended at the same time to consolidate.

—No. 2.—

No. 2.
Bishop of Melbourne to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, 12 December 1855.

Copy of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Melbourne* to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere.*

18, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park,
12 December 1855.

Sir,

In the accompanying Memorial I have stated the grounds upon which I regard the confirmation of the Act of the Victoria Legislature as of the greatest importance to the permanent welfare of the Church of England in that province; and upon which I would venture most earnestly to beg of Her Majesty's Government that they would advise, and take such steps as may be requisite for enabling Her Majesty to give her assent to the Act.

I am sure that you will give this Memorial your careful consideration, and I trust that its statements and reasoning will produce in your mind the conviction, which I myself so strongly feel, of the justice of our cause.

You will observe that the Act does not interfere with any prerogative which the Queen now exercises as Head of the Church in the province of Victoria; nor invests the proposed church assembly with any "legislative" powers which would

would at all affect the relation of the Church in Victoria to the Church in England; and I would take this opportunity of stating, that so far are the members of the Church in my diocese from desiring to become independent of the Church at home, that at the recent conference of 1854, as well as at that of 1851, the feeling both of the clergy and laity was most strongly expressed upon the importance of maintaining the union between them in the most perfect integrity. We should unanimously deprecate any measure which would make a clergyman in Victoria feel that he was not as fully a clergyman of the United Church of England and Ireland there, as he was before he left his native land. We most earnestly wish that Her Majesty may continue to retain her two great prerogatives as Head of the Church, viz.; the appointment of bishops, and the final adjudication upon appeal of all ecclesiastical causes. In these particulars there is not in Victoria, nor, I believe, in Australia, any sympathy with the sentiments expressed by the Legislature of Canada. I cannot but suspect that the feeling of the clergy and laity of the Church in Canada is to be attributed althogether to recent circumstances, and will prove transient only. Upon this, however, I have no business to express any opinion; of the feeling in Victoria I can speak with the most perfect confidence. VICTORIA.

As I am shortly about to return to my diocese, you will greatly oblige me if you can inform me at an early period of the views of the Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Melbourne.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

To the Right Honourable *Henry Labouchere*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs. Encl. in No. 2.

The Memorial of the Right Reverend Charles Lord Bishop of Melbourne.

Showeth,

That your memorialist desires to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the subject of a Bill passed in the year 1854 by the Legislative Council of the colony of Victoria, intituled, "An Act to enable the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church," which Bill has been reserved by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor, Sir Charles Hotham, for Her Majesty's approval, and is now under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

That the Bill was, in the month of May last, referred by the Government to the law officers of the Crown, who gave their opinion thereon on the 17th August following.

That it appears from such opinion, which was kindly communicated to your memorialist by the late Sir William Molesworth, then Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, that the law officers considered that the Bill, in "proposing to constitute an elective general assembly of clerical and lay deputies or representatives invested with general authority over all the affairs of the church, which assembly was to provide for the calling of future assemblies, and to establish an Ecclesiastical Commission Court for the trial of ecclesiastical offences," materially interferes with the ecclesiastical supremacy of the Crown within the colony; but they leave it as "a question of policy for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government," to determine upon the propriety of the measure itself.

That the law officers further express their opinion, that, although, "as regards the meeting of the Legislative assembly of the clergy exclusively, such a meeting might be rendered legal by Royal license, the objections to empowering the laity to elect representatives to sit with the clergy, and to legislate with them upon the affairs of the church (although such objections are rather of a constitutional than of a strictly legal character), could not be removed by the Royal license, and would require legislative enactment on the part of the Imperial Parliament."

The question then is, whether the Government will advise Her Majesty to relinquish her prerogative in ecclesiastical affairs within the colony to the extent involved in her giving her assent to the present Bill, and whether, in the event of its being decided that such assent will not be effectual to the validity of the Bill without the concurrence of the Imperial Parliament, the Government will apply to such Parliament for that concurrence.

To ask Her Majesty's Government to take these steps may seem presumptuous; it is certainly not a thing to be lightly done; but, in case your memorialist should succeed in convincing the Government that the passing of the present Bill (or one to the like effect) is essential to the welfare of the church within the colony, and that the maintenance of the ecclesiastical prerogatives of the Crown, as defined by the law officers, in their complete integrity, will most materially cripple the efficiency, if it do not actually endanger the existence of that branch of the Church, your memorialist ventures to think that neither the Government will be unwilling to advise—nor Her Majesty to consent to—the relinquishment

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of a power, which can no longer be retained without prejudice to the community which it was designed to protect and support.

Your memorialist therefore begs to observe,—

1st. That the existing constitution of the branch of the United Church of England and Ireland situate within the colony of Victoria, is extremely defective and objectionable.

2d. That such constitution cannot be placed on a sound basis except by such means as those provided by the present Bill.

3d. That the Bill does not in fact interfere with any right of the Crown which is in actual exercise, but only with a dormant prerogative, the maintenance of which, though it disable others from acting, does not place the Crown in a position to act itself.

On the first of these three points it is to be noticed, that by the existing local Act regulating the temporal affairs of the Church within the colony, all appointments of ministers therein are subject to the absolute approval and license of the bishop of the diocese, or archbishop of the province; and that the license of any clergyman may be withdrawn or revoked, and his house, glebe, and living taken from him, by such bishop at his pleasure, subject, indeed, to the condition that cause be shown, but without any regular (if any) means of testing its sufficiency or accuracy.

That the constitutional status and rights possessed by the inferior clergy, and by the laity in the mother country, have no existence in the colony, and that the sole, unaided, as well as unfettered, authority vested in the bishop is open to the opposite dangers of leading to oppression or anarchy, accordingly as it may be vested in the hands of an arbitrary, or of an indulgent or timid prelate.

That, to proceed to the second point, the Church of England having no legally recognised position within the colony, the system of ecclesiastical law existing in the mother country, and by which the mutual relations of the several orders of clergy and of the laity are regulated, does not admit of being applied to the members of the Church there.

That it is certain that neither the Imperial Legislature nor the Legislative Council of the colony will undertake to supply the members of the Church of England there with a code of regulations for the management of their affairs.

That consequently such regulations can only be framed by the members of the Church themselves.

That, nevertheless, to make them generally binding upon such members, or upon future bishops, the regulations must be drawn up under an authority given either by the local or the Imperial Legislature.

That, further, it is essential to the efficient accomplishment of the task, and to the general acceptability of the result, that the regulations be drawn up upon the joint deliberation and with the joint concurrence of the clergy and laity, the latter acting (as only they can) by representation, and that, for this purpose, some such elective assembly as that proposed by the Bill, must necessarily be established.

That it is also essential that there should be provisions for convoking, adjourning, and dissolving such assembly from time to time.

That (with regard to the third point), assuming the power of convoking, adjourning, and dissolving assemblies of this description in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions to be an inherent portion of the Royal Prerogative, it is clear that this power could not, in the case of so distant a colony, be exercised by Her Majesty personally, or by the Home Government on her behalf.

That your memorialist submits that it is also clear that the exercise of such prerogative could not, with propriety or safety, be permanently deputed to the Lieutenant-governor of the colony, or to any other local authority, there being no security, nor any reasonable ground to expect that such Governor or other authority will, in all cases, be a member of, or friendly to, the Church of England.

That, consequently, to insist upon the retention of such prerogative, would, in effect, be to prevent such assemblies from being held at all, and in that way to prevent any regulations being made for the better carrying on the affairs of the Church, and to keep the same permanently in its present imperfect and unsatisfactory condition.

Your memorialist would further remark, that, on the other hand, the Bill reserves to the Crown the right to nominate the bishop of the diocese; the only portion of the Royal prerogative, it may be observed, in actual exercise; that it withholds from the proposed assembly the power "to alter or do anything at variance with the authorised standards of faith and doctrine, or to alter the oaths, declarations, or subscriptions," (these including, it will be recollected, the recognition of the supremacy of the Crown, as well as the pledge of allegiance,) "now by law or canon required to be taken, made, or subscribed by persons to be consecrated, ordained, instituted, or licensed within the church;" that, as regards the proposed commission for the trial of ecclesiastical offences, such commission cannot be brought into operation until the rules for its conduct and management, and the mode of proceeding under the same, have been submitted to, and approved by Her Majesty in Council; that any alterations of such rules must, in like manner, have Her Majesty's sanction; that no right of appeal to Her Majesty in Council can be interfered with; and, lastly, that not only the rules for the proposed commission, but, generally, all the regulations which may be passed at the first assembly, and by which necessarily its ordinary course of procedure will be governed, are made to require, in order to their validity, Her Majesty's approbation.

In

In conclusion, your memorialist desires to observe, that the Bill does not, directly or indirectly, affect any member of any other religious body, and that it affects the members of the Church itself so far only as "concerns their position, rights, duties, and liabilities in regard of their ministry, membership, or communion, or the advowson or right of patronage, or management of the property of the Church," and imposes no penalty or disability other than a deprivation of such communion, patronage, or property. That the Bill does not confer upon the proposed assembly of the Church of England greater powers than those which are already, by the constitution of the Churches, and the local enactments recognising the same, enjoyed by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, and by the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodists; or any powers which your memorialist, and the other members of the Church on behalf of which he pleads, would not gladly see granted to any other religious denomination. That the Bill is the result of a long and careful deliberation by the members of a conference of the clergy and laity of the Church of England in Victoria, convened by your memorialist for the express purpose, and that the provisions of such Bill have received the almost unanimous concurrence of the laity as well as of the clergy within the colony. That, consequently, the disallowance of such Bill, should it unhappily be disallowed (which your memorialist prays the Almighty it may not), in addition to the great inconvenience and prejudice necessarily consequent thereon, will very greatly discourage and depress the hearts of those Her Majesty's faithful subjects and fellow members of the Church of England within the colony, who would fain look up to Her Majesty as the great friend and nursing-mother, as well as the earthly head and governor of their common and most holy Church.

And your Memorialist, &c.

London, December 12, 1855. (signed) *C. Melbourne.*

— No. 3. —

(No. 14.)

No. 3.
The Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir C. Hotham, 1 February 1856.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Governor Sir *Charles Hotham.*

Sir, Downing-street, 1 February 1856.

HER Majesty's Government have had for some time under their consideration the Bill of the Legislature of Victoria, intituled, "An Act to enable the Bishops, Clergy, and Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria to provide for the regulation of the affairs of the said Church," transmitted with your despatch of January 8th, 1855, and they have had the advantage of communicating on the subject of it with the Bishop of Melbourne, during his recent visit to this country.

Some objections, directed, however, rather to its policy than its legality, have been raised to certain portions of the measure. But though not insensible to the force of those objections, Her Majesty's Government have deemed it their duty not to interfere with the operation of a measure intended to serve a purpose of which the importance and the exigency appear to be so fully recognised. Her Majesty has, consequently, been advised to give her assent to the Bill; and the necessary Order in Council will accordingly be transmitted without delay.

I will not at present dwell on some minor difficulties which appear not unlikely to arise on the wording of certain provisions of the Bill, having no doubt that if real they will be soon detected, and that the Legislature will apply the remedy. There is, however, one point on which it may be thought that the Bill, by implication, if not in positive words, goes beyond the powers of the Legislature. It is taken for granted, and I have no doubt rightly, that a certain appeal exists in colonies against any wrongful decision of a Bishop. Now, by section 5 of the Bill it is provided, that no regulation of a church assembly which shall affect any right of appeal shall be valid, unless with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and confirmed by his Grace's order. It may be argued that this, by implication, amounts to an enactment that, with such confirmation, a regulation taking away altogether the right of appeal shall be valid: an authority which I should greatly doubt its being within the power of the colonial Legislature to confer.

Still I do not think that a possible excess of jurisdiction on this or other points of an incidental character ought to prevent the Crown's assent from being given.

It is undoubtedly possible that in the operation of the Act, or in the proceedings of the synod under it, other and more serious difficulties may follow in

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consequence of a real or supposed conflict with those Acts of Parliament and principles of English law which regulate the supremacy of the Crown and other fundamental portions of the constitution of the Church of England. When such difficulties shall occur, and shall be duly notified, it may be expedient that the aid of Parliament should be invoked for the removal of such difficulties. But Her Majesty's Government do not consider that it would be wise to move Parliament to act by anticipation in the matter, considering the danger on the one hand of impairing the connexion between the Church of England in the colony and in the mother country, and, on the other hand, of interfering unduly with the right of local legislation on a domestic subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

CHURCH AFFAIRS (CANADA AND VICTORIA).

COPIES OR EXTRACTS of Recent CORRESPONDENCE on COLONIAL CHURCH AFFAIRS, in the Dioceses of the Colonies of Canada and Victoria,

(*Mr. Gladstone.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *April* 1856.

131.

Under 3 *oz.*

CHURCH AFFAIRS (JAMAICA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 March 1856;—*for*,

"COPIES or EXTRACTS of recent CORRESPONDENCE relative to the CHURCH AFFAIRS of the Diocese of *Jamaica*."

Colonial Office,
19 May 1856.

JOHN BALL.

(*Mr. Gladstone.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
20 *May* 1856.

SCHEDULE.

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1	Archbishop of Canterbury to Lord J. Russell.	1855: 2 June -	Retirement of Bishop of Jamaica, on Account of Ill-health. Letter from the Bishop, proposing an Arrangement whereby he may be allowed to Retire on One-third of his Salary -	1
2	Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. M.P. to Archbishop of Canterbury.	2 August -	Stating the Grounds on which the Bishop's Application is Inadmissible - - - - - - - - - - -	2
3	Bishop of Jamaica to Sir W. Molesworth.	7 August -	Bishop Coadjutor: proposes appointment of one of his Archdeacons, with title of Bishop of Kingston. Legal opinion enclosed - - - - - - - - - - -	2
4	T. Frederick Elliot, Esq., to Queen's Advocate.	8 September-	Opinion on Bishop's Proposal requested - - - - - -	3
5	T. Frederick Elliot, Esq., to Bishop of Jamaica.	8 September-	His Proposal shall receive every Consideration. Queen's Advocate will be referred to for his Opinion - - - - -	5
6	Queen's Advocate to Sir W. Molesworth.	6 October -	Reports that the Crown has Legal Power to carry into effect the Bishop's Proposal - - - - - - - - -	5
7	Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. M.P. to Archbishop of Canterbury.	27 October -	Opinion requested on proposed arrangement. Proportion of Bishop's Salary to be paid to his Coadjutor - - - -	5
8	J. Ball, Esq., M.P., to Bishop of Jamaica.	27 October -	Progress of his case; informs him of - - - - - -	6
9	Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir G. Grey, Bart.	31 October -	Concurrence in Bishop's proposal. Income of Coadjutor should not be less than Two-thirds of Bishop's Salary - - - -	6
10	The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. to Archbishop of Canterbury (Extract).	17 November -	Venerable Archdeacon Courtenay nominated to be Bishop Coadjutor. Arrangements for Division of Salary - - - -	6
11	Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir G. Grey, Bart.	22 November -	Acquiescence in arrangements expressed - - - - - -	7
12	Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P. to Governor Sir H. Barkly (Extract).	12 December - (No. 7.)	Forwarding a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury. Archdeacon Courtenay's nomination as Bishop Coadjutor to be formally communicated to him, with directions to proceed to England for Consecration - - - - - - -	7
13	H. Merivale, Esq. to Bishop of Jamaica.	12 December -	Proposed arrangement will be carried into effect. Queen's Advocate will be Instructed - - - - - - - -	
14	H. Merivale, Esq. to Queen's Advocate.	15 December -	Instructions to prepare the necessary Instruments for appointing Archdeacon Courtenay, Bishop Coadjutor - - - -	8
15	Bishop of Jamaica to H. Merivale, Esq.	18 December -	Acknowledgments expressed for arrangements sanctioned in his favour by Her Majesty's Government - - - - -	8

(*continued*)

NO.	FROM WHOM.	DATE.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
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17	Bishop of Jamaica to Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P. (Extract).	18 January -	Archdeaconry of Middlesex; proposes certain measures for performance of the duties - - - - - - - -	10
18	H. Merivale, Esq., to Bishop of Jamaica (Extract).	2 February -	Concurrence in proposed arrangements - - - - - -	11
19	Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to the Law Officers.	6 February -	Directions to prepare the requisite Instrument for appointing Archdeacon Courtenay to be Bishop's Coadjutor - - -	11
20	Bishop of Jamaica to H. Merivale, Esq.	8 February -	Acknowledging Letter of 2d February. Arrival in England of Archdeacon Courtenay. Consecration fixed for the 24th March - - - - - - - - - - - -	11
21	Bishop of Jamaica to Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., (Extract).	8 April -	Enclosing List of Coadjutor and Suffragan Bishops, who have officiated in England, subsequent to the Reformation - -	11

COPIES or EXTRACTS of recent CORRESPONDENCE relative to the CHURCH AFFAIRS of the Diocese of *Jamaica*.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Archbishop of Canterbury to Lord J. Russell.
2 June 1855.

COPY of a LETTER from His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to Lord *John Russell*.

My Dear Lord, Lambeth, 2 June 1855.

I HAVE received the enclosed communication from the Bishop of Jamaica, and cannot better discharge the duty imposed on me than by transferring it at once to your Lordship, only adding that my observation of the Bishop's state of health since his return to England, gives every reason for concurring in the opinion, that his return to Jamaica is out of the question.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

My Lord Archbishop, 26, Inverness-terrace, 28 May 1855.

IT is not, until after much serious and careful deliberation, that I have arrived at the conclusion, which induces me to address this letter to your Grace. Encl. 1, in No. 1.

Little less than a twelvemonth has elapsed since a succession of illnesses, and other heavy domestic afflictions brought me to this country, where I hoped, with the help of advice, and the influence of my native air, to regain some measure of the health and strength, which had been exhausted by more than thirty years of actual residence, and arduous labour, in uncongenial climates, of severe and opposite characters.

In that hope, I have unhappily been hitherto disappointed, and the opinions of my medical attendants, as will be apparent by the annexed certificates, painfully concur with my own convictions, that an immediate return to the Tropics, would be not only perilous to my life, but of little practical utility to that portion of the Church, which by God's providence has been committed to my charge.

Under this impression, I feel it to be my clear duty to confer at once with your Grace; and with the full belief, that, unless within a few months some decided amendment in my health and constitution shall be effected, the transfer of my Diocese to a more capable successor will be most desirable, I shall be prepared to resign my office into the hands of your Grace, if Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, shall be pleased to assign me one-third of my present salary for my support.

This arrangement would leave the sum of 2,000 *l.* per annum for the succeeding Bishop until my decease, when the full stipend would be at the disposal of Government, or if one of the Archdeaconries should be merged in the Bishopric by the appointment of the Archdeacon to the See, a larger income would be at once available.

I believe that with reference to a conversation which I had the honour to hold with your Grace, I may hope for your recommendation of a measure which cannot but be advantageous to the Church, while it involves no additional expenditure to the State. Nor is it inapposite to observe, that a similar course was adopted by Her Majesty's Government, in the instance of the failing health of Bishop Stanzer of Nova Scotia, in the second year of his Episcopate, while my own plea of retirement would be founded on sixteen years of service as a Colonial Bishop; fourteen as an Archdeacon; and six as a Rector and missionary, out of which long period, I have been absent only six years and eight months from the Dioceses in which I have been employed. In fact, since I quitted my curacy in England in the spring of 1819, there has not passed one calendar year, even with reference to the necessary absences which I have stated, during some part of which I have not officiated in the Colonial Church.

Trusting that your Grace will perceive, that in all truth and simplicity, I have only followed the dictates of conscience in this important matter, and soliciting from your Grace, an early intimation of the result of any communication which you may be pleased to make to Her Majesty's Government on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Aubrey G. Jamaica.*

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

HAVING carefully examined into the past and present state of health of the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, I certify that, in my judgment, his Lordship could not return to a tropical climate, for the purpose of exercising there his episcopal functions, without serious risk to his life.

16, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, 11 May 1855.

(signed) *Thomas Watson*, M.D.

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Sir W. Molesworth to the Archbishop of Canterbury. 2 August 1855.

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart. to his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

My Lord Archbishop, Downing-street, 2 August 1855.

I HAVE had under my consideration your Grace's letter of the 2d ultimo, enclosing one from the Bishop of Jamaica, in which the Bishop proposes an arrangement whereby, on his resigning his Bishopric, one-third of his present salary (3,000*l.* per annum) should be assigned for his support, the residue forming the salary of his successor.

Being very sensible of the force of the personal considerations urged by the Bishop in the latter part of his letter, it is with reluctance that I have arrived at the conclusion, that on public grounds his application is inadmissible.

The Act 5 & 6 Vict., c. 4 (passed in 1842), repealed the former provisions respecting the salary payable from the Consolidated Fund to West Indian Bishops, and among others that which empowered the grant of pensions; and it substituted the fixed salary (for Jamaica) of 3,000 *l.* a year.

I cannot but regard this as an intimation of the opinion of the Legislature that such pensions should no longer be granted; and, further, that 3,000 *l.* a year was the proper salary for the Bishop; and I think it would not be justifiable on the part of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be party to an arrangement which would indirectly render that opinion of no effect.

The case of Bishop Stanzer, as your Grace will easily perceive by reference to the foregoing observations, was quite different. His pension was made up, as I am informed, by charges on the casual revenue of the Colonies concerned (then at the disposal of the Crown), and no Act of Parliament was involved.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. Molesworth.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Bishop of Jamaica to Sir W. Molesworth. 7 August 1855.

COPY of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Jamaica* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Sir, 26, Inverness-terrace, 7 August 1855.

REFERRING to the interview with which you honoured me yesterday, and to my letter addressed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, which has been already under your notice, I beg leave to solicit your favourable consideration of the following proposal on a matter of deep interest to the Church, in one of the most important of the Colonies, over which you have been called on, in the course of God's providence, to preside.

I will first state, that it is my intention to endeavour to regain my health, under the advice of Dr. Watson, by a visit to the German baths, during the present summer; but if, at the expiration of three months, I should be unable from illness or debility to resume the duties of my Diocese, or if, having resumed these duties, I should at any future period find myself incapacitated for the performance of them, I would respectfully propose to you a measure of relief to the Church and to myself, in favour of which I may adduce both law and precedent, and against which I believe no valid objection can be raised.

The

The measure to which I allude is the appointment and consecration of one of my Archdeacons, or of any other person whom you may be pleased to prefer, to the office of my Coadjutor, under the title of Bishop of Kingston, who shall be maintained by such a portion of my salary as may be agreed on, and on whose consecration I should be enabled, if necessary, virtually to retire from the administration of the Diocese.

The legal opinion, which I annex, in support of such an appointment, has been given by Mr. Archibald Stephens, a very high authority in ecclesiastical law, while the precedent which I would adduce will be found in the appointment under Lord Glenelg's administration in 1836, of Dr. Mountain, Archdeacon of Quebec, as Coadjutor Bishop to the late Dr. Stewart, the Bishop of Quebec, under the title of Bishop of Montreal, his maintenance being provided for by the assignment of one-third of the salary of the Bishop of Quebec, and by the emoluments of the Archdeaconry which he continued to hold. On the appointment of his Coadjutor, Bishop Stewart retired to England, and died there in the following year.

Adverting to the legality of this measure, I would venture to remark that the statute 5 & 6 Vict., c. 4, authorises any subdivision of the Diocese by the Crown, and the re-distribution of the funds granted for its endowment, with the consent of the Bishop for the time being, or on the demise of the Bishop, simply by Letters Patent, reserving always the vested rights of existing Incumbents, and that my present salary of 3,000*l.* a year, and the salaries of the Archdeaconries respectively, were so settled under the authority of the Act by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Having had the advantage of the full discussion of my present position and antecedent services in the Colonial Church on a recent occasion, I should feel it impertinent to occupy your time with any recapitulation of circumstances, with which you are sufficiently conversant. I therefore humbly leave the matter in your hands, and, awaiting your decision,

I have, &c.
(signed) *Aubrey G. Jamaica.*.

Enclosure in No. 3.

Case.

Encl. in No. 3.

The Bishop of Jamaica requests your opinion,—Whether, with reference to the statutes of Geo. 4 and Victoria, providing for the endowment of West India Bishoprics, and the statute of Henry the 8th, regulating the appointment of Suffragans and Coadjutors, a Suffragan or Coadjutor Bishop may not be appointed in the Diocese of Jamaica?

Bishop Stewart, of Quebec, obtained from the Crown the appointment of Dr. Mountain, as his Suffragan.

Bishop Stanzer, of Nova Scotia, retired in 1825, in favour of the appointment of Dr. Inglis, receiving a retiring pension out of the funds granted by Parliament on the Colonial Estimates.

Opinion.

I am of opinion, that a Coadjutor Bishop may be appointed to preside over such parts of the See of Jamaica as the Bishop of Jamaica may appoint.

Anterior to the Reformation, Coadjutor Bishops were occasionally appointed in England (1 Stephens on the Laws of the Clergy, pp. 152–155); and I am not aware of any statute subsequent to the Reformation which has altered the law in that respect.

The Statutes of Geo. 4 and Victoria, providing for the endowment of West India Bishoprics, do not appear to have any bearing upon the subject.

Stat. 26 Hen. 8, c. 14, seems to be confined to the particular Bishoprics therein mentioned, and does not apply to the Diocese of Jamaica.

61, Chancery Lane, 3 August 1855. (signed) *A. J. Stephens.*

— No. 4. —

No. 4.
T. F. Elliot, Esq., to the Queen's Advocate.
8 September 1855.

Copy of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq., to the Queen's Advocate.

Sir, Downing-street, 8 September 1855.

I am directed by Secretary Sir W. Molesworth to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter he has received from the Bishop of Jamaica, in which his Lordship submits for consideration the following arrangement, which he proposes should

7 August 1855 (page 2).

should be carried into effect in the event of his being unable, from the state of his health, to resume the duties of his Diocese, namely:

"The appointment and consecration of one of his Lordship's Archdeacons, or of some other person to the office of his Coadjutor, under the title of Bishop of Kingston, who shall be maintained by such a portion of his Lordship's salary as may be agreed upon, and on whose consecration the Bishop should be enabled to retire from the administration of his Diocese."

The Imperial Acts providing for the endowment of the West India Bishops, are the 6 Geo. 4, c. 88, and 5 & 6 Vict., c. 4.

No. 45, 3 Feb. 1836.

I am also to enclose for your information, copy of the despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Governor of Canada, bearing date the 3d February 1836, referring to the appointment of the Archdeacon of Quebec as Coadjutor to the Bishop of Quebec, under the title of Bishop of Montreal.

I am to request that you will favour Sir W. Molesworth with your opinion, whether there is legal power in Her Majesty's Government to carry into effect the arrangements proposed by the Bishop of Jamaica.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. F. Elliot.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

(No. 45.)

My Lord, Downing-street, 3 February 1836.

Encl. in No. 4.

YOUR Lordship is probably aware that during the last few years communications have been repeatedly addressed to his Majesty's Government by the Bishop of Quebec, representing that, by reason of the great increase of his Diocese and his own impaired health, it has become impossible for him sufficiently to discharge the whole episcopal functions which devolved on him, and suggesting that a second Bishop in the Canadian Provinces should therefore be appointed to assist and to relieve him. These communications were accompanied by offers of the most liberal and disinterested character on the part of his Lordship, to relinquish one-third of his existing salary towards the emoluments of the second Bishop.

I need scarcely assure you that His Majesty's Government has always felt anxious to meet the wishes of a Prelate, whose active and indefatigable devotion to his duties during many years, had entitled him to every consideration. But as the scheme which had heretofore been proposed assumed that a permanent endowment would be made for the additional Bishop from the Clergy Reserves or from provincial funds, it was found impossible to accede to it. I have, however, recently been induced to resume the subject, and an arrangement has been made which, by obviating the difficulties hitherto opposed to it, has enabled me to afford the desired relief to the present Bishop of Quebec.

Your Lordship is probably aware of the pledge which was some time since given to Parliament to discontinue the annual Vote towards the maintenance of the Clergy in North America whenever the tenure of the present holders of clerical appointments should expire. To that pledge His Majesty's Government feel it incumbent on them strictly to adhere, and no change can be contemplated either in the amount of the provision for the clergy of the Church of England in North America, or in the duration of that provision. At the same time His Majesty's Government would not feel themselves at liberty, under existing circumstances, to direct the appropriation of any sums accruing from provincial sources to the payment of a salary to a Suffragan Bishop. It has appeared, therefore, that the only mode in which the Bishop of Quebec could be relieved from a portion of the duties with which he is charged, would be by the investiture with episcopal functions of some clergyman already on the establishment of the Canadian Provinces, who might be willing to undertake the duties without any addition at the expense of the public to his existing emoluments. To the completion of such an arrangement Mr. Archdeacon Mountain has offered his assistance, and I have, therefore, had the honour, with the concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, of submitting his name to His Majesty for the appointment of Bishop of Montreal.

In conferring on Dr. Mountain this title, it is not intended in any manner to erect a new See in Canada, or to withdraw from the immediate authority of the Bishop of Quebec any portion of his present Diocese, but merely to follow the universal practice, which requires that a local designation should be attached to the title of a Bishop. Dr. Mountain will retain the office, and continue to discharge the duties of Archdeacon of Quebec; but being invested with episcopal functions, he will stand in the position of Coadjutor to the present Bishop. By this arrangement he will be enabled, in addition to his present duties as Archdeacon, to render effective assistance to Dr. Stewart in any quarter within the Diocese where his services may be required.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Glenelg.*

Governor the Earl of Gosford,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 5. —

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq., to the Bishop of *Jamaica*.

No. 5.
T. F. Elliot, Esq., to the Bishop of Jamaica.
8 September 1855.
* Page 2.

My Lord, Downing-street, 8 September 1855.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir W. Molesworth to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* of the 7th ultimo, submitting a proposal for the appointment of Coadjutor, to enable your Lordship to retire from the administration of your Diocese, should the state of your health render you unable to resume your duties.

I am to assure you, that your proposal shall receive every consideration; but before forming any opinion upon it, Sir W. Molesworth proposes to refer it to the Queen's Advocate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. F. Elliot.*

— No. 6. —

(No. 45.)

COPY of a LETTER from the Queen's Advocate to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

No. 6.
The Queen's Advocate to Sir William Molesworth, Bart.,
6 October 1855.
* Page 3.

Sir, Doctors' Commons, 6 October 1855.

I AM honoured with Mr. Elliot's letter* of the 8th September last, stating that he was directed to transmit to me the accompanying copy of a letter which you have received from the Bishop of Jamaica, in which his Lordship submits for consideration the following arrangement, which he proposes should be carried into effect, in the event of his being unable, from the state of his health, to resume the duties of his Diocese, namely:

"The appointment and consecration of one of his Lordship's Archdeacons, or of some other person to the office of his Coadjutor, under the title of Bishop of Kingston, who shall be maintained by such a portion of his Lordship's salary as may be agreed upon, and on whose consecration the Bishop should be enabled to retire from the administration of his Diocese."

That the Imperial Acts providing for the endowment of the West India Bishops are the 6 Geo. 4, c. 88, and 5 & 6 Vict., c. 4.

Mr. Elliot was also pleased to enclose for my information a copy of the despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Governor of Canada, bearing date the 3d February 1836, referring to the appointment of the Archdeacon of Quebec, under the title of Bishop of Montreal; and to request that I would report to you my opinion, whether there is legal power in Her Majesty's Government to carry into effect the arrangements proposed by the Bishop of Jamaica.

In obedience to your commands I have the honour to report,

That upon the authority of the precedent referred to (that of the Bishops of Quebec and Montreal in 1836), I am of opinion that the Crown has the power to carry into effect the arrangements proposed by the Bishop of Jamaica.

I would respectfully suggest, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury should be consulted with reference to these arrangements, before they are carried out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Harding.*

— No. 7. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Right Hon. Sir *G. Grey*, Bart., to His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

No. 7.
Sir G. Grey to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
27 October 1855.
* Pages 1 and 2.

My Lord Archbishop, Downing-street, 27 October 1855.

WITH reference to your Grace's letter* of the 2d of June, and to Sir W. Molesworth's reply* of the 2d August, relative to the proposed resignation of the Bishop of Jamaica, I have the honour to transmit the copy of a letter since received from the Bishop, submitting the following arrangement, which he proposed should be made, in the event of his being unable from the state of his health, to resume the

7 August 1855, (page 2).

duties of his Diocese, namely, "the appointment and consecration of one of his Lordship's Archdeacons, or of some other person, to the office of Coadjutor, under the title of Bishop of Kingston, who shall be maintained by such a portion of his Lordship's salary as may be agreed upon, and on whose consecration the Bishop should be enabled to retire from the administration of the Diocese."

Having requested the opinion of the Queen's Advocate, whether there were legal power in Her Majesty's Government to carry into effect the above arrangement, I transmit to your Grace a copy of the reply which has been received, which seems to remove any objections in point of law.

6 October 1855, (page 5).

Supposing this arrangement to be carried out, I have to request your Grace's opinion as to what proportion of the Bishop's salary should be paid to his Coadjutor. In my own opinion, not less than two-thirds should be assigned to the latter, as proposed by the Bishop himself, in his letter of 28 May, enclosed in your Grace's of 2 June.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

—No. 8.—

No. 8.
J. Ball, Esq. M.P. to the Bishop of Jamaica.
27 October 1855.
* Page 5.

COPY of a LETTER from *J. Ball*, Esq., M.P., to the Bishop of *Jamaica*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 27 October 1855.

WITH reference to Mr. Elliot's letter* of the 8th ultimo, relative to your Lordship's proposal for the appointment of a Coadjutor in the administration of your Diocese, I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you that the opinion of the Queen's Advocate, which Sir W. Molesworth proposed to call for upon the subject, has been received, and that that of the Archbishop of Canterbury has been sought.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Ball.*

—No. 9.—

No. 9.
Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir G. Grey, Bart.
31 October 1855.
* Page 5.

COPY of a LETTER from his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to the Right Hon. Sir *G. Grey*, Bart.

Sir, Addington, Croydon, 31 October 1855.

I HAVE the honour of acknowledging your letter* of the 27th instant, which states that there is no legal impediment to the resignation of his See by the Bishop of Jamaica, with a view to the appointment of a Coadjutor under the title of Bishop of Kingston.

I am glad to find that this arrangement can be carried into effect, as there does not appear any reasonable prospect of the Bishop's health allowing hi return to his Diocese, which is suffering materially through the want of episcopal superintendence.

The question as to the portion of salary to be retained by the Bishop may be determined by the circumstances of the person chosen to be Coadjutor, whose income, it would seem, ought not to be less than 2,000*l.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

—No. 10.—

No. 10.
Sir G. Grey, Bart. to the Archbishop of Canterbury.
17 Nov. 1855.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Right Hon. Sir *G. Grey*, Bart, to his Grace Archbishop of *Canterbury*; dated 17 November 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Grace's letter of the 31st ultimo, respecting the appointment of a Coadjutor to the See of Jamaica.

The Bishop has suggested the nomination of the Venerable R. Courtenay, Archdeacon of Middlesex, to the Coadjutorship.

I have

I have no objection to advise Her Majesty to make this appointment if it meets with your Grace's appoval.

There will then be a sum of 3,800*l.*, consisting of the salaries of the Bishop and Archdeacon, at the disposal of the Crown for the purposes of the Diocese. With reference to the concluding paragraph of your Grace's letter, I should propose that 1,400*l.* per annum out of the former should be reserved for the retiring Bishop, and 1,600*l.*, together with his own salary as Archdeacon, paid to the Coadjutor, on the understanding that half the latter, 400*l.*, should be considered as available in case any fresh arrangements become necessary for the performance of the archidiaconal duties (which, however, is not anticipated).

— No. 11.—

No. 11.
Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir G. Grey, Bart., 22 Nov. 1855.

COPY of a LETTER from His Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* to the Right Hon. Sir *George Grey*, Bart.

Sir, Addington, 22 November 1855.

I BEG to acknowledge your letter of 17th instant, stating your consent to recommend the Venerable Archdeacon Courtenay to Her Majesty as Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica, with a salary of 1,600*l.* per annum as the endowment of the See for the present time, and leaving 1,400*l.* per annum to the retiring Bishop, who will, I am sure, think himself greatly obliged by the arrangement thus made in his favour.

Perhaps I ought to state, that I have no personal acquaintance with Archdeacon Courtenay.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. B. Cantuar.*

— No. 12.—

No. 12.
Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir H. Barkly, 12 Dec. 1855.

22 November 1855, (See above).

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. *H. Labouchere*, to Governor Sir *H. Barkly*; dated 12 December 1855 (No. 7).

I TRANSMIT to you the copy of a letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, assenting to the nomination of Archdeacon Courtenay as Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica.

I have to instruct you to communicate formally to the Archdeacon his nomination to the office of Bishop Coadjutor; and at the same time to inform him that it is desirable he should proceed immediately to this country for the purpose of consecration.

— No. 13.—

No. 13.
H. Merivale, Esq. to the Bishop of Jamaica.
12 Dec. 1855.
* Page 6.

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq., to the Bishop of *Jamaica*.

My Lord, Downing-street, 12 December 1855.

WITH reference to Mr. Ball's letter* of 27th October on the subject of the proposed arrangement for the appointment of a Bishop Coadjutor in your Diocese, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to transmit to you the copy of correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury, from which, you will perceive that the arrangement will be carried into effect.

Archbishop, 31 Oct. 1855, (page 6).
Colonial Office, 17 Nov. 1855, (p. 6).
Archbishop, 22 Nov. 1855, (page 7).

The Queen's Advocate will receive instructions to prepare the necessary Instruments for the appointment of the Venerable R. Courtenay as Bishop Coadjutor, under the title of Bishop of Kingston.

I add a copy of the despatch, which will be addressed (by the mail of the 17th) to the Governor of Jamaica.

No. 7.—12 Dec. 1855, page 7.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale.*

No. 14.
H. Merivale, Esq. to the Queen's Advocate.
15 Dec. 1855.
* Page 5.

— No. 14. —

COPY of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq., to the Queen's Advocate.

Sir, Downing-street, 15 December 1855.

WITH reference to your letter* of the 6th October, in which you reported your opinion, that the Crown had the power of carrying into effect the arrangement proposed by the Bishop of Jamaica, of appointing one of his Lordship's Archdeacons to the office of his Coadjutor, under the title of Bishop of Kingston, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to transmit to you the enclosed copy of correspondence which has since passed with the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the subject.

Colonial Office, 27 Oct 1855, (p. 5).
Archbishop, 31 Oct. 1855, (page 6).
Colonial Office, 17 Nov 1855, (p. 6).
Archbishop, 22 Nov. 1855, (page 7).

His Grace having signified his approval of the nomination of the Archdeacon of Middlesex, in Jamaica, to the Coadjutorship, I am to instruct you to prepare the necessary Instruments for the appointment of the Venerable Reginald Courtenay as Bishop Coadjutor in Jamaica, under the title of Bishop of Kingston.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Merivale.*

No. 15.
Bishop of Jamaica to H. Merivale, Esq.
18 Dec. 1855.
* Page 7.

— No. 15. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Jamaica* to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

Sir, 26, Inverness-terrace, 18 Dec. 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter* under date of the 12th instant, accompanied by copies of correspondence between Sir George Grey and the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the subject of the proposed constitution of a Coadjutor Bishopric in the Diocese of Jamaica, together with the copy of a despatch addressed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to Governor Sir Henry Barkly, announcing the intention of Her Majesty's Government to recommend to the Crown the appointment of the Venerable Reginald Courtenay to that office.

I have to request that you will be pleased to receive, and to tender to Mr. Secretary Labouchere, my warmest thanks for the liberal arrangements that will virtually relieve me, after severe and frequent illnesses, from duties which, under a tropical climate, to my great distress, I can no longer satisfactorily perform.

Instructions having been issued by the Secretary of State to the Queen's Advocate to prepare the Letters Patent for Archdeacon Courtenay, who has been recalled to England for the purpose of consecration, it only remains for me to say that, as soon as the Archdeacon shall be in a position to assume the administration of the Diocese, I shall very gratefully resign to him the stipulated sum of 1,600 *l.* per annum from the endowment of the See, in addition to his own income of 800 *l.*, derived from his Archdeaconry, "on the understanding that half the latter, 400 *l.*, should be considered available, in case any fresh arrangements become necessary for the performance of the Archidiaconal duties."

With a deep sense of obligation to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Aubrey G. Jamaica.*

No. 16.
Queen's Advocate to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.
17 January 1856.

— No. 16. —

COPY of a LETTER from the Queen's Advocate to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere.*

Sir, Doctors' Commons, 17 January 1856.

I AM honoured with Mr. Merivale's letter of the 15th of December last, stating that, with reference to my letter of the 6th of October last, in which I reported that the Crown had the power of carrying into effect the arrangement proposed by the Bishop of Jamaica, of appointing one of his Lordship's Archdeacons to the office of his Coadjutor, under the title of Bishop of Kingston, he was directed to transmit to me the enclosed copy of correspondence which has passed with the Archbishop of Canterbury upon the subject.

His

His Grace having signified his approval of the nomination of the Archdeacon of Middlesex in Jamaica to the Coadjutorship, Mr. Merivale further states that he is directed to instruct me to prepare the necessary Instruments for the appointment of the Venerable Reginald Courtenay as Bishop Coadjutor in Jamaica, under the title of Bishop of Kingston.

In obedience to your commands, I have taken the papers into consideration, and have the honour to report,

That I have accordingly prepared, and herewith transmit, a draft of Letters Patent for the appointment of the Venerable Reginald Courtenay as Bishop Coadjutor in Jamaica, under the title of Bishop of Kingston. In preparing this draft, I have adhered closely to the precedent furnished in the appointment of Dr. Jehosaphat Mountain to be Bishop Coadjutor in the Diocese of Quebec, under the title of Bishop of Montreal, by Letters Patent, dated 11th February 1836.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. D. Harding.*

Enclosure in No. 16.

Encl. in No. 16.

Whereas his late Majesty King George the Fourth, our Royal Uncle of glorious and happy memory, did by Letters Patent under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 24th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1824, erect, found, ordain, make and constitute the Island of Jamaica, the Bahama Islands, and the Settlements in the Bay of Honduras, and their respective dependencies, to be a Bishop's See, to be called thenceforth the Bishopric of Jamaica; and did nominate and appoint Christopher Lipscomb, Doctor in Divinity, to be Bishop of the said See, with certain powers and authorities as in and by the said Letters Patent reference being thereto had, will more fully and at large appear: And whereas the said Christopher Lipscomb afterwards departed this life, and the said See or Bishopric thereby became vacant, and thereupon we, having great confidence in the learning, morals, probity, and prudence of our well-beloved the Right Reverend Father in God Aubrey George Spencer, then Bishop of Newfoundland, did by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1843, and in the seventh year of our reign, translate him the said Aubrey George Spencer from the said See or Bishopric of Newfoundland to the said See or Bishopric of Jamaica, and did nominate and appoint him to be Bishop of the said See of Jamaica, and the said Aubrey George Spencer thereupon became and was and now is Bishop of the said See of Jamaica: And whereas it has been represented to us by the said Bishop, that, by reason of the great extent of his Diocese and his own impaired health, it is no longer in his power efficiently to discharge the whole of the Episcopal duties which are devolved upon him, and he has therefore humbly besought us that a Bishop may be appointed to assist him in the discharge of such duties, under the title of the Bishop of Kingston; we having taken these premises into our Royal consideration, and being desirous of affording relief to a Prelate whose active and zealous discharge of his duties during many years entitle him to our favour, are graciously pleased to condescend to such his request: Now know ye, that we, having great confidence in the learning, morals, probity, and prudence of our trusty and well-beloved the Venerable Reginald Courtenay, Archdeacon of Middlesex in Jamaica, do by these presents nominate, constitute, and appoint the said Reginald Courtenay to be Bishop of Kingston, and do order and ordain that he shall henceforth be called by the name, style, and title of Bishop of Kingston: And we do by these presents give and grant to the said Reginald Courtenay full power and authority to confer the orders of Deacon and Priest, to confirm those that are baptized and come to years of discretion, and to perform all the other functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a Bishop, he the said Reginald Courtenay having been first duly ordained or consecrated Bishop according to the form prescribed by the Liturgy of the Church of England: And we do by these presents authorise and empower the said Reginald Courtenay to aid and assist the said Bishop of Jamaica in the discharge of his Episcopal duties and functions, and to do and perform all such other matters and things appertaining thereunto, and to exercise all such jurisdiction, power, and authority in and throughout the said Diocese of Jamaica, or in any part or parts thereof as the said Bishop of Jamaica might himself lawfully do and perform and exercise therein, in virtue of the authority committed and granted to him by our said Letters Patent of the 15th November, A. D. 1843, in the seventh year of our reign: Provided nevertheless, and it is our Royal will and pleasure, that the said Reginald Courtenay shall not have, use or exercise any jurisdiction, power or authority within the said Diocese of Jamaica, save and except such jurisdiction, power and authority as shall be thought requisite, reasonable, and convenient by the said Bishop of Jamaica, and as shall be licensed and limited to him by a commission or commissions under the hand and seal of the said Bishop of Jamaica: And moreover We do by these presents will and declare, that, in the event of a vacancy of the said See or Diocese of Jamaica, by the death of the said Aubrey George Spencer, now Bishop thereof, the said Reginald Courtenay may and We do hereby empower him to exercise the Episcopal duties and functions of the said See or Diocese appertaining and

belonging, until a new Bishop thereof shall have been appointed and consecrated, and shall have arrived within the limits of the said See: And we do hereby signify to the Most Reverend Father in God, John Bird Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, that We have nominated and appointed our well-beloved the said Reginald Courtenay to be Bishop of Kingston, requiring, and by the faith and love whereby he is bound unto us, commanding him to consecrate the aforesaid Reginald Courtenay Bishop of Kingston, in manner accustomed, and diligently to do and perform all other things appertaining to his office in this behalf with effect: And further, to the end that all the other things aforesaid may be holden and done, We will and grant to the aforesaid Reginald Courtenay that he shall have our Letters Patent, under our great seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, duly made and sealed. In witness whereof We have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster, the day of in the year of our reign.

— No. 17. —

No. 17.
Bishop of Jamaica to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. 18 January 1856.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Jamaica* to the Right Honourable *Henry Labouchere*; dated 18 January 1856.

* * * * * * * * * * *

I would recommend that the Rev. Dr. Musson, the Rector of St. Catharine's (Spanish Town), and a Clergyman universally beloved and respected, should be continued in the office of Ecclesiastical Commissary for the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, to which I had temporarily appointed him, and that such a stipend as you shall think fit, shall be assigned to him out of that portion of the Coadjutor's income, which under Sir George Grey's despatch* addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, remains subject to apportionment for the performance of the duties of the Archidiaconal Office. Considering the value of the Rectory of St. Catharine's (between 600*l.* and 700*l.* per annum), and the advantage derived from the assistance of a Government Stipendiary Curate which has always been allowed to the Cathedral town, the Ecclesiastical Commissary for the district of Middlesex would thus be placed on a footing of equality in point of emolument, and consequent facility for the performance of his duties with the other Archdeacons of the Diocese; nor can I consider it but extremely beneficial to the interests of the Church, that these visitatorial offices should be conjoined in Jamaica as they are in England, and in all her Colonies, with the pastoral care of souls. It should also be borne in remembrance, that there are now four Archdeaconries in the Diocese of Jamaica, where originally there was but one. I would further remark, that the duties of an Ecclesiastical Commissary and those of an Archdeacon are identically the same.

* Page 6.

The strong objections which I believe to lie against the separation of the Coadjutor Bishopric from the Archdeaconry, at present held by the Bishop designate of Kingston, arises from the consideration of the fact, that the former office is in reality of a temporary nature; that it would *ipso facto* expire by the inability of the Coadjutor Bishop, from illness or from non-residence, to perform his duties, and that it must at all events be terminated by my own decease, or my avoidance of the See of Jamaica.

It appears to me, therefore, hardly fair, to oblige Archdeacon Courtenay to resign a position in which he has the security of an Act of Parliament for a life-long income, and thereby to restrict his means of maintenance to an allowance, which however ample, is for the reasons alleged, of a less permanent character.

Believing that the arrangements agreed on by Her Majesty's Government, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, for the provisional administration of my Diocese, and my own comparative retirement, will require no other modification than that of the appointment of a paid Ecclesiastical Commissary to perform the duties of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, for which, in fact, they provide; * * * * and believing that while they leave intact, the possessions of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex by my Coadjutor, they secure and justify the practical exercise of the patronage of the Crown, in the future choice of my Successor, I must hope that they may be considered as finally adopted and confirmed.

Again, desiring to express my gratitude for the indulgent consideration which I have received.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Aubrey G. Jamaica.*

— No. 18. —

No. 18.
H. Merivale, Esq. to the Bishop of Jamaica.
2 February 185

EXTRACT of a LETTER from *H. Merivale*, Esq., to the Bishop of *Jamaica*, dated Downing-street, 2 February 1856.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to state, that he has proposed that (as soon as the arrangement is completed by the consecration of Archdeacon Courtenay), the sum of 400 *l.* per annum, reserved for Archidiaconal purposes, shall be accordingly paid to the Rev. Dr. Musson, on the terms specified in your letter.*

* Page 10.

— No. 19. —

No. 19.
Right Hon. H. Labouchere to the Queen's Law Officers,
6 February 1856.

COPY of LETTER from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to the Queen's Law Officers.

Sir, Downing-street, 6 February 1856.

I TRANSMIT to you, herewith, a Draft which I have prepared of Letters Patent for appointing the Venerable Archdeacon Courtenay as Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica, and I have to signify to you the Queen's pleasure that you prepare for Her Majesty's Royal Signature a Warrant to the Lord High Chancellor, authorising him to pass Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, for appointing the Venerable Archdeacon Courtenay to be Coadjutor to the Bishop of Jamaica accordingly.

(See page 9.)

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

— No. 20. —

No. 20.
Bishop of Jamaica to H. Merivale, Esq.
8 February 1856.

COPY of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Jamaica* to *H. Merivale*, Esq.

Sir, 26, Inverness-terrace, 8 February 1856.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, and to tender my best thanks to Mr. Secretary Labouchere for his proposal to assign the sum of 400 *l.* per annum, out of the income of the Archdeaconry of Middlesex, to the Rev. Dr. Musson, as compensation for the performance of the Archidiaconal duties as my Commissary for that district.

The Venerable Archdeacon Courtenay has arrived in England, and will have the honour of presenting himself on an early day at the Colonial Office.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has fixed Easter Monday, the 24th March, for the consecration of Archdeacon Courtenay, under the expectation that the Letters Patent and necessary Warrants will be passed previous to that date.

I am happy to state that there are only two of the clergy belonging to my diocese absent from their duties at the present time, and that there is actually no Cure of Souls vacant, for which ordination is required, in Jamaica. Archdeacon Courtenay proposes to embark in the April packet, on his return to the Island.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Aubrey G. Jamaica.*

— No. 21. —

No. 21.
Bishop of Jamaica to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.
8 April 1856.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from the Bishop of *Jamaica*, to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*; dated 8 April 1856.

WITH reference to the appointment of the Right Rev. Reginald Courtenay to the office of Coadjutor Bishop in the Diocese of Jamaica, under the title of Bishop of Kingston; I beg leave to enclose to you a list of Coadjutor and Suffragan Bishops who have been consecrated, and who have officiated in several Dioceses in England subsequent to the Reformation. I also append the name of the Bishop of Montreal, consecrated as Coadjutor to the Bishop of Quebec, and subsequently appointed by the Crown, but not in right of succession, to the vacant See of Quebec.

Enclosure in No. 21.

The following SUFFRAGANS were Consecrated subsequent to the Reformation.

—	DATE:		TITLE.	DIOCESE.
1	1533: 13 September -	Thomas Woolff - - - - - - - -	Lacedemon - -	London.
2	1535: 19 March - -	John Salisbury - - - - - - - -	Thetford - -	Norwich.
3	1536 - -	Thomas Sparke. Died 1572 - - - -	Berwick - -	Durham.
4	20 October -	William More. Assisted at the Consecration of Finch of Taunton, 1538.	Colchester - -	Ely.
5	1537: 28 June - -	John Bird. Afterwards Bishop of Bangor and Chester.	Penrith - -	Carlisle.
6	28 June - -	Lewis Thomas. Assisted at the Consecration of Kitchen, of Llandaff.	Shrewsbury - -	St. Asaph.
7	4 November -	Thomas Morley. Assisted at the Consecration of Bradley, of Shaftesbury.	Marlborough -	Sarum.
8	9 December -	Richard Yngworth. Assisted at the Consecration of Knight, of Bath and Wells.	Dover - - -	Canterbury.
9	- - -	John Hodgkins. Assisted at 14 Consecrations -	Bedford - -	Ely.
10	- - -	Henry Holbeck. Afterwards Bishop of Rochester and Lincoln.	Bristol - -	Worcester.
11	1538: 7 April - -	William Finch - - - - - - - -	Taunton - -	Bath and Wells.
12	1539: 23 March -	John Bradley - - - - - - - -	Shaftesbury - -	Sarum.
13	- - -	Robert King. Afterwards Bishop of Oxford -	Roan.	
14	15 - - -	Robert Sylvester - - - - - - -	Hull - - -	York.
15	1553 - -	Robert Pursglove. Died 1579 - - - -	Hull.	
16	1566: 9 March - -	Richard Barnes. Afterwards Bishop of Carlisle and Durham.	Nottingham - -	Lincoln.
17	1569: 15 May - -	Richard Rogers - - - - - - -	Dover - - -	Canterbury.
18	1592: 12 November -	John Sterne - - - - - - - -	Colchester - -	Ely.
		In no case on record did a Suffragan succeed to the Diocese in which he had acted as Coadjutor.		
	1836 - -	G. Jehosaphat Mountain, at present Bishop of Quebec, having succeeded to the possession of the Diocese by appointment of the Crown on the decease of Bishop Stewart in 1837.	Montreal - -	Quebec.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1812, 52 Geo. III. c. 62, relating to the appointment of Coadjutor Bishops in Ireland but it appears since the passing of that Act, no Coadjutor Bishops have hitherto been appointed in that country.

CHURCH AFFAIRS (JAMAICA).

COPIES or EXTRACTS of recent CORRESPONDENCE relative to the CHURCH AFFAIRS of the Diocese of *Jamaica*.

(*Mr. Gladstone.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
20 *May* 1856.

Under 3 *oz.*

CUSTOMS DUTIES (CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 May 1856;—*for*,

"COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place between the Colonial Office and the Governors of our *North American* and *West Indian* Colonies, on the subject of a Proposal for the Mutual ABOLITION of CUSTOMS DUTIES upon the Productions of *Canada* and the *West Indies*."

Colonial Office, 28 July 1856.

JOHN BALL.

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 29 *July* 1856.

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COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place between the Colonial Office and the Governors of our *North American* and *West Indian* Colonies, on the subject of a Proposal for the Mutual ABOLITION of CUSTOMS DUTIES upon the Productions of *Canada* and the *West Indies*.

Circular Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Right Hon. Lord J. Russell to the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies, 12 July 1855.

COPY of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Lord *J. Russell* to the Governors of Her Majesty's Colonies.

Sir, Downing-street, 12 July 1855.

I DESIRE to call your attention to a circular despatch addressed to the Governors of Her Majesty's colonies by Lord Stanley, when holding the seals of this department, on 24th May 1843.

His Lordship observes, in that despatch, that:

"The imposition of discriminating duties on goods imported into the British colonies, when the discrimination is made for the protection of some branch of British or colonial industry, is an office of great difficulty. To the right discharge of it, an intimate acquaintance with the commercial treaties and political relations between this kingdom and foreign states is indispensable. To legislate on such a subject in ignorance of those treaties and relations, would be to render inevitable much serious practical error.

"But, in the nature of the case, it is impossible that this knowledge should be possessed in the requisite degree by the various local Legislatures of the colonies of this kingdom; they have no means of knowing the state or the objects of pending negociations, nor even of ascertaining, with absolute precision, the terms of treaties actually concluded. If they legislate at all on these subjects, they must do so in ignorance of some facts which cannot be safely excluded from consideration.

"Neither is it possible that 40 distinct Legislatures, having no means of mutual communication and concert, should act consistently on such subjects. The local opinions or interests of each colony must dictate the laws of each; and the general code of the empire, compiled from so many different sources, must be at the utmost variance with itself on a subject on which unanimity and consistency is indispensable. In such a state of the law, Her Majesty's Government could not negotiate or treat, with confidence, with any foreign state, for commercial purposes; nor could they fulfil such treaties as might be made. Painful and injurious discussions with those states must arise, and perhaps indemnities and compensations must have to be paid.

"Nor is this all. If such laws should be promulgated to meet the local views and to advance the local interests of each particular colony, it would be impossible for the Ministers of the Crown, or for the commercial body in the United Kingdom, to ascertain with the requisite precision at any given time, what is the real state of a code so complicated, and framed by so many different authorities.

"For these reasons, Her Majesty's Government decidedly object in principle to the assumption by the local Legislatures of the office of imposing differential duties on goods imported into the respective colonies. Parliament having already prescribed the rules by which such duties are to be discri-

minated, with reference to the place of origin or of export, to Parliament alone the power of altering those rules must be reserved.

"You will, therefore, exercise all the legitimate influence of your office to prevent the introduction into the Legislature of the colony under your Government, of any law by which duties may be imposed on goods in reference to their place of production, or to the place from which they may be exported. In the same way you will exert yourself to prevent the introduction of any law imposing on refined sugar imported into the colony, higher duties, in the case of sugar refined in this country in bond from foreign sugar, than in the case of sugar refined here from British colonial sugar.

"If, unfortunately, your efforts should be unsuccessful, and if any such law should be presented for your acceptance, your duty will be to withhold your assent to it. From the discharge of that duty, however unpopular it may be, you will not shrink; for by declining to undertake it, you would only subject Her Majesty's Government, and the colony itself, to a still more serious inconvenience."

I have introduced into my present Despatch the greater part of Lord Stanley's; because, although since it was written the policy of the Government of this country has undergone great modifications, the principles laid down in it remain unshaken, or are, if possible, still more firmly established as part of our commercial legislation.

Under the old system of colonial policy, the colonies of Great Britain were bound to very strict compliance with the views and supposed interests of the mother country. The people of Canada, for instance, were restricted from obtaining articles of silk manufacture from France; and those of the British West Indies, provisions and lumber from the United States; in order that the manufacturers and merchants of this kingdom might enjoy an exclusive possession of the colonial markets.

The relaxation of this system, as regards the colonies, was effected gradually, and by a series of legislative measures, while, at the same time, the principles of free trade were making progress in the commercial legislation of the mother country itself; and, after prolonged discussion, the final triumph was achieved by the Act of 1849, commonly known as the Act for the Repeal of the Navigation Laws.

Thus the protection which it was in former times thought expedient to grant to British industry against foreign competition in the colonial markets, and that which was accorded to the colonies in the home market, have been removed by the adoption of principles of legislation more enlarged in their scope and tendency.

And while we have ceased to impose duties for the purpose of protection to the British producer in the home market, no attempt is made to prevent the colonies from admitting, upon equal terms, to their markets, the British, the foreign, and the colonial producer.

But this policy of freedom for the producer and the trader, as well as the consumer, would be seriously affected, if colonial Legislatures were to establish differential duties in favour of their own natural productions or manufactures, whether against the British or the foreign producer. And a similar violation of the principles of free trade would result if favour were shown, in the legislation of a colony, to one colony over another, by the reduction or total abolition of duties in favour of particular colonies.

In addition, therefore, to the mischiefs apprehended by Lord Stanley, and clearly pointed out in the letter to which I have directed your attention, measures intended to impose differential duties or prohibitory checks upon importation into the colonies, involve a departure from the course of legislation which has been deliberately adopted by the Imperial Legislature, and which has resulted, by all but universal consent, in consequences most favourable to the general prosperity of the community.

An attempt at this period on the part of one, or a few, of the British colonies to separate themselves from the general march of progress towards commercial freedom, would inevitably entail much loss and inconvenience on the particular communities concerned, and could not fail to lower their position and reputation throughout the empire.

In order to guard against these evils, I have to instruct you to withhold your assent to Bills passed by the legislative body of your colony, if they should contain

contain provisions, either in the nature of prohibitions of the importation of articles from elsewhere (unless when public safety may require it), or imposing differential duties, whether on articles of British, foreign, or colonial production, as against similar articles produced in your colony itself, or in favour of one colony against another.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

— No. 2. —

No. 2. Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to the Governors of the West India Colonies, 11 August 1855.

Copy of a CIRCULAR DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart., to the Governors of the *West India* Colonies.

Sir, Downing-street, 11 August 1855.

I have to acquaint you that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has been called to a proposal which has been made for the mutual abolition of Custom duties upon the productions of Canada and of the West India colonies.

In a recent despatch * from the Governor-general of Canada, dated the 20th ultimo, I am informed that the communication in which that arrangement was proposed for consideration emanated from the chairman of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of Canada. It appears, however, that neither the suggestion itself, nor the report of the committee, which was subsequently presented to the Legislative Assembly, has been discussed by the Legislature of Canada, and that it would be premature to suppose that the Executive Government, or the Legislature of Canada are committed to the adoption of the policy therein indicated.

* Page 4.

I transmit to you for your information a copy of a letter from the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, to whom a despatch † from the Governor of British Guiana respecting this proposition was referred for consideration.

26 June 1855.

† Page 57.

Her Majesty's Government would regard the proposed arrangement as very objectionable; on the grounds, first, that it would separate commercially, so far as such an arrangement is concerned, the colonies who entered into it from the rest of the empire; secondly, that it would be injurious, not only to the interest of consumers in the colonies, who were a party to the arrangement, but to the interests of producers in every other part of the empire; and thirdly, that it would be inconsistent with the Imperial policy of free trade.

It is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government to maintain and extend a course of policy which shall closely unite together by ties of mutual interest the whole of Her Majesty's Colonial Empire with the mother country. To such a policy any measures tending to form the colonies into separate groups with peculiar and exceptional commercial relations, would be opposed, and Her Majesty's Government, therefore, trust that they will not be asked to submit for Her Majesty's approval Acts or Ordinances giving effect to measures of that character.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Molesworth.*

Enclosure in No. 2.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Sir, Whitehall, 26 June 1855.

The Lords of Committee of Privy Council for Trade have had under their consideration your letter of the 13th instant, transmitting for their observations, by direction of Lord John Russell, copy of a despatch from the Governor of British Guiana, respecting a proposal which had been received from the chairman of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, for the mutual abolition of custom duties upon the productions of the latter colony, and of British Guiana. Encl. in No. 2.

I am to request that you will inform Lord John Russell, that the proposal which forms the subject of Governor Wodehouse's despatch, appears to this Board to be open to grave objections.

Since the adoption of free trade as the general principle of the commercial policy of the United Kingdom, it has been the object of Her Majesty's Government, in advising or controlling the legislation of the British colonies in matters affecting trade, to discourage the maintenance or adoption of protective duties in colonial tariffs.

The effect of the arrangement which is now proposed between Canada and British Guiana, would be to protect by discriminating duties, the produce of these two colonies respectively, against similar produce of foreign countries, of all other British possessions, and even of the United Kingdom itself.

If the colonies in question drew from each other exclusively their supplies of particular commodities, the case might have been met by a general abolition of duty upon such commodities whencesoever imported; by which measure the same advantage would have been derived, without the infringement of principle involved in the present proposal. This is, however, far from being the case; on the contrary, it appears obvious that the inducement which has led these two colonies to entertain the project in question, has been the mutual protection which its adoption would secure to their productions; for instance, Canadian lumber would enjoy a monopoly of the market in British Guiana, to the exclusion of the lumber of the United States; and the sugar of British Guiana would undersell the sugar of Jamaica and of Cuba, in the markets of Canada.

An artificial stimulus would by these means be given to the industry of particular localities; and the interest of the consumer in the two colonies would be prejudiced by an arbitrary interference with the free operation of trade.

My Lords are not aware of any exceptional circumstances in the condition of these two colonies, which would justify or render expedient a deviation from general principles in this particular case; and they observe from a despatch* of the Governor of Barbadoes, transmitted in Mr. Merivale's letter of the 22d instant, that a resolution to the same effect has been passed by the House of Assembly in that colony, so that it seems probable, that unless the present measure is discouraged, it may receive an extension which might seriously compromise the system of commercial policy which Her Majesty's Government is anxious to maintain throughout the British empire.

* Page 35.

It is necessary to remember that the proposal now under consideration, derives some colour from the treaty recently concluded between Her Majesty and the United States, providing for the mutual admission, duty free, into the United States and the North American Provinces, of certain articles of their respective produce.

In sanctioning this convention, it cannot be denied that Her Majesty's Government deviated from the rule which forms the fundamental principle of their recent commercial policy, but the political motive which determined them to adopt this course upon the occasion in question, was of a kind to counterbalance and outweigh considerations of purely commercial expediency.

Whether any such exceptional grounds exist in the present case, it is for Lord John Russell to decide; but in their absence, my Lords would recommend that the Governor of British Guiana should be informed that Her Majesty's Government cannot assent to a proposition of the kind under consideration.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Booth.*

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Correspondence with the Governor-General of Canada.

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Governor-General Sir E. Head to The Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, 20 July 1855.

(No. 88.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir *E. Head* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Quebec, 20 July 1855.
(Received, 6 August 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, 16 August 1855, No. 18, p. 35.)

Some misapprehension appears to have prevailed with reference to a proposal said to have been made on the part of Canada, for establishing free commercial intercourse between this province and the British West Indies.

Mr. Drummond, 28 June 1855. 5 July 1855.

The enclosed copy of a report to me by the Attorney-general for Canada East, and of a despatch addressed by me to his Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, Governor-general of Barbadoes, &c., will explain the nature of the position apparently assumed by Mr. Merritt. I also enclose a printed copy of the report made by Mr. Merritt's committee, which contains copies of the circulars forwarded by that gentleman. I was not aware that any such step had been taken, until I received the communication from Barbadoes, to which my despatch is a reply.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmund Head.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Memorandum.

With reference to the despatch from Barbadoes, I would respectfully submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-general, whether, after defining Mr. Merritt's true position in the matter, and declining to assume any responsibility, or make any pledge on behalf of the Government of Canada, his Excellency would not deem it necessary to assure the Governor of Barbadoes that the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of that island will be duly laid before our Parliament at its next Session. These resolutiions, especially those passed by the Lower House, are so drawn, as to give them the appearance of proceeding from a spontaneous impulse of the House. Moreover, they will most assuredly be called for, if not laid on the table at an early period of the Session. Encl. 1, in No. 3.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. T. Drummond.*

Respectfully submitted for your Excellency's perusal and directions.

28 June 1855.

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Sir, Government House, Quebec, 5 July 1855.

In answering your Excellency's despatch of the 3d of May last, it is essential that I should first define Mr. Merritt's true position, which has, in some degree, been misunderstood by the authorities of Barbadoes. Mr. Merritt was the chairman of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, appointed to inquire into the commercial intercourse between Canada and Great Britain, the West India Possessions, the United States, and other foreign countries. That committee made a report, which in the usual course, was ordered to be printed for the information of the House; but at the time of the Prorogation, neither such report, nor its subject-matter, had been discussed by the Legislature. I feel convinced that Mr. Merritt's communication must have originated in some error, inasmuch as he could not, as simple chairman of a committee of inquiry, have wished to supersede the Executive Government, or have desired to commit beforehand the whole Legislature of Canada to some definite line of policy on so important a subject. On my own part, I must disclaim the responsibility of pledging the Legislative Assembly to any particular course, until they shall have had an opportunity of discussing the communications with which your Excellency has favoured me, on behalf of the Government of Barbadoes. Encl. 2, in No. 3.

I shall take care, however, to lay before the Canadian Legislature in the course of their next Session, the papers forwarded by you, and I can assure your Excellency that it will give me in every way the greatest pleasure to promote friendly intercourse between this Province and the British West Indies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmund Head.*

His Excellency
Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, K.H., &c. &c. &c.
Barbadoes.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

Report on Trade and Commerce.

Committee Room, Legislative Assembly,
26 May 1855.

The Committee appointed to inquire into the Commercial intercourse between Canada and Great Britain, the British North American Colonies, the West India Possessions, the United States, and other Foreign Countries, beg leave to report: Encl. 3, in No. 3.

That circulars were addressed to the Secretaries of the different Governments of the colonial posessions of Great Britain in America to ascertain whether, in their judgment, the adoption of a free commercial intercourse, similar to that which exists between the different States of the American Union, would promote the prosperity of the colonies, and induce a direct trade by the St. Lawrence. App. A., Nos. 1 to 21, p. 11.

Circulars were also addressed to the different Boards of Trade, as well as to the prominent individuals in this Province, for the purpose of ascertaining, first, whether foreign articles were furnished to the consumer in the United States at less prices than in Canada; and, secondly, whether the encouragement of manufactures would promote the general interest; and, if so, what legislative action would, in their judgment, best attain that object. App. A., No. 23, p. 11.

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After examining the answers, statements, and official returns appended hereto, your committee proceeded to consider the different subjects in the following order:

I. *The intercourse between Canada and Great Britain.*

This trade has been subject to sudden and frequent changes for many years past, as fully pointed out in the able report of Mr. Andrews in 1853. Under the Canadian tariff of 2½ per cent. and discriminating duties, it increased in a ratio of three to one over that from the United States. Since the change in the colonial commercial policy of the Imperial Government it has decreased in the same proportion as compared with that of the United States. However, it continued to increase in imports from 1,669,003*l.*, in 1849, to 5,740,832*l.* in 1854; and in exports from 1,348,424*l.*, in 1849, to 2,719,179*l.* in 1854, although almost wholly confined to timber. Of the total exports of 2,246,164*l.* in 1853, only 524,047*l.* were the product of the mine, the sea, and of agriculture.

App. B., No. 1, p. 23.

Although various reasons have been assigned for the comparative diminution of this trade, still no effectual remedy has been adopted to check it. The St. Lawrence Canals were constructed at a large public expenditure for the purpose of drawing the trade of the Western States to the ports of Montreal and Quebec. They have not only failed in attaining that object, but even the trade of Western Canada itself, on and above Lake Ontario, has been diverted to the ports of New York and Boston. Prior to 1847 public opinion was directed to the repeal of the Navigation Law; but even when that took place, and competition by sea was offered to the vessels of all nations, no visible benefit accrued to the St. Lawrence Canals. Great expectations are still held out that the competition by American vessels under the reciprocal treaty will produce a change; but so long as this trade is confined to its present narrow limits, the north side of the St. Lawrence, and so long as public bounties continue to favour the port of New York, and the natural falicities which the St. Lawrence possesses continue to be neglected, so long will our efforts to regain this trade be unavailing. But your committee is convinced that so soon as the natural advantages of the St. Lawrence route to the ocean are well understood, the area of its commerce will be extended.

A vessel carrying flour or other produce may, at this moment, descend from the head of Lake Superior or of Michigan to the port of Quebec, with a larger cargo in less time, and at less cost, than she can to any other Atlantic port, the price from Chicago, or from any intermediate port on Lake Michigan or Erie, being nearly one-half less than to the port of New York. But the difference in the price of ocean freights from those two ports respectively to Liverpool is sufficient not only to counterbalance the advantage in favour of Quebec of the cheap transport from the interior, but to give to New York a decided superiority as a port of export on the whole voyage from the West to England, and thus the entire foreign trade of the Lakes, which nature has designed should seek Quebec as a port of ocean shipment, has been diverted into the hands of its rival. One of the principal causes of this superiority is apparent. The bounties given by the Governments of Great Britain and of the United States to the splendid ocean steamers between New York and Liverpool have compelled the regular lines of packet ships, which formerly engrossed the business now done by those vessels, and which did it without subsidy from Government, to seek for other employment. Thus a marine, on which many millions of capital had been expended, was suddenly transferred to the emigrant and ordinary trade between those ports, and by their competition reduced the outward freights to ballast prices.

While your committee would recommend no effort to be made for the purpose of counteracting the natural advantages the port of New York possesses during the winter season, every exertion should be made to regain a portion of this foreign trade during the summer months.

The magnitude of the navigable waters flowing along a coast of several thousand miles in extent are represented by the accompanying sketch. The area of country capable of supplying commerce to the Lakes is estimated by Mr. M'Alpine at 555,000 square miles. Although but a small proportion of it is yet settled, it furnishes at this time a supply of one-and-a-half millions of tons, and has doubled its produce within the last five years. The trade of this boundless country, including that lying west of Lake Superior, which in a few years will be intersected by railways to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and in due time to the Pacific Ocean, will warrant any judicious expenditure to facilitate and cheapen transportation by the St. Lawrence. The removal of the obstructions between Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis, recently surveyed by Messrs. Maillefert and Raasloff, and enlarging the locks on the provincial canals, would open this navigation throughout to the ocean for steamers of the largest class, and reduce the interior freights to minimum prices. While, on the other hand, the discontinuance of the public bounty between Liverpool and New York, or the giving of aid to the same extent between Quebec and Liverpool, for building up a marine of equal capacity and speed, would reduce the ocean freights in the same proportion, and bring back the trade to its natural channel, great encouragement would also be given towards the establishment of so desirable an object by the construction at Quebec of tidal docks, for which the greatest facilities exist, and the revenues from which, when made, it is expected, would amply repay the cost.

These improvements, in connexion with daily lines of steamers to Chicago, would inevitably secure for the St. Lawrence the trade of the great West against any successful competition from any other quarter, during the six months of summer, for all future time; and there is no part of Canada that is not as much interested as another in extending the aid of provincial credit for providing the facilities which your committee now ventures to suggest.

II. *The*

II. *The Commercial Intercourse between Canada and the other British North American Colonies.*

The value of the trade with these possessions amounted in 1851, to 373,007*l.*; in 1854, 554,001*l.*, of which 149,082*l.* were imports, and the duties thereon 26,691*l.* Sugar and molasses alone yielded 24,072*l.*, while all other articles paid only 2,619*l.* App. B., No. 1, p. 23. No. 2.

An effort was made in 1853 by a committee of your honourable House to open a communication with these colonies, with a view of furnishing the Legislature with annual statements of the resources and returns of the trade and of the customs duties collected by each. A tabular statement was prepared, from which it appeared that the population in 1851, including Canada, numbered 2,297,219; the revenue from customs amounted to 976,938*l.*, being an average per head for Canada of 8*s.* 2½*d.*, New Brunwick 10*s.* 11¾*d.*, Nova Scotia 6*s.* 7¼*d.*, Prince Edward's Island 5*s.* 8¼*d.*, and Newfoundland 14*s.* 7¼*d.* No. 3, p. 25.

A circular was addressed to the Secretary of each Government (a copy of which will be found in Appendix), but no replies have as yet been received from them. App. A., Nos. 1 to 21, p. 11.

Whether from the geographical position of the British possessions in America, a free intercourse would increase their direct trade, can only be ascertained by giving it a fair trial. From the favourable position the Northern Provinces occupy between the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and the Western States, your committee are of opinion that the agricultural production of the West would be exchanged at our ports for the productions of the East, in addition to their lumber and fish, furnishing return cargoes, and opening a direct and apparently profitable trade. Their shipping interest would possess the advantage of employment in the inland navigation during summer, and on the ocean during the winter.

Your committee would, under all these circumstances, recommend therefore a free commercial intercourse between Canada and the neighbouring provinces of North America.

III. *Commercial Intercourse between Canada and the British West India Islands.*

In 1854 the value of West India productions imported amounted to 333,970*l.*, of which only 621*l.* came direct from the British possessions, 54,481*l.* from foreign islands, and 59,607*l.* through Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island in all, *viâ* the St. Lawrence, 114,709*l.*, leaving 219,261*l.* to reach Canada through the United States. It will thus be seen that the direct trade between Canada and the British West Indies, by the way of the St. Lawrence, which a few years ago was in a flourishing condition, has almost disappeared. App. B., No. 4, p. 27.

Circulars were addressed to the different Colonial Secretaries, with a view of ascertaining whether, in their opinion this trade could, by a removal of all duties be revived, and the replies received are favourable. App. A., Nos. 1 to 21, p. 11. Nos. 28 to 36.

IV. *Commercial Intercouse between Canada and the United States.*

In 1846 the Imperial Government changed her colonial commercial policy, and the markets of Great Britain were thrown open to the products of the United States without stipulating that they should receive the products of the British provinces on the same terms. This change established two prices for agricultural productions on the frontier; the grower in Canada, according to the course of trade, receiving 20 per cent., or the amount of the duty, less than the grower in the United States. Notwithstanding this difference in the value of the natural productions of the two countries (which are now admitted free, under the reciprocal Acts of 1854), imports into the United States from Canada increased from $642,672 in 1848 to $6,097,204 in 1854; duties from $118,330 to $1,243,403; and the imports into Canada from the United States from $984,604 in 1848 to $2,180,084 in 1854; duties from $63,640 to $196,671; showing an increase in the former, during a period of six years of over ten to one, and in the latter for the same period of two to one, and upwards. App. B., Nos. 5 & 6, pp. 27 & 28. Nos. 5 & 7, pp. 27 & 29.

We also find a striking increase in foreign importations through the United States. The imports for Canada direct, passing through under bond in 1854, were 1,336,770*l.*, the amount purchased by Canada in bond in the United States, under their warehousing system 299,428*l.*, the value of goods purchased in the United States, on which a duty was paid there, and a second duty here, 144,021*l.* the value of the goods not subject to duty in the United States, 230,606*l.* App. B., No. 8, p. 30.

These figures give the value of our importations from beyond sea through the United States at 2,010,825*l.*, to which add importations of their domestic manufactures 2,835,525*l.* and it would appear that the total imports from the United States into Canada had increased to 4,846,359*l.*, and the exports to 2,604,320*l.*, or a grand total of 7,450,670*l.*; while the imports into the United States through Canada from sea amounted only to 261,991*l.* App. B., No. 9, p. 30. No. 8, p. 30. No. 1, p. 23.

Mr. M'Alpine, in his report of 1852 and 1853, estimates the amount of tolls collected on the productions of Canada, passing over the New York canals, at $300,000 per annum. Only 31,561*l.* of the above exports were in square timber; the remainder were the productions of the soil, and sawn lumber. This rapid increase of the traffic and trade through the United States, and consequent decline of traffic *viâ* the St. Lawrence is entitled to deep attention.

The statements Nos. 10 and 11 exhibit the annual increase of the trade between the two countries, in the United States since 1830, and in Canada since 1849. App. B., Nos. 10 & 11, pp. 31 & 32.

The very able report of the Hon. James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, contains numerous tables, not only confirming this increase, but affording useful information relating to the foreign and domestic trade of the United States. Their imports in

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in 1854 were $304,565,381, exports of foreign and domestic goods $278,241,064, leaving an excess of imports over exports of $26,324,317. This excess he estimates to be fully covered by the precious metals brought by immigrants, by profit on exports, and by ships engaged in the foreign trade.

He recommends the reduction of the present tariff, consisting of eight different schedules, ranging from 5 to 100 per cent. *ad valorem*, to two schedules of 25 and 100 per cent. respectively; also the removal of duties on all raw materials used in manufactures, consisting of 197 articles, to correspond with Mr. Gladstone's reduction of the English tariff of 1843.

In calling the attention of Congress to this reduction, Mr. Guthrie says: "In recognising as I do the principle that duties should be levied for revenue, and not for protection, I have considered it no departure from this principle to counteract the legislation of other countries, and make the same articles free under our laws that are free under theirs." He proves from the tables exhibited that the proposed reduction will leave an ample revenue to discharge the public debt, pay the expenses of Government, and allow a reduction of taxation from $58,072,390 to $47,709,320.

V. *Commercial Intercourse between Canada and other Foreign Countries direct.*

The trade of Canada from the sea-coast of Labrador to the head of Lake Superior is naturally directed to Great Britain or to the United States, where, under their drawback systems, the productions of the world centre, and are furnished at the lowest prices. At no distant day, the competition for the foreign trade of the Western States will be between the direct route of the St. Lawrence and that by the Atlantic ports of the United States, the latter being subject to a transhipment at Buffalo and other lake or river ports. In 1853, the value of this trade into Canadian sea-ports amounted, in imports, to 268,507*l.*; exports, 52,448*l.*; in all, 320,995*l.* Insignificant as it is at present, it should not be lost sight of; for so soon as the connexions of our lakes and rivers are completed, a direct trade must spring up between the interior and all parts of the world, the extent of which it would be difficult to estimate.

General Remarks.

The object of this investigation is to point out the position of the inhabitants of Canada, as compared with that of the people of the adjoining States, with the view of placing them on a footing not less favourable.

By the reciprocity Acts of 1854, this has been accomplished, so far as the grower is concerned, but not so as regards the consumer. To attain the same advantages for the latter, your committee have examined the different tariffs of the two countries, which exhibit the different commercial policy pursued, and the different results produced. In Canada, for instance, tea, coffee, and other articles in general use, are subjected to duty, while in the United States they are admitted free. In Canada, such manufactured articles as should be produced by the industry of our own people are chargeable with a duty of 12½ per cent.; in the United States, from 20 to 100 per cent.; confining the comparison to the staple manufactures of cotton, woollens, and iron. In 1853, the importations of these articles into the United States amounted to $80,457,259, averaging $3. 20 for each inhabitant; while the like manufactures imported into Canada amounted to $7,885,076, averaging for each inhabitant $3. 50 per head. The amount of those imports were in the following proportions, from different countries; viz., Great Britain, $5,819,892; United States, $2,030,904; all other parts of the world, $33,868. This result proves that the United States furnishes us with from one-third to one-fourth of those articles cheaper than we can procure them elsewhere. The total value of foreign merchandize imported into the United States was $304,561,381; duties thereon, $58,072,390; being an average consumption, for a population of 25,000,000, of about $12; and average duty $2. 25 per head. The imports into Canada, of corresponding articles, amounted to $40,529,324, and the duties to $4,900,192; being, for a population of 2,000,000, $20 for the former, and $2. 50 for the latter, per head. From which it appears that the inhabitants of Canada individually consume double the amount of foreign imports, and pay higher duties, than the inhabitants of the United States.

App. B., No. 1, p. 23.

Manufactures.—The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on 1st June 1850, amounted in round numbers to $500,000,000; the value of raw material manufactured was $550,000,000; the amount paid for labour, $240,000,000; the value of the manufactured articles, $1,020,300,000; the number of persons employed was 1,050,000. The amount of home manufactured articles exported by them in 1854, was $64,242,073, of which $38,062,570 was gold and silver coin.

App. A. 43, p. 22. Letter from W. Hatton, Esq., Bureau of Agriculture.

The capital invested in manufactures in Canada, or the value of the articles manufactured, cannot be given with any degree of accuracy, as the census returns merely give the number of saw-mills, and manufactures from wood, flouring-mills, grain and various descriptions of machinery incident to all new countries; but give no information as to the value of the material. The exports of manufactured articles amount to $140,424, of which $107,832 are to the United States, consisting of iron, woollens, wood, straw-hats, rags, ground plaster, and a few other articles; showing that under our present policy capital has not been invested in the manufacture of cotton, wool, or iron, to any extent.

The principal cause of the excess of foreign importations into Canada, in proportion to its population, over those of a similar kind into the United States, arises from the fact that

such

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such articles are not produced here to any extent, while in the United States they are manufactured in such quantity as to meet a certain proportion of the demand for them; and yet, if there is a country in the world where such manufactures could be expected to flourish, it is Canada. Water power is distributed over the province in profusion, and the supply unlimited. The climate, owing to the long winters in Lower Canada, during which the population are unemployed, insures a supply of labour at low prices; and the exports of straw hats and bonnets is an evidence at least of the desire for employment amongst its inhabitants, which might be turned to more profitable account.

Your committee can see no good reason why the same legislative encouragement in Canada should not produce the same results as it has done in the United States. This subject, however, does not seem to have attracted much public attention in Canada, as only one Board of Trade, and but very few individuals, have furnished the committee with their views upon it.

The replies received recommend the increase of duties on the importations of all articles which can be manufactured in Canada, and a reduction on all raw material required for the same; as also a reduction of the duties on those articles in general use, which cannot be produced here. App. A., Kingston Board of Trade, 27; also, 28 to 31.

Concurring in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, that it is no departure from the general principle of free trade to counteract the legislation of other countries, your Committee recommend that the principle of reciprocity in our commercial legislation be extended to the productions of manufactures, as well as those of agriculture; and that the same rate of duties be imposed on the manufactures of the United States as are imposed by that Government on the manufactures of Canada.

Revenue.—The operation of our present drawback or bonding system is not generally understood.

In Great Britain and the United States, where large amounts are warehoused and again re-exported to foreign countries, this system confers great advantages on the shipping interest, and indeed on every branch of commerce.

In the United States, the imports from Great Britain and her possessions alone, amounted to $163,018,095, of which an amount of $15,744,891 was re-exported.

But the warehousing system, it seems to your committee, is only required where re-exportation is meant to take place, and is not adapted for a purely internal trade. It renders necessary the erection or renting of numerous buildings for the purpose of storage and delivery of goods, with all the consequent expense of attendants of every description, thus creating a heavy charge upon the public, while the only object it can possibly secure in this country, is the saving of a small sum of interest to the importer on the duties he would have to pay, if exacted from him at the time of importation. But it appears to your committee, that the old system of extending a credit to the importer, on his giving bond for the payment of the duty, is a much more economical one for the public, and better adapted to the trade of this province. It will be for the Government to consider whether it would not be well to revert to it, as it would not only render unnecessary the heavy expenses of warehousing, but would also remove any objection the importer might have of paying interest on duties before the goods had entered into actual consumption, such reasonable delay being given as would afford time for their sale to his customers.

There are only 17 principal ports on the frontiers in the United States bordering on Canada, and during a period of 24 years (since 1830), an increase of only one has been made. Whereas there are 74 ports on the frontier in Canada, bordering on the United States, including 30 additional ports created since the year 1841, or during the period of 13 years. App. B., No. 10. No. 11.

In the United States the expenses of collection increased from $84,241 in 1830 to $137,189 in 1848, exceeding the whole amount received by about $400,000. During this period of 19 years the revenues increased from $63,204 to $1,052,368.

In Canada the expense of collection increased from $45,584 in 1841 to $239,016 in 1854; and the estimates for the present year have reached $280,000, while the revenue has increased from $903,336 to $4,900,768. App. B., No. 11.

These tables exhibit the relative increase of imports, revenue, and expenses of collection at each port and at different periods. Nos. 10 & 11.

Under the existing laws of the United States and Canada the duties on merchandize under bond, in passing through either country, cannot be evaded. The article must be entered at the sea-port where landed, and bonds given for the payment of the duties, to entitle them to the drawback on the goods being re-exported. A few ports of entry, therefore, at the most prominent points on the boundary of the two countries would be sufficient to protect this revenue on foreign imports through the United States, as well as on the manufactures of that country; but this necessity for ports of entry in the interior does not seem so obvious to your committee, nor, if the old system of giving bonds for duties were restored, would such establishments be required for the warehousing of goods under Her Majesty's lock.

The Trade and Navigation Returns referred to in most of the above statements were introduced in 1849, and your committee have found them useful for reference, and as recording the progress of foreign trade. But the statements enumerating the articles passing

CANADA.

App, A., 24 & 42.

ing the canals and locks in the interior, occuping 32 pages of the Trade Report, would naturally be looked for in the Report of the Commissioners of Public Works, to which they more properly relate.

Tables will be made out in future, showing the course of trade with all foreign countries direct with the St. Lawrence and through the United States; also the Value of foreign goods on which duties have been paid in the United States, and again in Canada. The Committee would suggest the propriety of those statistics being accompanied with a written report similar to that of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, which is required by law to be published annually. Such a report would point out from year to year the course of trade, suggest further improvements, and afford general information on one of the most important subjects to which public attention can be directed.

Revenue from Tolls on Provincial Works.—From the diversion of the trade of the Western States and Western Canada to New York, the tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals scarcely pay the cost of management and repair.

In connexion with this subject the attention of the committee has been naturally directed to the efforts still making by the State Government of New York to enlarge the Erie Canal, for which work an appropriation of $10,000,000 has been made, with the view of lessening the cost of transportation, and retaining the trade of the West. At present an annual sum of one-and-a-half million of dollars is set apart from the canal revenue, in order to liquidate the principal of the State debt, and the toll of 22½ cents is levied on every barrel of flour passing through the canal, to enable that appropriation to be made. This toll, added to the forwarder's charge of from 28 to 38 cents, makes the whole expense of bringing a barrel of flour to tide-water, through the Erie Canal, to 50 or 60 cents at this time. But should no diversion of the trade be effected from this channel to the St. Lawrence, it is obvious that a few years will suffice to pay off the State debt, now amounting to about $22,000; and when this is effected, the toll may be reduced to two cents, and the consequent total charge for transport of a barrel of flour to 30 or 40 cents only; and if a larger class of vessels be used, that charge may be still further reduced to 25 or 30 cents from Lake Erie to New York. To counteract this inevitable result, the construction of a canal from the St. Lawrence to Lake Champlain has become a necessity, inasmuch as it would divert all that portion of this trade which now looks to the Eastern States for consumers, and would thus not only prolong the period of the payment of the New York Canal debt, but enable this province to raise as large a revenue on the Canadian canals as can be realized on the New York canals, or about $3,000,000. The receipt of such an amount, or of any large portion of it, would effectually aid the sea trade by the St. Lawrence, inasmuch as no tolls are collected on the lower portion of that river, and the revenue derived by means of the Champlain route would enable the Government to diminish the expenses on other branches of trade by Quebec. Your committee would, therefore, most earnestly recommend the early commencement of that undertaking.

They are also of opinion that the removal of duties on cheap, heavy and bulky articles by the St. Lawrence, will increase importations for the Western States, and consequently the tolls on the provincial canals, to an amount that would amply compensate for any diminution of revenue at the Custom-house, arising from such a step.

From the above statements your committee submit for the consideration of the Legislature:

1st. The removal of all duties on the productions of the British Possessions in America, imported by the St. Lawrence, on precisely the same principle as between the different States of the Union.

2d. That the principle of reciprocity with the United States be extended to the productions of manufacture, to the registration of Canadian and United States built vessels, and to the shipping and coasting trade, in the same manner as to the productions of agriculture.

3d. That an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that the bounty on steamers between Liverpool and Boston may not be renewed after the expiration of existing contracts, or that an equivalent bounty be given to the St. Lawrence for six months of the year.

4th. The removal of all duties on cheap, heavy, and bulky articles by the St. Lawrence.

5th. The deepening of the channel between Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis, immediately, and the extension of liberal aid towards the building of tidal docks at Quebec.

6th. The construction of the St. Lawrence and Champlain Canal, with locks of the same dimensions as Sault St. Marie, as soon as possible.

7th. The extension of a credit to the importer, so as to admit of a reduction in the number of inland ports of entry, and in consequent expense to the public.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(signed) *Wm. Hamilton Merritt,*
Chairman.

Appendix (A.)

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Nos. 1 to 21.

Legislative Assembly, Committee Room,
Quebec, November 1854.

Sir,

A COMMITTEE having been appointed to inquire into the present state of the commercial intercourse between Canada and Great Britain, the British North American possessions, the West India colonies, the United States, and other foreign countries, they are desirous to be informed whether in the event of a removal of every restriction and duty on the natural productions of the island of Newfoundland, your Government are prepared to remove the duty on the productions of Canada by the St. Lawrence immediately, or within a given time.

The object in view is to ascertain whether it is the mutual interest of the British American colonies to establish the same freedom of commercial intercourse between them, which exists between the different states which compose the American union.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. H. Merritt,*
Chairman of Committee.

To the Secretaries of British North American Colonies
and British West India Islands.

No. 22.

Legislative Asssembly, Committee Room,
Quebec, November 1854.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, for the information of the Governor-general of Cuba, or the proper authority to address on the subject, that a committee having been appointed to inquire into the present state of the commercial intercourse between Canada and Great Britain, the British North American possessions, the West India colonies, the United States, and other foreign countries, the committee are desirous to ascertain whether in the event of all duties and restrictions being removed on their productions, when admitted into Canada by the St. Lawrence, your Government will remove the duties on the productions of Canada when admitted into Cuba, if not immediately, within a given time.

An answer directed to me at the city of Quebec, on or before the 1st of March next, will oblige.

Your, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Hamilton Merritt,*
Chairman.

To Secretary, Governor-general of Cuba.

[Circular.]

No. 23.

Legislative Assembly, Committee Room,
Quebec, 4 December 1854.

Sir,

A COMMITTEE having been appointed to inquire into the present state of the commercial intercourse between Canada and Great Britain, the British North American possessions, the West India colonies, the United States, and other foreign countries, will you have the goodness to point out what legislative provisions would, in your judgment, best promote the trade with either of those countries for their mutual advantage. Also inform the committee what are the relative prices at which the following articles are furnished to the consumer at the principal cities, towns, and villages, at any point from Coaticooke (on the Portland-road) to Detroit, at or near the boundary line between the United States and Canada, viz., tea, coffee, salt, molasses, and sugar.

Also the prices of the principal articles furnished to the consumer, manufactured from cotton, wool, and iron.

Are the manufactures of these articles equally profitable on both sides of the boundary line?

Would the commercial and the general interests of this province be promoted by encouraging the manufacture of these articles?

If so, what legislative provisions would, in your judgment, best attain that object?

Have the goodness to address your answer to me, at the city of Quebec, on or before the 15th February next.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Hamilton Merritt,*
Chairman of Committee.

No. 24.

Sir, Committee Room, 13 December 1854.

I WILL thank you to furnish me, for the information of the committee on trade, on or before the 1st day of March next, in addition to the information already called for.

The return of the articles, value and amount of duty received on the importations direct from each separate British possession in North America and the West Indies. What proportion was the natural production, and what was imported and re-shipped here from foreign ports.

Since the first information was received, I find in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States on Commerce and Navigation for 1853, No. 3, p. 126, general statement of foreign merchandise exported to Canada, not enumerated, which had paid the following duty to the United States:

		$
5 per cent.	- - - - - - - - - - -	185
10 „	- - - - - - - - - - -	6,454
15 „	- - - - - - - - - - -	21
20 „	- - - - - - - - - - -	83,830
25 „	- - - - - - - - - - -	742,972
30 „	- - - - - - - - - - -	431,530
40 „	- - - - - - - - - - -	210
		$ 1,265,202

and under page 128, value of merchandise exported to Canada,

	$
Free from duty - - - - - - - - - -	1,188,221
Paying duties - - - - - - - - - -	2,635,366

I will thank you to inform this committee if you have any means of ascertaining whether we pay duty on that amount, first to the United States, and again in Canada.

I see no returns showing the amount of foreign articles imported into Canada through the United States in bond, in the return of 1853.

It is quite clear that all foreign articles imported into Canada from the United States, not in bond, pay a double duty, and as the duties must exceed $50 on each separate article to be entitled to drawback, it is desirable to ascertain the relative proportion imported from thence under bond and otherwise. A column of foreign articles subject to drawback, another not subject to drawback, and a third for the domestic articles of the United States, appear necessary to give that information.

The committee are also desirous to ascertain the present course of foreign trade, and you will therefore have the goodness to point out what proportion is entered in the Atlantic ports of the United States, from foreign parts, and re-shipped to Canada by sea *viâ* St. Lawrence, and what proportion passes through the interior of the United States by canal or railway, and from which port, New York, Boston or Portland.

With a hope that there is ample time to give this summary statement in the Statistical Report of 1854,

I have, &c.

R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq. (signed) *Wm. Hamilton Merritt*,
Chairman.

No. 25.

Sir, Halifax, 12 January 1855.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your circular of the 3d November. I do not know that I understand the scope of your inquiry. The United States apply to domestic exchange the principle of free trade. They tax foreign commodities at uniform rates, and apply the proceeds to support the national treasury. If the provinces were united as the States are, they might adopt both systems. As matters stand, I apprehend that there may be difficulties not easily overcome. I do not, however, venture to express an opinion until the honourable Chairman's views are further expounded and explained.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Joseph Howe.*

No. 26.

Legislative Assembly, Committee Room, Quebec,
12 March 1855.

Sir,

In reply to your favour of the 12th January and 5th February, requesting further explanation regarding the commercial intercourse between the colonies in British North America and the West Indies, I beg to inform you that the scope of my inquiry was intended to be confined to one point, as far as relates to the province of Nova Scotia. In case the Legislature of Canada should extend the principle of reciprocal exchanges, and receive every article shipped from your province, whether of home or foreign production, free from duty, would your Legislature receive all articles from Canada on the like terms

I do not see any difficulty in those exchanges, and cannot draw the distinction to which you allude. It is quite true the Federal Government is supported from duties on foreign trade, but this reciprocal trade between Nova Scotia and Canada would not prevent your imposing what duties you please, on the productions of other countries.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. H. Merritt,*
Chairman of Committee.

Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary,
Nova Scotia.

No. 27.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Prince Edward's Island,
3 March 1855.

Sir,

Your letter of the 30th November last having been submitted to the Lieutenant-governor, I am directed to inform you that the decision of his Excellency in Council limits commercial intercolonial intercourse with this island to the reciprocal admission of all the articles embraced in the reciprocity treaty with the United States, and that a measure is about to be passed by the Legislature of this island for that purpose.

Respecting your inquiry relative to articles being the produce of the Mediterranean and West Indies as commodities of export from here to the ports of Quebec and Montreal at cheaper rates than you can obtain them direct from the place of production, I am to acquaint you that this colony has no direct trade with either of these parts, and is itself dependent for supplies of their products from the lower sister provinces and the United States of America.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Mitchell,*
Deputy Colonial Secretary.

Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq.
Quebec.

No. 28.

Secretary's Office, Bermuda,
13 February 1855.

Sir,

I have received and laid before the Governor of this colony the letter that I have had the honour to receive from you, dated Quebec, March 1854, expressing a desire " to learn whether, in the event of the productions of the Bermudas being admitted into Canada free from duty, this Government is prepared to remove the duty upon the productions of Canada by the way of the St. Lawrence on the like terms, immediately, or within a given time;" and I have the honour to acquaint you in reply that on a subject so materially connected with the financial arrangements of Bermuda, it is impossible for his Excellency to supply any reliable explanation or answer until he shall have had an opportunity to submit the same to the consideration of the Legislature, which his Excellency will take an early opportunity to do at its approaching Session.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Kennedy,*
Colonial Secretary.

Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq.,
&c., &c., &c., Quebec.

No. 29.

Secretary's Office, Barbadoes,
28 February 1855.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive, and to lay before the Governor-general your letter of the 30th November last, which was only received at this place on the 24th instant.

His Excellency directs me to state to you that he enters fully into the views indicated in your communication, and that he will take the earliest opportunity of recommending them to the favourable consideration of the Legislatures of Barbadoes and of the other colonies under this Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jas. Walker,*
Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Quebec.

No. 30.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Antigua,
28 February 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th November 1854.

I regret that I am unable at present to convey an authorized reply to the question which it contains, as it will be necessary for that purpose to submit the subject for the consideration of the Legislature. The temporary absence of the Governor-general from this island on a visit to other portions of his government, and an adjournment of the Houses, prevent my effecting this object in time for a communication by this mail.

The importance of the suggestion presented in your letter will insure for it the most earnest consideration of the local government, and I am disposed to hope that the Legislature will be inclined to concur in such a proposition if it can be carried out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. Musgrave,*
Colonial Secretary.

Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq., Quebec.

No. 31.

Island Secretary's Office,
25 January 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 30th November last, communicating (as their Chairman) the desire of a committee of the honourable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, to be informed how far a reciprocal removal of duty upon the productions of Jamaica and Canada might be established, and in reply I beg to state that I laid your communication before his Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Stewart,*
Secretary, Jamaica.

Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq., Quebec.

No. 32.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Tortola,
28 February 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 30th November last, by last mail, *i.e.*, 22d instant. In reply thereto I beg to acquaint you that I laid the same before the Governor, whose authority I have for stating that the government of Tortola (which includes all the British Virgin Islands), will be prepared immediately to reciprocate with the government of Canada, in admitting free of duty the productions of Canada by the way of the St. Lawrence.

Should any other information be required I shall be happy to afford it, if in my power.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. H. A. Porter,*
Colonial Secretary.

Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee of the Legislative Assembly,
&c., &c., Quebec.

No. 33.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Grenada,
27 February 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, addressed to the late Colonial Secretary of this island, dated the 30th November last, and received yesterday, and having submitted the same to the Lieutenant-governor, he has directed me to state to you that he will have much pleasure in laying the subject thereof to the Legislature at its next meeting, which is appointed to take place on the 1st May next, as it cannot be dealt with by any other than that body.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Samuel Mitchell,*
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq.,
Quebec, Canada.

No. 34.

Secretary's Office, Nevis,
13 March 1855.

Sir,

Although embracing the earliest opportunity which has been afforded me of replying to your letter of the 30th November 1854, I regret to find that the day on which you desired to be in possession of an answer (the first of March), has already passed.

The illness of the Colonial Secretary has been the cause of your very important communication being withheld from the public of this island until the 5th instant.

No meeting of the legislative houses having taken place since your letter came to light, I am unable to give a satisfactory reply to your inquiry. I must, however, inform you that the bad working of the present system of indirect taxation has been already brought under the notice of the Legislature, and a Bill introduced for the abolition of all import duties.

The successful passing of this proposed measure must still be considered doubtful, but the fact that it has been under serious contemplation induces me to believe that the proposal of a reciprocal abolition of duties between the Province of Canada and the Island of Nevis will meet with a favourable reception from a considerable number of the members of the House of Assembly, when they shall be made acquainted with the substance of your letter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. C. Lamond,*
Acting Colonial Secretary.

To Wm. Hamilton Merritt, Esq.,
Chairman of Committee Legislative Assembly,
&c. &c. &c., Canada.

No. 35.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Belise,
14 February 1855.

Sir,

I have had the honour to receive and lay before Her Majesty's Superintendent, your letter of the 30th November, requesting me to state, for the information of the committee appointed to inquire into the present state of the commercial intercourse between Canada and other countries, whether in the event of the productions of the settlement of Honduras being admitted into Canada free from duty, the Government here would be prepared to remove the duty upon the productions of Canada upon the same terms.

In reply, I am instructed to acquaint you that when placed in possession of the precise nature of the measure about to be introduced into the Canadian Legislature, the Superintendent will be in a better position to state the extent to which the Government of Honduras are likely to go with the view of establishing a mutual system to promote the freedom of commercial intercourse.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Geo. Milne,*
Colonial Secretary.

Wm. H. Merritt, Esq., &c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.

No. 36.

Government House, Saint Vincent,
10 April 1855.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that your letter of the 30th November 1854, addressed to the Colonial Secretary of the Colony, on the subject of admitting into Saint Vincent, duty free, the productions of Canada by way of the St. Lawrence, upon the removal of all duties from the productions of Saint Vincent introduced into Canada, was only received by this Government on the 26th February 1855.

2. On the 28th February I laid your letter before both branches of the Legislature, recommending their assent to the immediate mutual removal of all restrictions upon the commercial intercourse between Canada and Saint Vincent.

3. I have now the honour to transmit a copy of the Speaker's reply on behalf of the House of Assembly, and though I have not yet received any answer from the Council I have no reason to doubt that it will be couched in very similar terms; and as soon as I receive it a copy shall be forthwith transmitted to you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Eyre,* Lieut.-governor.

Wm. H. Merritt, Esq., &c. &c. &c.,
Quebec.

Committee Rooms, Court House,
7 April 1855.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge, on the part of the honourable House of Assembly, Your Excellency's joint message, No. 5, enclosing copy of a letter from the chairman of committee of the Legislature of Canada to the Colonial Secretary of this island, in which inquiry is made, "whether in the event of the productions of this island being admitted into Canada

Canada free of duty, this Government is prepared to remove the duty upon the productions of Canada by the way of the St. Lawrence on the like terms immediately or within a given time."

On the part of the honourable House, I am instructed to reply that, provided the Legislature of Canada excludes the admission of sugar and molasses, the produce of slave labour, from their markets (except at the rates of duty now or heretofore in force), and so long as that exclusion continues, this House will be prepared to remove the duties upon the productions of Canada by way of the St. Lawrence, upon the productions of this Government being admitted free from duty into Canada.

I have, &c.

His Excellency E. J. Eyre, Esq.,
Lieutenant-governor.

(signed) *J. Clement Choppin*,
Speaker.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *George Hammond Hawtaque*,
Private Secretary.

No. 37.

Sir, Kingston, 23 January 1855.

Your circular, dated at Quebec, 4th December last, was duly received, and brought under the consideration of the Kingston Board of Trade, by whom the various subjects referred to therein have been carefully and attentively considered, and who respectively submit, for the consideration of your committee, the following observations upon the trade of Canada:

The first question in your circular asks, what Legislative provisions would best promote the trade between Canada and Great Britain, the British North American Possessions, the West India colonies, the United States, and other foreign countries.

First in importance of these is our trade with Great Britain, upon which this Board have no suggestions to make. Our products are, under the free trade policy of that country, admitted at the lowest possible rates of duty, while we admit all raw materials from thence at a merely nominal rate, and only charge upon manufactured goods the duty necessary for revenue purposes.

This Board anticipates important advantages from the reciprocity treaty with the United States, about to come into effect, and would gladly see this principle applied, and similar facilities extended in the exchange of our agricultural and other natural products with those of our sister colonies, and also of all foreign countries.

With a view to open up a direct trade from this country with China and the East and West Indies, a trade which this Board believes would largely promote the general interest, they recommend that when the products of these countries are imported into Canada, direct from the place of growth, a reduction be made of 25 per cent. on the duties otherwise chargeable thereon. This will tend largely to increase the trade by the St. Lawrence, the natural channel for the commerce of this Province, as well as of large sections of the adjoining states of the American Union, and in the prosperity and extension of which all parts of Canada have a deep interest.

This Board have not been able to obtain any satisfactory information as to the relative prices here and in the adjoining State of New York, of tea, coffee, salt, molasses, sugar, and goods manufactured from cotton, wool or iron, nor have they the means of ascertaining whether the manufacture of the goods last mentioned is equally profitable on both sides of the boundary line dividing Canada from the United States.

It is the opinion of this Board, that the commercial and general interests of this Province would be promoted by encouraging the manufacture of certain descriptions of cotton, woollen, and iron goods. In the year 1853 we imported from the United States over 600,000 *l.* worth of these goods, the greater part of which, this Board are convinced, could be manufactured as cheaply in Canada, and they recommend that, with a view to this end, the duty charged upon manufactured goods imported from the United States be the same as is charged by that country upon similar goods, thus placing the manufacturer here upon a footing of equality with his opponent, and without which it is in vain to expect that manufactures will be established in Canada upon the extensive scale required to supply the wants of its inhabitants at the cheapest possible rate. The Board deprecate the encouragement of any description of manufacture relying upon a protective tariff for an increased price for its goods; they only ask fair play for the Canadian manufacturer, convinced that, once fairly established, he can and will supply the goods mentioned, as cheaply as they can be obtained elsewhere. This conviction is not mere opinion, it is based upon the results which have followed a similar system carried out in the United States, when engaged in a manufacturing contest with Great Britain, under circumstances much more discouraging than those under which we are now placed.

As connected in no small degree with the prosperity of the commerce of Canada, this Board desire also to urge upon the Legislature the importance of constructing a canal to

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connect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, as a means of drawing through our own waters a share of the immense and rapidly increasing trade between the Eastern and Western States, and which cannot be brought so near our principal seaport without producing beneficial results, over and above those flowing merely from the transit of property through the country.

(signed) *John Watkins*, President, } Kingston
David Shaw, Secretary. } Board of Trade.

To the Honourable
W. Hamilton Merritt, M. P. P.
Quebec.

No. 38.

Dear Sir, Montreal, 4 January 1855.

In reply to your circular of the 4th December last, we have to say in answer to the question:

"What Legislative provisions would best promote the trade with either of those countries?" referring to Great Britain, the British North American Possessions, the West Indian colonies, the United States, and other foreign countries:

That generally the best legislative provision is to charge a minimum rate of duty upon all articles imported from the place of growth, being natural products. The effect of this will be to foster our marine, and reduce the cost of freight upon our exports by sea, especially upon lumber.

In reply to the question, "Is the manufacture of these articles equally profitable on both sides of the boundary line?" referring to cotton, wool and iron; we have to say that the manufactures in question are not equally profitable; and, for this reason, the Canadian tariff is not placed on an equality with the American on manufactured articles, and the consequence is, the American manufacturer can avail himself of the Canadian market in addition to his own much more extensive one, while the Canadian cannot avail himself of the American on equal terms.

In answer to the question, "Would the commercial and general interests of this Province be promoted by encouraging the manufacturer of these articles?" we reply, most undoubtedly they would.

In answer to the question, "What legislative provisions would best attain that object?" we reply, that all raw crude products, all such as enter into new combinations of increased value, or are used in manufacturing processes of any kind, should be admitted at a minimum or nominal rate, while all manufactured articles from the United States should be charged the same rate they charge upon similar goods from this country.

Looking at the prosperity of this country as affected by manufacturers, as a whole, aside from, and beyond petty sectional interests, such, substantially, should, in our opinion, be the policy of this country.

We have, &c.
(signed) *William Lyman & Co.*

Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt,
Chairman, &c. &c. &c. Quebec.

No. 39.

Sir, Stanstead, 20 January 1855.

In reply to your circular of the 4th ultimo, which I received but a few days ago, I beg leave to remark that I attempt an answer to your questions, which cover the foundation of a trade and manufacturing policy, with much diffidence; and should they suggest anything which may contribute to a wise settlement of that for which you and your colleagues are labouring to perfect, I shall be highly gratified. And, first, our commercial intercourse with the sister colonies in North America is of the first importance, and that it should be as free from obstacles as the circumstances under which they are severally placed will permit. Canada can afford (with her large surplus revenue) to lead the way in making that home trade free in all native produce and manufactures. It is clear that such intimate relations between them and us would cement the elements of our national strength and prosperity to an extent hitherto unthought of by our cotemporaries.

2d. The tariff of duties, except on such articles as are required by our manufacturers, ship-builders, and fisheries, should be fixed at that point which would not discourage consumption, nor native production, nor industry; yielding the largest amount of revenue, and such articles as tea and brown sugar, which enter into general consumption, should be made free as soon as the revenue will permit.

3d. On articles of luxury a maximum duty could be safely placed, but not so high as to check consumption. Reciprocity will soon develop its effects upon our interests, and contains provisions which are subject to suspension by either of the parties thereto. I flatter myself that, in the end, it will work well for us and our sister colonies. If our alien laws are liberal, Americans, with their skill and capital, will sit down on our superior water power with their machinery, and become denizens of the land. All their property there, and skill, is taxed heavily; and even head money is required of them and their labourers, which is not a small

a small item in their annual expenses. Here, no such burden would weigh them down, only a school and road tax to pay here, which is cheerfully borne by our people, and would be more so by such Americans as would become settlers amongst us. I believe it is an imperative duty that we should set about making trade free with our sister colonies; that the elements of prosperity which we possess, and in fact of national wealth and strength which lie in a great degree uncultivated or unknown within our limits, may be preserved to our own benefit, and ultimately cementing us into one national interest and character.

Our freedom is virtually accomplished. We sustain imperial interests from affection and interest, and our trade and manufacturing policy should be settled on a wise foundation, and we have not to grope our way in the dark. We have examples from the policy of the parent state, and our wise and active neighbours over the border for our guide. I feel a degree of chagrin that our Province shows no more leading ability upon this subject of public policy, and a well digested system of trade and commerce. The elements of national strength and greatness which the British Provinces in North America possess, surpass, in my opinion, the largest conception of our cotemporaries. The expansion to them, which has taken place in Canada, under a little freedom of action, for a few years, though, in my opinion, not as wisely directed as they might have been, proves that under a more efficient direction a vast deal more may be done to develop the riches that lie uncultivated in our soil, our waters, and our mines. Our forests are fast wasting away before the improvident lumberer. The first fruits of our country have already passed away, and our policy should encourage labour not only of the farmer but the mechanic. Whenever these two classes thrive, all other classes in a civilised community will be found thriving. It is not so with those two classes of men who must precede them, the hunter and lumberman. I do not undervalue either of them, but I would wisely adopt our policy of trade and commerce to the encouragement of the former, as the latter have ceased, or are rapidly doing so, while the former are growing strong on the rewards of labour, and under wise legislation would, in my opinion, surpass our active neighbours over the border, in a very short time. I deplore the emigration of our young men, which has been draining Canada for the last 10 years of its best bone and muscle. It ought to cease by better prospects being opened up to the ambition of our sons, and I apprehend that a trade policy, as sound as that of our neighbours, would encourage them to return and remain in the honourable and profitable pursuits of their fatherland. These things have borne heavily upon my mind for years, and my influence has been exercised to promote them. I have seen but little to encourage me. My own children are grown to manhood, and through my influence have not forsaken the land of their birth, but my neighbour's children are chiefly gone to the States, and there become settled. You will not be surprised that I give expression to my wish to see British North America well united in trade and commerce, forming a union of general interest, that will induce a political and civil union to our mutual advantage. Elements of decay already appear in the union of our neighbours, and it would not surprise me if they should ere long work a separation of free from slave states. Our destiny does not call us to mix ourselves up in their intestine conflicts, but pursue diligently the protection and cultivation of the riches which lie in our soil, mines and waters, in doing which we cannot go wrong. The price of articles made of cotton, wool, and iron, of coarse fabric, and the latter, which is used for edge tools, is in favour of the United States, but general hardware and fine fabrics in favour of Britain. Manufactures may be as successfully carried on in Canada under the 12½ duty as in the States, to the extent demanded, and that demand would be increasing as our intercourse enlarged with our sister colonies and foreign countries. They would require the fostering care of the legislature. Whatever is profitably made in the United States may, with less cost, be done here, as the taxes here are so much less upon capital, labour, and skill; hence men from there would, for that reason, be induced to settle here, under our alien laws, which are indeed liberal.

Tea, sugar, salt and coffee, are bought in Boston cheaper than in our own cities.

I do not believe our manufacturing interests require protective duties, over and above the 12½ per cent. now imposed; yet they require the fostering care of Government to free articles they use, or raw material, from time to time.

I have, &c.

Hon. William H. Merritt, Quebec. (signed) *M. Child.*

No. 40.

Custom House, Coaticooke,
14 February 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 4th December last, and in reply, to state that I am not sufficiently acquainted with the commercial transactions between Canada, and other foreign countries, to offer an opinion as to what Legislative provision would promote their mutual benefit.

The relative price of tea and coffee, in this section of the province, varies but little more than the amount of duty with that of the neighbouring villages in the state of Vermont, until you get 12 or 14 miles into the province, when the price increases. Molasses are retailed about 6*d.* per gallon dearer here, and sugar about 1*d.* the pound.

With regard to the manufactures of cottons, they vary about 20 per cent., being dearer here; stoves and castings, 25 per cent,; Canadian manufactured woollens, about 15 per

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cent. cheaper than that of the United States; the manufacture of which articles, if judiciously carried out, I consider would be advantageous to the Province generally, by creating a home market for agricultural products.

The imports of scythes, hoes, forks and other agricultural implements, from the United States, as well as stoves, is great, the whole of which could be made in the Province, and the admission of raw material free, for their production, would take from the revenue but a small amount.

The traders in this section do not, I presume, realize as large profits as elsewhere, in consequence of the establishment of branches of the New England Protective Union, the members of which, on subscribing three dollars as a joint stock company, can purchase from the establishment goods at an advance of 6 per cent. on cost and charges, and non-subscribers at 10 per cent., which tends to keep down the prices at the other stores.

Good sheetings will sell here at from 9 to 10 cents a yard.

Satinetts, 65 to 80 cents a yard.

Stoves about 7½ cents the pound.

I have, &c.

(signed) *James Morrison,*
Collector.

To W. H. Merritt, Esq., M.P.P., Quebec.

No. 41.

Sir, Kingston, 20 February 1855.

In reference to your circular, dated Quebec, 4th December 1854, I beg leave to offer a reply, trusting that it will be received, and the importance of the suggestions therein contained be duly weighed and considered, in proportion as they may bear upon the present and future interest of these united provinces.

Although I may not answer distinctly and separately the various questions submitted for consideration and opinion, yet I will endeavour to give such a general view of the subjects contained in those queries and of the general principles of the commercial policy of this Province, which require a revision in favour of the most vital and important interests of Canada.

Firstly. The articles of tea, raw sugar and coffee, are articles which enter largely into consumption among all classes; that tea and coffee on the south side of the line are admitted free when imported in United States vessels; that sugar and molasses there are subject to duty on importation, for the protection of domestic interests.

That sugar on the south side of the line is furnished the consumer at a rate varying from 10 to 20 per cent. lower than on the north side, arising from the facts that it is a production of the Southern States.

That salt and tea vary on each side of the line, only so far as the freight and duties when added to the original cost, together with the per cent. of profits chargeable by the dealers on the duties and on the other charges, as well as the original purchase of the article in bond or otherwise.

Wool being the natural production of the country, and its use very extensive, entering largely into the expenses of every portion of the population, the encouragement of its manufacture is therefore to be highly recommended. Various woollen factories are already in operation in Canada, and under favourable prospects; but their ultimate success, their advantage to the country, by supplying their manufactures to the consumers at a low rate, does now and ever will depend in a great measure upon the policy adopted by the Government, to which I shall shortly refer.

Cotton not being a native production would appear at first view, not to warrant the investment of capital in Canada, but when we consider the advantages which a few cotton factories would have when once established, I am decidedly of opinion that capital therein would be good investment, and many advantages arise from such establishments to the community. At the present time the labour of young girls, which is a large portion of the labour required in factories, is perhaps more easily obtained here that in the United States. And to a great extent the young of both sexes would find constant employment, who now are idle and in very destitute circumstances, who have not the opportunity of supporting themselves by their own industry, who would seek and accept such employments thankfully, and thus with their own hands support themselves, and assist their indigent parents. The effects upon the community would probable be an increase in the rate of female servants' wages; and whether such increase of wages would be considered "as building up manufactures at the expense of the community" is a question yet to be determined.

If the Provincial Government would allow the introduction of manufacturing machinery into this Province for the space of two years, free, a great amount of American capital and machinery would be transferred from the United States to Canada, and probably also from Europe.

The various manufactories of iron, of wood and iron, or of wood, are perhaps of more importance to the country than either of the before-mentioned branches. Foundries, factories for various branches of the iron trade, steam engines, locomotives, and railroad cars, are already established to some extent, and yet they may be further extended, so as to meet the full demand, with all due advantage to the country and profit to themselves. Good timber is abundant for the building of railroad cars. Iron and steel may be admitted free. Coal comes under the reciprocity treaty, and also admitted free. Carriages and household

household furniture can be produced here by the free admission of the raw material, on as favourable terms as in the United States.

The great disadvantage under which we labour by the present arrangement between the United States and Canada, whereby we are excluded from sending any of our manufactures to that country, is the low or 12½ per cent. present duty, chargeable here on their productions, thereby creating a sure market for their surplus or unsaleable goods, their old or cast-off fashions, to the great detriment of our own establishments in Canada, whilst we are excluded from their markets. It might, therefore, be advisable to regulate our tariff so as to, in some measure, correspond with theirs on the various manufactures of wool, cotton, wood, and iron.

I come now to the main point or pivot upon which the prosperity of Canada, the success of her manufactures mainly depends, viz:—the removal of the duties from raw sugar, tea, and coffee; also, from the raw material for manufacturing; the same from iron, steel, and copper, in the bar or sheet; sheet tin, white lead, ground or dry, and linseed oil, when imported direct from Great Britain or her colonies; spirits of turpentine, black and bright varnish, mahogany and other wood, in the log, or sawn, and all other articles of raw material being non-productions.

Kingston, 22 March 1855.

The necessity or even the expediency of any great advance on the rate of duty on manufactured goods coming from the United States to this country would then be extremely doubtful. I think that when the restrictions of which I have complained are removed, that every branch of manufacture which is required will build itself up on a protection of 15 per cent., whilst a 20 per cent. duty would be prohibitory in its effects, therefore a duty so extremely high as the United States could only be advised upon a principle of retaliation, which is unsound. The free trade principle would also operate to our disadvantage for many years, when applied to manufactures as now applied to the productions of the soil, as the United States are much in advance of Canada in perfected machinery and practical operation, free trade would have the same effect on Canada as it would have on the United States by free trade with Great Britain. I, therefore, without any hesitation say, under all circumstances, that free trade on manufactured goods be avoided at present, but that the time will come when we shall seek it. When the United States reduce their tariff, so will we; when they remove restrictions altogether, we must do so too, but 'tis not our interest at present to do it.

Foreign wines and spirits (except whiskey) is recommended to be charged at an advance of 100 per cent. So far as the importation or use thereof is diminished by the advanced rate of duty, so far would the moral condition of the country be improved, and the decrease on the importation would not occasion any decrease in revenue, but probably some increase. That wines and spirits are wholly classed as luxuries and not as necessaries of life, that the consumers of these articles are scarcely found among the labouring classes. The duty at present on whiskey is a protection, and the temptation to smuggle it is but small.

Leather is also another article to which I beg to draw your attention. The facilities of procuring slaughter—hides and materials for tanning, are greatly in favour of the Canadian tanner, probably to the amount of 7 or 8 per cent., the duties on leather I would suggest should be reduced to 5 per cent., which will scarcely be injurious to the leather trade here, and the effect of which will be the importation of leather instead of boots and shoes, thereby transferring a large amount of labour from the United States to Canada, and increasing the demand for labour here, by which thousands would be benefited, where perhaps no individual would be injuriously affected.

All of which I beg to submit for your consideration.

Respectfully yours, &c.
(signed) *C. Hatch.*

To the Hon. Wm. Hamilton Merritt,
Chairman of Committee of L. A., Quebec.

No. 42.

Inspector-General's Office, Customs Department,
Quebec, 23 March 1855.

Sir,

Upon the receipt of the communication of the 13th of December last, with which I was honoured by you as chairman of the committee on trade of the Legislative Assembly, calling upon this department for certain information in reference to the trade of Canada with the neighbouring British Provinces, the West Indies, and the United States of America, all of which is not to be found in the trade and navigation tables annually laid before Parliament; I lost no time in preparing such forms in a tabular shape, as appeared to me calculated to elicit the information required. These forms were transmitted to the various collectors of customs throughout the province, who were requested by circular to fill them up for their respective ports from the best data at their command.

In compliance with these instructions, I have, with a few unimportant exceptions, received returns from all the provincial ports, the aggregate result of which will be seen in the two statements A and B, which I have the honour to transmit herewith for the information of your honourable committee; the statement A being a "Return of the quantity and value of goods imported first into the United States, and from thence into Canada, distinguishing

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guishing goods passing through that country under bond, from those purchased in bond, duty paid or free; also the goods being the produce of the United States during the year 1854." And the statement B being a "Return of the quantity and value of goods imported into Canada, *viâ* the St. Lawrence, from the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, showing the amount of duty paid thereon, or the exemption from duty, for the year ending 5th January 1855."

Although the entry of the importations at all the ports may not have been such as to enable the collectors to fill the returns with all the desirable accuracy, it is believed that the result exhibits a pretty correct statement of the nature, amount, and channels of the trade which formed the subject of inquiry. The attention of collectors of customs having now been called to the subject, more satisfactory materials will, for the future, be supplied for the perfecting of such returns.

With regard to the trade from Foreign West Indies, the returns for 1854 are not yet received, but will be furnished as early as possible. The trade tables in course of preparation, will show the importation from the British West Indies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. S. M. Bouchette.*

To the Hon. W. H. Merritt,
Chairman of the Committee of Trade,
Legislative Assembly.

No. 43.

Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics,
10 April 1855.

Sir,

I FEAR it is quite impossible to arrive at the value of our manufactures, &c. The nearest approach to it is contained in the abstracts of the Census, vol. 2, page 260, for Upper Canada, and page 382 for Lower Canada; but this information is very imperfect, and the returns various. In some cases the amount of capital only is given, in others annual produce, and in some even the rent of the premises only.

I do not think it possible to arrive at an approximation to the truth, and the result would be mere guess-work. I very much regret that I cannot give you any satisfactory information. And

I am, &c.
(signed) *William Hutton.*

Hon. W. H. Merritt, M.P.P.
&c. &c. &c., Quebec.

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No. 1.

SUMMARY COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the VALUE of IMPORTS into and EXPORTS from *Canada*, with different Countries, from 1849 to 1854.

YEARS.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		United States.		Other Countries.		Value.		Total.		Amount of Duty.
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports and Exports.	Population.	
1841 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,694,161	2,217,166	4,911,327	1,050,000	225,834
1848 - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,491,666	334,029
1849 - - -	1,669,003	1,348,424	48,917	120,174	1,242,855	857,442	41,825	1,525	3,002,598	2,327,565	5,330,457	1,500,000	444,547
1850 - - -	2,407,980	1,200,849	97,517	204,288	1,648,715	1,237,789	91,303	27,070	4,245,517	2,669,998	6,915,515	1,582,000	615,694
1851 - - -	3,012,033	1,505,350	112,649	260,358	2,091,441	1,017,886	142,574	41,036	5,358,697	2,824,630	8,183,327	1,650,000	737,439
1852 - - -	2,667,783	1,689,214	121,519	206,525	2,119,423	1,571,130	162,899	47,123	5,071,623	3,513,994	8,585,617	1,750,000	739,263
1853 - - -	4,622,280	1,246,164	159,033	350,161	2,945,536	2,234,095	268,507	52,447	7,995,359	4,882,869	12,878,228	1,900,000	1,028,676
1854 - - -	5,740,832	2,719,179	169,146	382,318	3,883,274	2,604,320	338,777	46,332	10,132,331	5,754,797	15,887,128	2,000,000	1,237,629

TOTAL Amount by Sea, *viâ* St. Lawrence - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Dol.* 8,294,348
Ditto through the United States - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7,592,678

No. 2.

RETURN of the QUANTITY and VALUE of GOODS imported into *Canada*, viâ the *St. Lawrence*, from the Provinces of *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, *Prince Edward's Island*, and *Newfoundland*, showing the Amount of Duty paid thereon, or the Exemption from Duty, for the Year ending 5 January 1855.

DESIGNATION of the ARTICLES.	Nova Scotia.			New Brunswick.			Prince Edward's Island.			Newfoundland.			Total Quantity.	Total Value of Dutiable Goods.	Total Value of Free Goods.	Total Value of Dutiable and Free Goods.	Total Amount of Duty.
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty or Free.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty or Free.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty or Free.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty or Free.					
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee - - *cwt.*	7. 1. 13	24 11 9	4 15 10	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	29. 2. 17	84 6 6	17 9 3	37. 0. 2	108 18 3	– – –	108 18 3	22 5 9
Cigars - - *lbs.*	1,257	311 14 –	133 4 9	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	1,257	311 14 –	– – –	311 14 –	133 4 –
Molasses - *galls.*	285,733	9,605 1 4	3,581 18 2	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	14,882	337 – 3	166 2 11	300,635	9,942 1 7	– – –	9,942 1 7	3,748 1 1
Snuff - - *lbs.*	18	– 16 –	– 8 –	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	18	– 16 –	– – –	– 16 –	– – 4
Rum - - *galls.*	4,452	684 8 –	449 7 –	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	4,452	684 8 –	– – –	648 8 –	449 7 9
Wine - - *galls.*	1,706	207 16 5	104 19 11	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	589	252 – 6	90 6 10	2,295	459 16 11	– – –	459 16 11	195 6 –
Sugar, Raw - *cwt.*	41,466.1.14	40.606 9 –	17,515 18 7	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	6,816. 3. 6	6,105 2 4	2,808 3 8	48,283.0.20	46,711 11 4	– – –	46,711 11 4	20,324 2 9
Tea - - *lbs.*	91,932	4,372 15 8	929 13 4	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	91,923	4,372 15 8	– – –	4,372 15 8	929 13 1
Tobacco - *lbs.*	5,017	177 17 –	43 2 9	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	5,017	177 17 –	– – –	177 17 –	43 2 3
Goods at - 30	– –	1,562 6 4	468 13 11	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	–	– – –	– – –	– –	1,562 6 4	– – –	1,562 6 4	468 13 10
Goods at - 12½	– –	720 7 3	90 – 9	–	1,115 11 4	144 8 11	–	85 3 2	10 12 11	–	17 9 2	2 3 8	– –	1,978 10 11	– – –	1,798 10 11	247 6 3
Goods at - 2½	– –	3,300 6 8	82 10 1	–	81 5 –	2 – 7	–	– – –	– – –	–	1,814 12 6	45 7 2	– –	5,196 4 2	– – –	5,196 4 2	129 17 11
Goods - *free*	– –	37,780 – 11	– – –	–	5,197 1 6	– – –	–	405 – –	– – –	–	34,193 11 10	– – –	– –	– – –	77,575 14 3	77,575 14 3	–
TOTAL - - -	– –	99,354 10 4	23,404 13 1	–	6,433 17 10	146 9 6	–	490 3 2	10 12 11	– –	42,084 3 1	3,129 13 6	– –	71,507 – 2	77,575 14 3	149,082 14 5	26,691 9 8

I. G. O., Customs Department, Quebec,
21 March 1855.

R. S. M. Bouchette,
Commissioner of Customs.

REPORT.

THE COMMITTEE appointed to prepare a Tabular Statement of the Population, Income, Expenditure and Debt of the Provinces of British North America, beg leave to report:—

A tabular statement of the population, income, expenditure, and debt of the British North American Provinces for the year 1851, by which it appears that in 1851 the population of British North America numbers 2,297,219.

That the amount of customs duties received was 976,938 *l.* 8 *s.* 9¾ *d.*, averaging per head for Canada, 8 *s.* 2¼ *d.*; New Brunswick, 10 *s.* 11¾ *d.*; Nova Scotia, 6 *s.* 7¼ *d.*; Prince Edward's Island, 5 *s.* 8¼ *d.*; and Newfoundland, 14 *s.* 7¼ *d.*

The amount of revenue received from all other sources is 177,040 *l.* 19 *s.* 5½ *d.*, making in all the sum of 1,153,979 *l.* 8 *s.* 3¼ *d.*, averaging per head for Canada, 9 *s.* 4¼ *d.*; New Brunswick, 12 *s.* 0¾ *d.*; Nova Scotia, 7 *s.* 8½ *d.*; Prince Edward's Island, 7 *s.* 2¼ *d.*; and Newfoundland, 15 *s.* 8¾ *d.*

The public debt of the united colonies amounts to 4,691,509 *l.* 1 *s.* 8¼ *d.*

Your Committee regret that they are unable to select from the above statement, the amount of the annual income received by each Province from the public lands and other sources derived from the soil, which does not constitute a tax on the amount of specific revenue received and expended.

They would therefore suggest an annual statement of—1st. The gross amount of tax collected from each separate source for the support and purposes of the Provincial Government 2d. The gross amount collected from lands, minerals, and other sources of revenue derived from the capital of the country from which no tax is imposed. 3d. Specific funds raised from a particular source, and expended for a particular object, and the relative tariff of duties on each separate article, as herein pointed out to be made by the proper officer, and sent annually to each Government for the information of their respective Legislatures.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Wm. Hamilton Merritt,
Chairman.

11 June 1853.

No. 3.

Tabular Statement of the Population, Income, Expenditure, and Debt, of the *British North American* Provinces, for the Year 1851.

HEADS of REVENUE.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward's Island.	Newfoundland.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Customs and Imposts	703,700 14 –	75,010 10 1	106,252 2 –	17,769 18 7¾	74,205 4 1
Auction Duties	5,800 6 1	- - -	21 10 –	—	
Excise	14,380 7 7	—			
Bank Imposts	15,832 7 7	—			
Fines and Forfeitures	1,364 – –	256 – –	870 16 –	110 5 1	772 2 4
Casual Revenue	11,138 2 11	6,638 6 8	803 6 11	—	
Interest on Bonds	- - -	- - -	312 12 10	161 2 –¼	—
Post-Office	- - -	- - -	- - -	999 2 4½	—
Land Assessment	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,165 1 7	—
Registrars	- - -	- - -	- - -	159 6 2½	—
Licences	- - -	- - -	- - -	459 10 –	849 – 9
Lighthouse Dues	937 6 10	3,962 11 –	3,850 17 5	- - -	2,467 18 8
Public Works	65,008 19 8	385 6 5	—		
Militia Fines and Fees	8 2 6	—			
Law Fee Fund	4,052 12 2	- - -	450 – –	—	
Miscellaneous	- - -	1,252 3 –	—		
Seamens' Fund	- - -	- - -	1,939 12 2	—	
Emigrants	- - -	- - -	987 5 –	—	
Buoys and Beacon	- - -	- - -	456 – 1	—	
Seizures	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 9 8	—
Fees from Secretary's Office	- - -	- - -	- - -	299 15 3	—
Total Revenue £.	842,184 5 2	87,504 17 2	121,855 17 –	22,538 14 9¼	79,825 14 2
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Average amount per head	9 10¼	7 8½	12 –¾	7 2¼	15 8¾
Averaging for British North America	10 3	—			
Net Customs, averaging per head	8 2¼	6 7¼	10 11¾	5 8¼	14 7¼
Population	1,712,136	227,005	193,800	62,678	101,600
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Public Debt	4,451,961 17 8	87,889 12 –	30,000 – –	17,938 17 4¼	103,718 14 8
Population of the British North American Provinces	2,297,219	—			
	£. s. d.				
Customs of ditto	976,938 8 9¾	—			
General Revenue, ditto	1,153,979 8 3¼	—			

HEADS of EXPENDITURE.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince Edward's Island.	Newfoundland.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Interest on Public Debt	225,350 3 11	1,951 2 6	3,828 9 –	- - -	5,783 10 5
Civil Government	45,007 6 8	6,340 – –	11,225 – –	- - -	10,382 18 10
Administration of Justice	84,913 8 4	4,407 12 –	1,641 13 8	- - -	12,637 17 –
Penitentiary	5,000 – –	760 – –	1,700 – –	—	
Legislature	49,887 8 –	7,041 16 11	9,550 7 11	1,912 4 4½	4,125 19 6
Education	67,062 12 3	12,459 2 4	16,614 6 10	2,351 14 10	7,748 5 –
Agricultural Societies	12,917 12 1	558 8 3	2,508 4 –	450 – –	—
Hospitals and Churches	17,581 12 5	1,186 7 6	4,572 4 –	—	
Geological Survey	1,955 15 6	—			
Militia	1,895 4 8	501 16 1	574 14 –		
Pensions	7,947 3 7	1,720 – –	941 13 4	- - -	161 4 –
Indian Annuities	7,772 18 7	257 18 3	596 12 3	—	
Sinking Fund	73,000 – –	- - -	6,000 – –	—	
Miscellaneous	13,717 14 10	8,893 – –	6,024 2 –	752 3 8½	8,037 19 –
Revenue Expenses	- - -	7,606 3 4	—		
Revenue Collection and Protection	- - -	- - -	10,557 18 –	—	
Post-Office	- - -	- - -	610 – –	1,539 10 3	—
Salaries	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,145 11 11	—
Compensation to Government Officers	- - -	- - -	- - -	774 16 –	—
Public Postage	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 19 3	—
Crown Prosecution	- - -	- - -	- - -	793 14 4½	—
Board of Health	- - -	- - -	- - -	421 15 11	—
Fish Bounties	- - -	- - -	- - -	370 18 9	—
Provincial Building, Electr.	- - -	- - -	- - -	540 15 8	—
Inquest and Shadiac Packes.	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 11 7¾	—
Printing and Stationery	- - -	- - -	- - -	794 4 2½	—
Apprehension of Deserters	- - -	- - -	- - -	378 14 2	—
Interest on Liabilities and Debentures	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,626 4 –	—
Drawbacks	- - -	- - -	- - -	220 16 4½	—
Sundry Fees, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	173 12 11	—
Repayment of Debt	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,730 – –
Local Institution	850 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	475 – –
Roads and Bridges	- - -	24,973 10 6	—		
Roads, Bridges, and Wharves	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,978 3 2	—
Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	610 11 8½	—
Small disbursements	- - -	- - -	- - -	86 7 2½	—
Markets	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 1 8	—
Poor	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,329 18 10
Lighthouse	6,166 10 7	5,721 10 10	3,476 4 10	176 17 11½	—
Emigration	906 1 11	- - -	1,298 – 2	—	
Public Works	13,134 13 4	300 – –	30,936 6 6	787 6 3	10,534 4 –
Buoys and Beacon	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 – 8	—
Total Expenditure £.	635,066 6 8	84,748 8 6	112,655 16 6	24,173 10 11¼	72,946 16 7

Thursday, 9 March 1853.

No. 3.

TARIFF of DUTIES on different Articles in *British North America*, for 1851.

IN CURRENCY.

ARTICLES.	Canada.					Nova Scotia.					New Brunswick.					Prince Edward's Island.					Newfoundland.					Remarks.
	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Per Gallon.	Per Hhd.	Per Cwt.	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Per Gallon.	Per Hhd.	Per Cwt.	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Per Gallon.	Per Hhd.	Per Cwt.	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Per Gallon.	Per Hhd.	Per Cwt.	Specific.	Ad Valorem.	Per Gallon.	Per Hhd.	Per Cwt.	
	p' ct.	p' ct.	*d.*	*s. d.*	*d.*	p' ct.	p' cent.	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	p' ct.		*s. d.*	*s.*	*s. d.*		p' cent.	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*		p' cent.	*s. d.*	*d.*	*s. d.*	
Coffee, Green	½	12½	–	–	1¾	–	–	–	1¼	–	–	–	–	1¾	–	–	–	–	1¾	–	–	–	–	1¼	—	The amount of duty varies in each separate Province.
Ditto, other kinds	–	12½	–	–	–	–	–	–	2½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2½	—	
Tea	–	12½	–	1 –	–	–	–	–	2½	–	–	–	–	2½	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	2½	—	
Sugar, refined	–	12½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17 –½	–	–	–	1¾	–	–	–	–	2½	–	–	–	–	–	17 –½	
Ditto, other kinds	–	12½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12 2	–	–	– 1	–	7 3½	–	–	–	–	8 6¼	–	–	–	–	12 2	
Molasses	–	12½	–	–	–	–	–	– 3½	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– 3¾	–	–	–	–	– 3½	—		
Tobacco, unmanufactured	–	12½	–	– –½	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2½	—						
Ditto, manufactured	–	12½	–	1 –	–	–	–	–	1½	–	–	–	–	1¾	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1¾	—	
Cigars	–	12½	–	1 6	–	–	£.10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	10	—			
Snuff	–	12½	–	– 4	–	–	£.10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3½	–	–	10	—			
Spirits	–	25	3	–	–	–	–	1 1¼	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 –	–	–	–	–	1 1¼	—		
Wine	–	25	6	–	–	–	–	3 –¾	–	–	–	£.10	3 –	–	–	–	–	3 4½	–	–	–	–	3 –¾	—		
Salt	–	12½	–	1 – p' bushel.																						
Fish	–	12½	—																							
Manufactures	–	12½	–	–	From 2½	to 6¼	–	–	–	–	From 1 to 30	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Charged higher in Canada.
Ditto - Cotton	–	12½	–	–	–	2½	6¼	–	–	–	–	ditto	–	–	–	–	6	—								
Ditto - Wool	–	12½	–	–	–	2½	6¼	–	–	–	–	ditto	–	–	–	–	6	—								
Unenumerated articles	From 2½ *l.* to 30 *l.*			–	–	–	£.6¼ Sterling	–	–	–	–	£.7¼ Sterling	–	–	–	–	£. 5 Sterling	–	–	–	–	£. 5 Sterling	–	–	–	Same.
						£.	7 12 1 Currency		–	–	£.	8 16 5 Currency		–	–	£.	6 1 8 Currency		–	–	£.	6 1 8 Currency.				

Thursday, 9 March 1853.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of IMPORTS into *Canada* of the following Articles, showing the Countries whence Imported, and distinguishing whether such Importations have been direct or through other British Possessions, or through any Foreign, and which Foreign Country or British Possession during the year 1853.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL VALUE.	Direct from		Through other Countries.	
		British West Indies.	Foreign West Indies.	United States.	Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, P. E. Island.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee	34,324 5 2	36 8 9	103 19 7	33,701 1 11	482 14 11
Confectionary and Preserves	1,479 7 10	1 4 4	127 – 5	1,350 – 7	1 2 6
Molasses	52,437 6 –	– – –	17,881 – 6	27,457 8 2	7,098 17 4
Cigars	12,145 10 6	– – –	716 14 7	11,280 11 1	148 4 10
Spices	9,201 – 8	180 13 8	106 3 5	8,650 15 4	263 8 3
Cordials	189 3 10	– – –	4 14 6	184 9 4	—
Rum	3,207 19 8	138 13 –	330 – 4	1,111 2 1	1,628 4 3
Honey	71 9 2	– – –	71 9 2	—	
Sugar	320,824 5 1	264 3 4	35,050 2 11	135,525 2 4	49,984 16 6
Mahogany	89 7 5	– – –	89 7 5	—	
£.	333,969 15 4	621 3 1	54,480 12 10	219,260 10 10	59,607 8 7

No. 5.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Quantity, Value, and Amount of Duty collected in the *United States* and in *Canada*, on certain Articles named in the Reciprocity Act, being the Growth and Produce of the two Countries in the year 1848.

IMPORTED INTO CANADA.				IMPORTED INTO UNITED STATES.			
ARTICLES.	Value.	Amount of Duty in		ARTICLES.	Value.	Amount of Duty in	
	£. s. d.	$.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	$. c.	£. s. d.
Grain and Breadstuffs	17,254 – –	9,609	2,400 11 10	Grain and Breadstuffs (all kinds).	90,164 – –	72,331 –	18,082 15 –
Vegetables	3,760 – –	1,504	376 – –	Vegetables	44 – –	35 –	8 15 –
Fruits	7,428 – –	4,929	1,232 6 7	Fruits	– 5 –	– 20	– 1 –
Seeds	6,843 – –	2,053	512 5 6	Seeds	687 – –	550 –	13 15 –
Animals, for breed, not given.	—			* Animals (for breed)	12,387 – –	Free.	
Animals paying duty	13,951 – –	6,582	1,645 9 6	Hides	2,786 – –	2,230 –	557 10 –
Hides, Wool, Tallow, Horns, Ashes, not classed	163,000 – –	6,524	1,631 – –	Wool	23,884 – –	19,107 –	4,776 15 –
				Butter	2,209 – –	1,767 –	441 13 –
				Cheese	2 – –	2 –	– 10 –
				Tallow	2 – –	1 –	– 5 –
				Horns	—		
Butter	72 – –	40	9 18 9	Salted and fresh meat	—		
Cheese	4,431 – –	2,989	747 7 4	Ores of all metals	—		
Meats	23,156 – –	26,629	6,672 6 3	Ashes	714 – –	571 –	142 15 –
Ores, none imported	—			Staves	—		
Staves	1,633 – –	962	240 12 8	Wood and lumber (all kinds).	27.789 – –	22,231 –	5,557 15 –
Woods	4,623 – –	1,763	440 16 2				
£.	246,151 – –	$ 63,584	£15,909 13 7	£,	160,668 5 –	$118,825 20	£29,582 11 –

* Animals paying duty (not given).

Extracted from printed Report of the Treasury Department of the United States for 1848.
Imports into Canada examined, and certified correct.

I. G. O. Customs Department,
Montreal, Canada, 17 July 1849.

J. W. Dunscomb.

CANADA.

No. 6.

(Report on Finances.)

Statement exhibiting the Value and Amount of Duties on Articles which were Imported during the fiscal year ending 30th June 1854, and now made free by the Reciprocity Treaty.

ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty per cwt.	Value of Articles.	Duties.
		$.	$. c.
Grain, Flour, and Breadstuffs	20	3,906,073	781,214 60
Animals, free	-	75,406	—
,, dutiable	20	225,642	45,128 40
Fresh, Smoked, and Salted Meat	20	5,184	1,036 80
Cotton, Wool, free	-	125	—
Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, &c., free	-	18,210	—
,, ,, ,, dutiable	20	555	111 –
Vegetables	20	102,806	20,561 20
Undried Fruits	20	13,692	2,738 40
Dried Fruits	20	31	6 20
Fish of all kinds	20	901,671	180,334 20
Products of Fish and of all other creatures living in the water	—		
Poultry	20	1,016	203 20
Eggs	20	5,500	1,100 –
Hides and Skins	5	34,729	1,734 45
Furs, undressed	10	13,920	1,392 –
Tails, undressed	20	8	1 60
Unwrought Stone	10	10,758	1,075 80
Unwrought Marble	4	4	– 80
Butter	20	126,811	25,362 20
Cheese	30	127	38 10
Tallow	10	37	3 70
Lard	20	837	167 40
Horns	5	1,421	71 5
Manures	—		
Ores of Metals, free	-	18,790	—
,, ,, dutiable	20	516	103 20
Coal	30	254,775	76,432 50
Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine	20	75	15 –
Ashes	20	4,441	888 20
Fire and other Wood	30	728,688	218,606 40
All other Wood	20	574,051	114,810 20
Pelts	20	24,639	4,927 80
Wool	30	69,182	20,754 60
Fish Oil	20	110,402	22,080 40
Rice	—		
Broom Corn	—		
Bark	20	978	195 60
Gypsum, ground	20	353	70 60
,, free, unground	-	113,312	—
Grindstones	5	23,265	1,163 25
Dyestuffs	5	14,717	735 85
Hemp, Flax, Tow, unmanufactured	—		
Tobacco, unmanufactured	30	2,915	874 50
Rags	5	12,696	634 80
Total	-	7,398,358	1,524,457 40
Deduct for British North American Provinces*	-	1,301,154	231,054 –
Leaving for Canada	- $.	6,097,204	1,243,403 –

* Those articles consist of:—

	Value.	Duties.
1. Fish	901,671	180,334
2. Stone	10,758	1,075
3. Coal	254,775	76,432
4. Fish Oil	110,402	22,080
5. Gypsum	355	70
6. Grindstones	23,265	1,163
	491,223	281,154

Treasury Department, Registrar's Office,
21 November 1854.

F. Biggar,
Registrar.

CANADA.

No. 7.

STATEMENT showing the Value of and Duty on Articles imported into *Canada* (enumerated in Reciprocity Treaty), during the Year 1854.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	16,776 16 2	3,599 6 –
GOODS AT 30 PER CENT.:		
Fruit, dried	10,000 – –	3,000 – –
,, green	10,110 – –	3,033 – –
TOTAL Goods at 30 per cent. £.	20,110 – –	6,033 – –
GOODS AT 20 PER CENT.:		
Animal	7,219 18 3	1,444 – –
Grains	4,181 18 4	836 7 8
Flour and Breadstuffs	4,385 6 3	877 1 3
Hops	2,958 2 1	591 12 5
Meat	15,486 3 4	3,097 5 –
Butter	273 14 2	54 15 –
Cheese	8,351 12 9	1,670 6 7
TOTAL Goods at 20 per cent. £.	42,856 16 2	8,571 7 11
GOODS AT 12½ PER CENT.:		
Fish	18,712 – –	2,339 – –
Firewood	10,000 – –	1,250 – –
Mess Pork	127,626 14 1	15,953 7 –
Rice	11,598 18 –	1,449 17 3
Timber and Lumber	15,703 19 7	1,963 – –
Turpentine	7,180 14 6	897 11 10
Vegetables	1,500 – –	187 10 –
Other articles	1,000 – –	125 – –
TOTAL Goods at 12½ per cent. £.	193,322 6 2	24,165 6 1
GOODS AT 2½ PER CENT.:		
Bark	593 6 1	14 16 3
Brown Corn	4,981 7 8	124 10 8
Burrstones	2,107 3 5	52 13 7
Coal	55,095 – –	1,377 7 –
Dye stuffs	6,000 – –	150 – –
Flax, Hemp and Tow	26,235 – –	655 17 6
Hides and Felts	63,267 14 –	1,581 13 –
Lard	9,130 13 3	228 5 4
Pitch and Tar	2,842 16 8	71 1 5
Marble and Stone unwrought	7,500 – –	187 10 –
Tallow	86,159 7 7	2,153 19 7
Wool	8,042 12 10	201 1 4
TOTAL Goods at 2½ per cent. £.	271,955 1 6	6,798 16 1
FREE GOODS:		
Animals	11,067 15 –	—
Grain	212,463 18 –	—
Cotton wool	3,814 – –	—
Seeds	24,596 16 5	—
Manures	5,965 6 –	—
Planes, shrubs and trees	13,386 18 6	—
TOTAL Free Goods £.	271,324 13 11	—

RECAPITULATION.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Goods paying specific and *ad valorem* duty	16,776 16 2	3,596 6 –
Goods at 30 per cent.	20,110 – –	6,053 – –
Goods at 20 per cent	42,856 16 2	8,571 7 11
Goods at 12½ per cent.	193,322 6 2	24,165 6 1
Goods at 2½ per cent.	271,955 1 6	6,798 16 1
Free Goods	271,324 13 11	—
TOTAL	816,345 13 11	49,167 16 1
		5 – –
Deduct free	171,324 – –	$. 196,671 – –
£.	545,021 – –	
$.	2,180,085 – –	

I. G. O., Customs, Quebec,
3 April 1855.

(signed) *R. S. M. Bouchette*,
Commissioner Customs.

No. 8.

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of GOODS Imported first into the United States and from thence into *Canada*, distinguishing Goods passing through that Country under Bond from those purchased in Bond, Duty paid or free; also, the Goods being the Produce or Manufacture of the United States, during the Year 1854.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Passing through the United States under Bond.		PURCHASED IN THE UNITED STATES							
			IN BOND.		DUTY PAID.		DUTY FREE.		Produce of the United State.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Coffee, green - - - - - - - *cwt.*	2,198 0 0	5,698 8 –	17,461 0 11	5,456 18 1	- - -	- - -	5,465 0 20	16,792 14 5	12,305 0 0	9,485 5 11
Coffee, other - - - - - - - „	0 2 26	4 15 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	86 1 2	255 18 1	29 1 25	83 19 3
Cigars - - - - - - - *lbs.*	1,815	416 – –	134,136	5,477 9 6	2,916	932 3 –	- - -	- - -	18,946	5,127 7 1
Molasses - - - - - - - *galls.*	4,298	129 11 2	200,706½	8,462 – 8	55,673	3,577 16 10	- - -	- - -	649,907	27,977 8 6
Snuff - - - - - - - *lbs.*	- - -	- - -	346	15 6 2	743½	37 12 1	- - -	- - -	84,701¼	682 15 5
Spirits, brandy - - - - - - *galls.*	13,667	3,890 7 7	35,596	12,341 17 –	22,096½	5,313 3 9	- - -	- - -	1,568½	802 15 6
Cordials - - - - - - - „	31	18 – –	- - -	- - -	44	34 9 10	- - -	- - -	681¼	164 13 10
Gin - - - - - - - „	1,450	172 15 9	9,174	1,082 13 3	1,449	174 6 –	- - -	- - -	1,169	161 10 10
Rum - - - - - - - „	733	78 10 –	1,117	155 11 2	2,877	365 10 9	- - -	- - -	17,707½	1,986 18 11
Whiskey - - - - - - - „	2,900	234 – 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	454,376	38,799 12 7
Wine - - - - - - - „	21,028	5,732 13 1	23,160	6,800 – 5	16,852½	4,380 8 5	- - -	- - -	50,769¼	7,870 15 8
Sugar, raw - - - - - - - *cwt.*	5,593 1 5	9,141 4 5	71,669 3 15	105,149 7 10	12,045 3 12	14,957 18 6	- - -	- - -	72,079 0 2	69,708 11 9
Sugar, refined - - - - - - „	111 0 12	216 6 11	6,715 1 16	12,724 4 3	4,958 3 26	10,021 18 2	- - -	- - -	4,065 0 23½	7,602 17 9
Tea - - - - - - - *lbs.*	43,224	1,680 12 1	1,462,012	101,925 16 2	- - -	- - -	1,621,370	213,557 4 4	—	
Tobacco, manufactured - - - - - „	- - -	- - -	15,119	492 3 5	37,085¾	1,467 6 4	- - -	- - -	2,797,479½	89,163 4 10
Tobacco, unmanufactured - - - - „	- - -	- - -	13,320	634 16 2	1,296	36 4 3	- - -	- - -	597,898	13,529 8 2
Goods at 30 per cent. - - - - -	18 – –	- - -	- - -	4,241 16 11	- - -	5,220 8 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	25,180 7 7
„ 20 „ - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 19 10	- - -	14 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	29,370 15 4
„ 12½ „ - - - - - - -	1,253,050 – 10	- - -	- - -	2,267 19 5	- - -	77,260 14 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,592,280 1 11
„ 2½ „ - - - - - - -	41,071 – 1	- - -	- - -	32,111 8 5	- - -	20,182 18 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	404,617 3 1
„ free - - - - - - -	15,217 18 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 7 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	510,929 2 8
TOTAL - - - - £.	1,336,770 3 6	- - -	299,428 8 8	- - -	144,021 5 3	- - -	230,605 16 10	- - -	2,835,525 6 7	

I. G. O. Customs Department, Quebec, 21 March 1855.

R. S. M. Bouchette,
Commissioner of Customs.

No. 9.

RETURN of GOODS Imported into *Canada* from Sea, *vid* St. Lawrence, and forwarded under Bond to the United States during the Year 1853.

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.	ARTICLES.	VALUE.
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Railroad iron - - - - - - - - -	220,333 15 8	Hardware - - - - - - - - -	741 17 1	Varnish - - - - - - - - -	20 – –
Pig iron - - - - - - - - -	29,802 16 1	Furniture - - - - - - - - -	108 17 10	Bricks - - - - - - - - -	30 8 4
Bar iron - - - - - - - - -	9,368 19 1	Tin - - - - - - - - -	867 4 –	Other articles - - - - - - - -	426 – 11
Steel - - - - - - - - -	267 14 1	Woollens - - - - - - - - -	23 7 3	£.	261,991 – 4

R. S. M. Bouchette,
Commissioner of Customs.

No. 10.

STATEMENT of Revenue Collected in the Different Districts in the *United States*, bordering on *Canada*, during the following Periods.

DISTRICTS.	From 1830 to 1848 (19 Years).				From 1848 to 1851 (3 Years).			
	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Excess of Expenses.	Gross Revenue.	Expenses of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Excess of Expenses.
	Dollars.	*Dollars c.*	*Dollars. c.*	*Dollars. c.*	*Doars. c.*	*Dollars. c.*	*Dollars. c.*	*Dollars. c.*
1. Vermont	216,385 14	153,660 10	62,725 4	- - -	181,915 2	27,472 47	154,442 55	—
2. Champlain	192,877 80	130,938 86	61,938 94	- - -	133,326 68	22,965 22	109,751 44	—
3. Oswegatchie	63,201 74	116,874 47	- - -	53,672 73	42,842 41	16,002 22	26,840 19	—
4. Cape Vincent	21,649 98	78,437 26	- - -	56,787 28	22,410 78	14,222 58	8,188 20	—
5. Sackett's Harbour	13,983 4	106,492 84	- - -	92,509 80	16,603 54	27,000 95	- - -	10,397 41
6. Oswego	206,754 84	157,519 67	48,235 17	- - -	273,173 92	38,210 43	234,947 50	—
7. Genesee	133,019 97	80,954 47	52,065 50	- - -	45,324 66	13,368 47	31,722 66	—
8. Niagara	53,527 7	117,943 82	- - -	64,416 75	44,076 44	21,277 69	22,798 75	—
9. Buffalo	150,437 60	197,653 80	- - -	47,216 20	148,740 3	49,601 19	98,885 78	—
10. Erie	3,394 66	156,014 82	- - -	152,620 16	1,155 26	31,924 35	- - -	30,769 9
11. Cuyahoga	39,863 15	47,214 73	- - -	7,351 58	126,677 24	12,228 71	113,448 53	—
12. Sandusky	6,246 92	29,929 46	- - -	23,682 54	34,018 44	5,927 49	28,090 95	—
13. Miami	3,660 19	20,183 19	- - -	16,523 —	244 55	2,470 40	- - -	2,225 86
14. Detroit	88,676 71	163,905 42	- - -	75,228 71	47,935 42	32,868 22	15,067 20	—
15. Michilimacinac	5,189 42	39,936 59	- - -	34,747 17	1,797 42	4,535 2	- - -	2,737 60
16. Chicago	2,026 86	3,117 9	- - -	1,090 23	10,670 41	10,360 73	154 75	—
TOTAL	1,200,895 9	1,600,776 59	224,964 65	625,846 15	1,130,912 21	331,436 14	844,338 50	46,129 96

	Dollars.	*c.*
Expenses of Collection	1,600,776	59
Gross Revenue Collected	1,200,895	9
Loss to Public	399,881	50

			Dollars.	*c.*
Gross Revenue			1,130,912	21
Deduct therefrom,	*Dollars.*	*c.*		
Duties Refunded	170	92		
Expenses of Prosecution	1,096	61		
Expenses of Collection	331,436	14		
Excess of Expenses	46,129	96		
			378,833	63
			752,078	58

DISTRICTS.	1852 (One Year).			1853 (One Year).			1854 (One Year).		
	Value of Imports.	Revenue.	Expense of Collection.	Value of Imports.	Revenue.	Expense of Collection.	Value of Imports.	Revenue.	Expense of Collection.
	Dollars.	*Dollars. c.*	*Dollars. c.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars. c.*	*Dollars. c.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars. c.*	*Dollars. c.*
1. Vermont	46,694	37,647 29	9,896 —	184,512	40,114 64	10,414 36	337,279	43,839 35	9,871 25
2. Champlain	75,331	64,673 51	10,218 —	494,856	111,332 89	8,482 41	104,175	121,595 36	13,567 3
3. Oswegatchie	20,303	20,004 70	5,265 —	328,735	44,555 94	7,692 50	415,472	34,193 47	8,489 30
4. Cape Vincent	45,883	21,690 82	7,834 —	759,961	35,671 90	6,673 57	1,111,094	27,215 2	8,427 95
5. Sackett's Harbour	390	12,844 24	7,276 —	4,398	4,495 5	8,185 —	34,779	3,864 94	6,703 23
6. Oswego	592,653	86,729 97	16,448 22	1,494,140	128,667 27	11,755 39	3,369,028	174,313 79	20,008 37
7. Genesee	31,075	10,983 16	6,941 44	46,650	7,902 32	6,704 40	109,789	10,545 4	7,214 44
8. Niagara	144,737	23,885 48	5,634 —	1,119,797	28,348 58	11,171 39	171,080	22,397 53	8,812 65
9. Buffalo	67,477	91,372 —	15,963 —	440,708	85,263 72	16,166 66	412,778	86,586 86	17,344 23
10. Erie	- -	517 6	850 3	37	316 98	285 59	4,508	1,636 62	1,285 7
11. Cuyahoga	20,831	85,528 56	4,464 —	132,219	48,510 79	3,690 80	372,504	65,101 28	4,504 92
12. Sandusky	334	82,397 49	2,519 —	54,969	76,660 88	2,506 62	10,736	26,529 91	2,554 12
13. Miami	- -	- - -	2,414 —	- -	99,316 2	2,210 75	7,941	71,397 14	2,182 4
14. Detroit	55,634	34,333 95	13,982 38	207,782	831 81	17,730 5	159,645	13,700 —	14,899 57
15. Michilimacinac	437	1,054 23	2,211 —	3,448	481 60	1,949 46	7,443	1,923 81	2,084 59
16. Chicago	- -	919 80	2,520 6	- -	127,060 95	2,577 50	49,174	13,484 32	4,215 57
17. Milwaukie established in 1852.	- -	11,188 74	2,400 —	7,559	27,216 11	2,853 1	38,708	334,043 78	5,025 58
TOTAL	1,101,779	585,771 —	116,836 13	5,279,771	866,747 45	121,049 46	6,716,133	1,052,368 22	137,189 91

Note.—It is to be observed upon comparing the Imports with the Revenue contained in the above Statement, that whilst the Imports include only the articles brought directly from Canada into the ports mentioned, a portion of the Revenue is derived from Imports brought into the Atlantic ports, and transported in bond to the Lake ports.

Treasury Department, Registrar's Office, 14 October 1854. *H. Bigger*, Registrar.

No. 11.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Value of Imports, Expenses of Collection, and Gross and Net Revenue at the different Ports in *Canada* bordering on the *United States*, in the Years 1840, 1848, and 1854.

No.	PORTS.	1841.				1848.				1854.				REMARKS.
		IMPORTS.	REVENUE.			IMPORTS.	REVENUE.			IMPORTS.	REVENUE.			
		Values.	Gross.	Expenses.	Net.	Values.	Gross.	Expenses.	Net.	Values.	Gross.	Expenses.	Net.	
			£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.	
1	St. Johns	24,092	819	23,273		22,341	1,454	20,887			966	773	193	
2	Philipsburg	857	146	711		1,226	310	916			1,155	318	837	
3	Coteau du Lac*	700	644	56		76	351	—			112	81	31	
4	Stanstead	749	135	614		1,412	338	1,074			1,418	535	883	
5	Amherstburg	417	100	317		603	162	441			1,824	470	1,354	Population in 1841 - 1,050,000.
6	Bath	382	100	282		655	153	502			450	106	344	Population in 1848 - 1,491,666.
7	Belleville	702	100	602		1,483	231	1,252			12,188	825	11,363	Population in 1851 - 2,000,000.
8	Brockville	888	100	788		3,130	412	2,718			9,459	927	8,532	
9	Bond Head and Port Darlington*	201	100	101		60	95	—						
10	Burlington	2,978	223	2,755		30,326	1,203	29,123			169,122	3,118	166,004	
11	Chatham	295	100	195		925	281	644			5,522	294	5,228	
12	Chippawa	1,119	131	988		1,953	425	1,528			2,597	478	2,119	
13	Cobourg	1,005	125	880		1,362	331	1,031			7,251	428	6,823	
14	Cornwall	105	53	52		270	150	120			925	190	735	
15	Fort Erie	652	100	552		972	303	669			7,880	658	7,222	
16	Gananoque	95	48	47		284	158	126			425	137	288	
17	Goderich	53	26	27		302	147	155			1,719	181	1,538	
18	Hallowell	432	100	332		474	115	359						
19	Kingston	8,479	300	8,179		10,937	1,371	9,566			29,032	2,385	26,647	
20	Maria Town	61	31	30		264	189	75						
21	Newcastle and Trent Port	168	84	84		336	160	176			388	131	257	
22	Niagara	1,246	137	1,109		1,658	310	1,348			6,259	365	5,894	
23	Oakville	265	100	165		1,023	150	873			3,008	280	2,728	
24	Penetanguishene*	211	100	111		14	25	—			63	25	38	
25	Prescott	336	100	236		1,427	264	1,163			6,853	676	6,177	
26	Port Burwell	103	51	52		319	101	218			2,456	287	2,169	
27	Port Colville and Dunnville	225	100	125		767	222	545			1,748	249	1,499	
28	Port Credit*	245	100	145		103	114	—			88	161	—	
29	Port Dalhouse	725	100	625		1,104	283	821			5,337	515	4,822	
30	Port Dover	460	100	360		1,700	232	1,468			3,704	407	3,297	
31	Port Hope	595	100	495		1,311	207	1,103			7,061	523	6,538	
32	Port Sarnia	132	66	66		457	198	259			1,887	280	1,607	
3	Port Stanley	829	100	729		5,132	294	4,838			16,559	779	15,780	
34	Port Talbot	40	20	20		—								
35	Queenston	286	100	186		1,078	244	834			3,077	329	2,748	
36	Rivére aux Raisins*	56	28	28		9	95	—			94	95	—	
37	Sandwich	106	53	53		1,010	233	776			7,560	687	6,873	
38	Toronto	6,720	317	6,403		27,752	1,392	26,360			172,576	4,30€	168,270	
39	Turkey Point	165	82	83		353	139	214		—				
40	Windsor	380	100	280		469	160	309		—				

41	Dundas							517	330	187		530	250	280	
42	Lacolle							535	388	147		254	246	8	
43	Compton*							69	89	—					
44	Clarenceville							250	136	114		480	145	335	
45	Hemmingford							358	89	269		662	145	517	
46	Huntingdon							154	114	40		135	112	23	
47	Russelltown*							122	226			60	145	—	
48	Eaton*							61	88	—					
49	Frelighsburg							436	120	316		844	166	678	
50	Potton							227	137	90		232	143	89	
51	Sutton*							94	95			302	120	182	
52	St. Regis							297	226	70		944	192	752	
53	Dickenson's Landing							474	158	316		182	120	62	
54	Grafton*							34	50			10	92	—	
55	Maitland*							47	146			67	209	—	
56	Owen's Sound*							34	75			208	50	158	
57	Port Colborne*							85	223			607	112	495	
58	Port Milford*							48	113			31	148	—	
59	Rondeau*							49	92			313	75	238	
60	Sault Ste. Marie							507	135	372		736	190	546	
61	Wallaceburg							168	85	83		590	248	342	
62	Wellington*							30	110			60	107	—	
63	Amherst											424	125	299	
64	Coaticook											5,748	656	5,092	
65	Gegreville											92	115	—	
66	Hereford											7	2	5	
67	New Carlisle											1,706	314	1,392	
68	Brantford											10,730	225	10,505	
69	Bytown											9,321	227	9,094	
70	Brighton											202	100	101	
71	Bruce Mines											421	108	313	
72	Cramahe											320	156	164	
73	Dundas											5,849	261	5,588	
74	Elgin											67	125	—	
75	Morrisburgh											704	244	459	
76	Napannee											829	158	671	
77	Oshawa											1,226	125	1,101	
78	Picton											1,533	210	1,323	
79	Port Rowan											1,323	145	1,178	
80	Port Trenton											574	103	471	
81	Stanford											20,849	1,621	19,228	
82	Saugeen											167	115	52	
83	Whitby											2,540	210	2,330	
	Values by Mr. Green's Tables			2,694,161			3,159,328				10,132,331	—			
	Inland Ports			57,573	5,426	52,147		130,148	16,502	114,781		564,499	30,577	534,548	
	From Sea			168,261	5,969	161,291		203,881	13,175	190,722		660,693	23,784	637,122	
	Add Excess of Expenses								1,151				840		
	Customs Branch								2,920	305,503			4,553	1,171,670	
	Deduct Balance to correspond with Public Accounts									1,145				3,652	
	TOTALS			225,834	11,395	214,438		334,029	33,748	304,358		1,225,192	59,754	1,168,018	

— No. 4. —

No. 4. Governor-General Sir E. Head to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 29 Sept. 1855.

(No. 131.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir *E. Head* to the Right Honourable Sir *Wm. Molesworth*, Bart.

Government House, Quebec, 29 September 1855.
(Received, 15 October 1855.)
(Answered, 19 October 1855, No. 45, p. 35.)

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from the Officer administering the Government of Montserrat, together with a copy of my answer, which in fact consists, as you will see, of little more than a copy of my former letter to the Governor of Barbados.

Enclosure 1. Montserrat, 16 July 1855.

Enclosure 2. Sir E. Head, 29 Sept.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmund Head.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

Sir, Government House, Montserrat, 16 July 1855.

Encl. 1, in No. 4.

HAVING in the early part of this year on my assumption of the office of President administering this Government, found a communication addressed in November last to the Colonial Secretary from a committee appointed by the Legislature of Canada, having for its object the establishment of reciprocity of trade between that province and the several West India Islands, and being fully convinced that the true interest of Monserrat were alone to be looked for in the direction of the most unrestricted freedom of exchange with the more wealthy and now populous dependencies of the Crown, I lost no time in bringing the subject under the consideration of the Legislature of the island.

In my message recommending a measure framed on these principles to their consideration, I urged on them the policy of at once taking the initiative as far as free trade is concerned not only with Canada, but with the other British North American possessions, and passing a Bill for removing not only all duties on vessels that may arrive for the purposes of trade from those provinces, but also all duties on the produce of those countries imported in such vessels.

These recommendations, I am happy to acquaint your Excellency, received the unanimous concurrence of both branches of the Legislature; and Bills have been passed, and with the sanction of the Governor-in-Chief, assented to by me for giving effect to the establishment of unrestricted trade between this island and the whole of the British Possessions in North America.

The Act relieving all vessels arriving at this port from the payment of tonnage dues is now in operation, and the other Act abolishing all duties on articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the British North American Possessions has been forwarded to the Governor-in-Chief for the purpose of being transmitted to the Imperial Government, there to await the assent of Her Majesty, before it can come into operation; as owing to a loan from the Imperial Treasury being charged on the revenues of the island, it was necessary to insert a suspending clause in the enactment.

As soon, however, as the assent of Her Majesty has been notified to the Executive here, I will do myself the honour of transmitting a copy of the Act to your Excellency, with a request that the same may be communicated to that portion of the mercantile community in Canada who are engaged in the West India trade.

I have, &c.
His Excellency Sir Edmund W. Head. (signed) *Edward E. Rushworth.*

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

Sir, Government House, Quebec, 29 Sept. 1855.

Encl. 2, in No. 4.

IN replying to your Excellency's despatch of the 15th July last, I cannot do better than enclose to you a copy of the answer which I made to a communication, which I received in July last from his Excellency the then Governor of Barbados, relating to free commercial intercourse between Canada and the British West India possessions.

5 July 1855. Vide p. 5.

This answer will show your Excellency the true position of Mr. Merritt, and the committee over which he presided. You will see that the Legislature of Canada has not yet acted in the matter, and however desirous I might be of meeting advances made by other colonies, it would be my duty to wait for some movement on the part of the Canadian Legislature. I think it possible too, that a circular despatch from the Colonial Office may since that time have pointed out other difficulties in the way of immediate action.

I have, &c.
His Excellency Edward E. Rushworth, Esq. (signed) *Edmund Head.*
President administering the Government of Montserrat.

CANADA.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 5. —

No. 5.
Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Sir E. Head, 16 August 1855.

(No. 18.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth* to Sir *Edmund Head.*

Downing-street, 16 August 1855.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch,* No. 88, of the 20th of July last, relative to a proposal made by Mr. Merritt, as Chairman of a Committee of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, for establishing free commercial intercourse between that province and the British West Indies. Previously to the receipt of your despatch, that proposal had been brought to my notice by the respective Governors of British Guiana and Barbados, and I now transmit for your information and guidance a copy of a circular despatch, which I have addressed to the Governors of the several West Indian colonies on this subject.

* Page 4.

11 August 1855. Vide page 3.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Molesworth.*

— No. 6. —

No. 6.
Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., to Sir E. Head, 19 October 1855.

(No. 45.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *G. Grey*, Bart. to Sir *Edmund Head.*

Downing-street, 19 October 1855.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch † of the 29th September, No. 131, enclosing the copy of a correspondence which has taken place between yourself and the Officer administering the Government of Montserrat, and I have to convey to you my approval of the answer which you have returned to his letter.

† Page 34.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Correspondence with the Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

— No. 7. —

No. 7.
Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, to the Right Hon Lord J. Russell, 3 May 1855.

(No. 27.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Windward Islands, Barbadoes, 3 May 1855.
(Received, 8 June 1855.)
(Answered, 11 August 1855, No. 4, p. 50.)

My Lord,

Information having been received from Canada that a legislative inquiry was in progress for investigating the present state of the commercial intercourse between Canada, Great Britain, the British North American Possessions, the West India Colonies, the United States, and other foreign countries, and as it was a special object of the inquiry, to ascertain the practicability of removing all fiscal restrictions between these colonies and Canada by the way of the River St. Lawrence, and thereby to promote an intercourse reciprocally advantageous, the subject was brought by me under the consideration of the Council and

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Address of Assembly, 7 April 1855.
Resolutions, 17 April 1855.
Council Chamber, 1 May 1855.

Assembly of Barbadoes, and I have the honour to enclose copy of their addresses, which I have forwarded to the Governor-general of Canada, for the information of the Legislature of that colony.

The considerations which have weighed with the Assembly in passing the Resolutions enclosed with their Address, and with the Council in adopting them, have been the benefit they anticipate from a revival of a trade with the North American colonies on the liberal terms proposed, by which they will be relieved from an exclusive dependence for their supplies of flour, fish, and lumber, on the United States, where their own produce is excluded by the high duties imposed on it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 7.

The House of Assembly to His Excellency the Governor.

Encl. 1, in No. 7.

THE Assembly, in acknowledging the receipt of the Governor's message of the 20th ultimo, on the subject of "a legislative inquiry, now in progress in Canada, for investigating the present state of the commercial intercourse between Canada, Great Britain, the British North American Possessions, the West Indies, the United States, and other foreign countries," beg to inform his Excellency that two resolutions in reference thereto have this day been passed by the House, copy of which is herewith forwarded for the information of his Excellency the Governor.

(signed) *J. Thomas,*
Speaker.

House of Assembly, 17 April 1855.

Enclosure 2, in No. 7.

House of Assembly, 17 April 1855.

Encl. 2, in No. 7.

WHEREAS a message has been sent to this House by his Excellency the Governor, under date the 20th March 1855, enclosing copy of correspondence relative to a proposed free interchange between this island and Canada, of the native products of the two countries, and recommending the same to the favourable consideration of this House; and whereas this House has given the subject, as set forth in the said message and enclosure, most careful consideration, and has come to the conclusion that the proposed interchange of commodities, the native products respectively of this island and of Canada, free of duty, would be mutually beneficial to both countries, and be attended with peculiar advantages to the people of this island in particular, and that it is to the interest of the people of this island to accede to the same; therefore,

1. Resolved, that this House pledges itself to pass an Act for admitting articles being the native productions of Canada into this island free of duty, so soon as information shall have duly reached this House that a similar Act has been passed by the Legislature of Canada, for admitting into that country, duty free, articles being the native productions of this island.

2. Resolved, That it be made a special provision of such Acts respectively, that the free commercial intercourse thus entered upon between the two countries may be terminated at any time, by either country, on giving one whole year's notice of such intended termination to the other country, through their respective Executives, moved thereunto by a resolution of the Legislature of the country giving such notice.

(A true copy.)

(signed) *John Mayers,*
Clerk to the General Assembly.

Enclosure 3, in No. 7.

Encl. 3, in No. 7.

THE Legislative Council have the honour to acknowledge his Excellency the Governor's message of the 24th ultimo, with the resolutions therein enclosed, which had been passed by the House of Assembly, on the subject of a recent communication from the Legislature of Canada, respecting the trade between that province and these islands.

The Council having this day proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions in question did unanimously concur in them.

(signed) *John S. Gaskin,*
President.

Council Chamber, 1 May 1855.

—No. 8.—

No. 8.
Governor Sir W. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, 18 June 1855.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell;* dated 18 June 1855. (No. 40.)

(Answered, 4 September 1855, No. 4, p. 52.)

I HAVE the honour to forward a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of Grenada, with the Blue Book for 1854.

Enclosure in No. 8.

EXTRACT of the Report of the Lieutenant-Governor of Grenada on the Blue Book for 1854, dated 22 May 1855.

Encl. in No. 8.

IF the fancied possibility of a return to the principle of differential duties were still the sole ground of the planters' hopes, I should look upon them as purely delusive, but I am glad to observe that attention is beginning to be turned to the opening of new markets rather than to the artificial improvement of old ones. The proposition of the Canadian Legislature to establish a free interchange of the productions of all the British colonies in America, though it has not yet been responded to by the Legislature of Grenada, has served at all events to give a wider range to thought and opinion upon this subject. Indications are not wanting of such a gradual change being going on in the policy of foreign nations as may lead eventually to the emancipation of these colonies from their dependence upon the comparatively restricted markets to which they have at present access, and in my humble view of the case, the attainment of this object would be the commencement of a new era of prosperity for them.

—No. 9.—

No. 9.
Governor Sir W. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, 18 July 1855.

(No. 62.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Windward Islands, Barbados, 18 July 1855.

(Received, 16 August 1855).

(Answered, 3 September 1855, No. 16, p. 52.)

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit a copy of the speech with which I have this day opened the annual Session of the Legislature of Barbados.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 9.

EXTRACT of Speech of the Governor-in-Chief, in opening the Session of the Legislature of Barbados, on Wednesday 18 July 1855.

Encl. in No. 9.

THE resolutions for opening a free trade with Canada will facilitate the revival of a beneficial intercourse with the largest of those provinces with which it is alike the policy and the interest of these colonies to establish the most intimate relations.

—No. 10.—

No. 10.
Governor Sir W. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, 26 July 1855.

(No. 65.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Windward Islands, Barbados, 26 July 1855.

(Received, 16 August 1855.)

(Answered, 28 August, No. 15, p. 51.)

My Lord,

HAVING in my speech on opening the Session alluded to the resolutions of the Legislature in favour of a free trade with Canada, which were forwarded with my despatch, No. 27,* of the 3d May last, and having subsequently noticed in

* Page 35.

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the English Journals that inquiry had been made in Parliament on the subject of the Canadian proposals for establishing such an intercourse with the West Indies, and that on the report of the Board of Trade, it had been determined by Her Majesty's Government not to give support to such a proposal, I am induced at this time to trouble your Lordship with a short review of the correspondence which has passed from time to time in regard to the fiscal regulations and trade of these colonies, in the full assurance of the disposition of your Lordship to afford a liberal support to them in their efforts to retrieve their affairs, by the adoption of those principles which are in accordance with the policy of the United Kingdom, and conducive to the welfare of all classes of the people.

2. In my report on the Blue Book for 1850, I took occasion to point out that a large part of revenue of these islands, which had formerly been collected internally, had been latterly raised by increasing the customs duties on imports, and which were indiscriminately imposed on corn and other necessaries of life, as well as on articles of luxuries. These supplies were for the most part received from the United States, and being paid for in money, it became an object at once to relieve the colonies from the duties on corn and other subsistence of the people, and to be able to obtain them in exchange for their own produce, virtually excluded from the United States by high protecting duties. The proposal, therefore, which originated in Canada, was favourably received, and recollecting that the trade in supplies from British North America was, at a former period, promoted and protected by Parliament, it was not doubted that the renewal of such an intercourse would meet with encouragement from Her Majesty's Goverment, were it only to relieve the colonies from dependence for their subsistence on the United States.

3. Not being aware of the views which may have been embodied in the report stated to have been made by the Board of Trade, I am only able to infer that it may have originated in an apprehension that a free admission into Canada of sugar and molasses from hence, might divert a part of the produce of these colonies from the home markets, an apprehension which, if really entertained by Her Majesty's Government, may be met by the remark, that from the relative population of Canada, its consumption could hardly have any appreciable effect on the supply of the United Kingdom open to the markets of the world. I am disposed, however, to consider the question upon more general grounds.

4. Whatever may have been the circumstances which led to the imposition in England of high duties on the produce of these colonies, it was fully conceded in the reply to the petition of the Barbados Legislature in 1853, that their progressive reduction in accordance with the principles of free trade, was only a question of time ; and however discouraging those duties have been to the West India planters, being aware of the pressure of the war on the resources of the United Kingdom, they have complained only that the produce of the Spanish colonies, raised by means of their flagrant violation of the treaties for abolishing the slave trade, should be admitted into the United Kingdom, in competition with their own.

In regard to the immediate question, although the West India planter would derive some advantage from disposing of a part of his produce in Canada, the chief benefit from such an intercourse would arise from the repeal of the duties on corn and provisions, and the payment for them in the produce of the colonies. No steps would of course be taken to effect this object, until Canada, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, had repealed the duties on sugars imported from hence, and although it would be preferable that the duties on imported corn, &c. should be generally repealed, as they have been in the United Kingdom, and as I had before recommended to the Legislature, with the approval of the Duke of Newcastle, yet I hope that your Lordship will not object, under the circumstances of the case, to the exemption of such supplies received from Canada from the operation of those duties, if an Act should be passed for that purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

— No. 11. —

(No. 67.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell*.

No. 11. Governor Sir W. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, 7 August 1855.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 7 August 1855.

(Received, 6 September 1855.)

(Answered, 18 September, 1855, No. 18, p. 53.)

My Lord,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordships' despatch * marked circular, of the 12th July last, in which my attention is called to a circular despatch addressed to the Governors of colonies by Lord Stanley, on the 24th of May 1843, on the subject of the imposition of discriminating duties, and adverting to the alterations in the commercial policy of Her Majesty's Government, which have subsequently taken place by the adoption of the principles of free trade; I am instructed to withhold assent to Bills passed by the Colonial Legislature, if they should contain provisions either in the nature of prohibitions of the importation of articles from elsewhere (except in certain cases), or imposing differential duties, whether on articles of British, foreign or colonial production, as against similar articles in this colony, or in favour of one colony against another.

* Page 1.

In carrying these instructions into effect, as they would appear to have reference to the resolutions of the Council and Assembly of Barbados, forwarded with my despatch No. 27, † of the 23d May, in regard to which I recently addressed your Lordship in my despatch No. 65, ‡ of the 26th July last, I venture, from the strong interest felt by the colonists in the liberation of their trade, to trouble your Lordship with some further observations.

† Page 35.

‡ Page 37.

The proposal referred to in those resolutions having originated in Canada, where the principles of reciprocal free trade with the United States had recently been recognised by treaty, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government and of Parliament, it was not doubted that the desire of the Canadians to establish a similar intercourse with these colonies, would receive the same encouragement; and I need not remark, that any opening to extend those relations to other countries, British or foreign, would have been met in the same spirit. It was therefore with no narrow or exclusive views that the question was taken up, and if the Legislature did not generalize their resolution, as according to your Lordship's despatch they would have been authorised to do, it was only that the reciprocal advantages which were the basis of the Canadian treaty with the United States, had not elsewhere been held out to them.

I have, however, observed in the recent communications between the Governor and the legislative bodies in Newfoundland, that the latter had been invited to adopt the Canadian treaty for reciprocal free trade with the United States, as soon as the Act of Parliament embodying and carrying it into effect should be laid before them. I am not aware of the provisions of that treaty, but if it should be open to these colonies to avail themselves of the same privileges, it would be their obvious interest to do so.

Having recently had occasion to allude to the rapid declension of some of these colonies, occasioned by the withdrawal of capital and the diminished production of sugar, it is right to remark, that notwithstanding the advantages which have hitherto favoured Barbados, there is not that encouragement for the investment and employment of capital in the island, which is required for the due support and encouragement of its agriculture.

In these circumstances, it is of material importance to the planter to have access to markets from whence supplies can be obtained in exchange for their own produce, and if such facilities should lead, as might be hoped, to the revival and extension of sugar cultivation in these islands, their trade with the United Kingdom on which they depend for all manufactured products would be proportionately augmented.

In 1854, the imports of the Windward Islands exceeded a million sterling, of which one-half was received from Great Britain, and the other half from foreign states and British colonies.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

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— No. 12. —

No. 12.
Governor Sir W. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, 13 August 1855.

(No. 70.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Colebrooke*, to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell*.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 13 August 1855.
(Received, 7 September 1855.)
(Answered, 18 September 1855, No. 18, p. 53.)

My Lord,

SINCE closing my despatch, No. 67,* of the 7th instant, I have had an opportunity of referring to the treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the United States of America at Washington, on the 5th June 1854, by which I find that the admission of Newfoundland to its privileges in common with the British Provinces of North America has been sanctioned by a special provision, not extending to others of Her Majesty's colonies; but if a similar treaty should admit of being negotiated in behalf of these colonies with the United States from whence they derive their supplies of raw produce, encouragement would be given to the re-investment of capital, and to the extension of their commerce with the United Kingdom, and with other countries.

* Page 39.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

— No. 13. —

No. 13.
Governor Sir W. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 11 Sept. 1855.

(No 12.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *William Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 11 September 1855.
(Received, 3 October 1855.)
(Answered, 19 October 1855, No. 2, p. 53.)

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your circular despatch* of the 11th ultimo, transmitting for my information the copy of a letter from the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade on the subject of a proposal made for the mutual abolition of customs duties upon the productions of Canada and of the West India colonies.

† Page 3.

You inform me that the proposed arrangement would for several reasons be considered by you as objectionable.

That it would separate commercially the colonies entering into it from the rest of the empire; that it would be injurious to the consumers of the colonies who were a party to it, and to producers in other parts of the empire; and that it would be inconsistent with the Imperial policy of free trade.

When the proposal in question was received and considered by the Legislature of Barbados, it was clearly understood to have been limited to an inquiry as to the disposition of these colonies in common with other countries to enter into free trade relations with Canada, and having been addressed to the several islands under this Government, resolutions in its favour were passed by the Legislatures of Barbados and St. Vincent, the latter attaching a condition that the sugars of the Spanish colonies carrying on the slave trade should be excluded. Such a condition Barbados also would readily have supported, but it was left to the legislature of Canada, a country which has been the refuge of fugitive slaves, spontaneously to adopt the principle. The Barbados resolutions I transmitted with my despatch, No. 27,† of the 3d May last, and as no observations were made on them at the time by the Secretary of State, and as I did not anticipate that any objection to the measure was likely to arise, I noticed the subject at the opening of the present Session on the 18th July, having previously thought it right to apprize the Governor-general of Canada of the communication which had been received, and of the disposition of the Legislature, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government to respond to it.

Extract, St. Vincent, No. 43, 10 April 1855. page 43.

‡ Page 35.

On observing the notice taken of the subject in Parliament, I became first aware of the adverse view taken of it by the Government, which led me to explain the grounds of my own opinion in its favour, and further to urge the question

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question in answer to Lord John Russell's Circular Despatch of the 12th July* last, and in again assuring you that your instructions and those of his Lordship will be implicitly attended to, I cannot but express my unfeigned concern at the failure of an opening to these struggling colonies to exchange their produce with Canada and the other North American provinces for the supplies now paid for in money, which is employed by the Americans in the purchase of sugars at Cuba and Porto Rico, thereby abstracting capital from the British colonies to the encouragement of the slave trade, with which they are exposed to competition in the British as well as in the American markets. That such an interchange should tend to the diversion for a time of the trade in supplies from the United States to the North American provinces is probable, but as the Americans would be anxious to preserve that trade, they would probably find it their interest to reduce or abolish the high protecting duties levied in their ports on the produce of these colonies. One effect the colonists anticipated was the liberation of the capital now employed in the provision trade, and the encouragement to its investment with other capital in sugar planting, and a vast and rapid increase in the production of their staple exports, while the negro population, many of whom are suffering from the loss or limitation of employment, and from the present high price of provision, would obtain not only full wages, but the command of cheap subsistence, so far as they are dependent on imported supplies.

* Page 1.

These arrangements, if carried out with the consent of Her Majesty's Government, with the North American Provinces, or by treaty with the United States, would unquestionably be partial and exceptional until generally recognised and established, and having already recommended to the Legislature, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, that the corn and provision duties should be wholly repealed, and that a duty on rum consumed should be substituted, and the question having been entertained, I have anticipated no difficulty in these colonies in arriving at this result; but dependent, as they are, for their supplies in the North American continent, their claims to consideration are as strong as those of Canada were when the treaty with the United States was concluded; and although such a measure might intermediately create some difference in the Canadian markets between the price of sugars received from the colonies comprehended in the agreement and from other countries, the tendency would be in favour of the principle of free trade and not of protection, and as it would be open to other countries to enter into the like arrangement, the remedy would be in their own hands. As to the practical effect in substituting the sugars of the British colonies for those of Cuba in the North American markets, if it led to the discouragement of the nefarious slave trade, carried on in violation of treaties in the Spanish colonies, it could be regarded only as a signal service rendered to the cause of humanity and justice, by cheapening the supplies of the colonies, the consumer also would have no cause to be dissatisfied, while, by the admission of other producers to similar privileges any complaints that they might urge would be obviated.

As to the differential duties, the anomalies which have grown out of the privilege accorded to every little colony in these seas to impose Customs' duties for all purposes varying in the rates from year to year, according to the exigencies of each, is a far more serious cause of disturbance to commerce than any which the measure in question could produce. These duties often capriciously and injuriously imposed, it has been my object to assimilate, by restricting the imposition of them to a General Assembly. These duties, varying in neighbouring colonies from 3 to 10 per cent. on imports, of which an annual return is made to Parliament, and the export duties, which are in some cases levied, generate a greater amount of irregularity than would result from the gradual approximation to the principles of free trade, as openings might present themselves. Such measures being conducted under the sanction, and with consent of Her Majesty's Government, to whom the subsisting engagements with other countries are at all times fully known.

There is, however, one important consideration which remains to be noticed. The sugar trade in the British West India colonies has hitherto, from circumstances, been for the most part carried on with the United Kingdom, and being there subject, in common with other sugars, to heavy import duties, which it may be impracticable to repeal during the war, the command of the North American markets on more favourable terms for a time, and until cultivation could

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could be restored, might divert a part of the produce of the colonies to that quarter, and if the markets of the United States were to be added, the proportion might eventually be considerable; but as the rapid increase in the production of sugar in Mauritius, estimated in 1855 at 200,000,000 pounds (127,551 hogsheads), with an annual addition of 20,000,000 pounds (12,755 hogsheads), could not probably have been attained, even with the aid of 100,000 coolies, without the stimulus derived from the profits of the Australian markets, so might the command of the American markets be reasonably expected to afford similar encouragement to the investment of capital in these colonies till the supply was fully adequate to meet the augmented demand, and all that would be required in the expectation of this result would be, to fix a prospective date when the measure should come into operation, and sufficiently distant to allow of the additional produce to be raised and brought to market. Unfortunately, in the present condition of these colonies, all classes are suffering to a degree which renders some measure of relief of the greatest urgency, for, exposed to the competition of the Spanish colonies, stimulated by the slave trade, and at the same time subject to the pressure of the present high duties in the United Kingdom, the reduction of profits has checked the employment of capital.

The resident proprietor, as the frugal farmer of his own lands, who has to defray commercial and agricultural charges, and to advance 30 per cent. for duties, though submitted to a severe struggle, endeavours to sustain it, but the absent proprietor, who has fewer ties, and the commercial agent, who has no tie except the present profit he can derive from his transactions, abruptly suspends them, and hence in the smaller colonies, where estates are for the most part in the hands of attornies, lands are abandoned, sugar works dismantled, and labourers thrown out of employment, and with their families dispersed.

In Tobago, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada, there are examples of these results, indicating the diminished production of those colonies, and as I have already had occasion to report, the increasing pressure upon all classes of the local taxes, which will necessitate the early adoption of comprehensive measures for their relief, if these colonies are to be rescued from bankruptcy and ruin.

It should be remembered that the cultivation and manufacture of sugar necessitate the employment of large capitals, the returns upon which are precarious, and tardily realised; so that an unfavourable crop or a fall in prices may involve the entire loss of the advances made for its production, and where those advances may be withheld or suddenly withdrawn from the reduction of profits and the uncertain state of the markets, the situation of the most skilful planters must be precarious, nor can the negro peasantry be readily made to understand that the continued cultivation of an estate must depend on the reduction of wages as well as of other charges.

Having taken charge of this Government in 1848, a period of commercial depression, I can attest the severity of the struggle at that time even in Barbados, and the difficulty of reconciling the labourers to the low rates of wages, which alone enabled the planters to continue the cultivation of their estates, while in the smaller islands the public peace has not unfrequently been menaced and disturbed from the disputes thus engendered.

In explaining the position of the various classes in these colonies which depend on the cultivation of sugar, I am aware that no political motive could weigh in their case to induce Her Majesty's Government to deviate from their general policy, as in the case of Canada, but I do not the less earnestly and confidently appeal to their consideration of the just claims of the people of every class, to support under their present depression, and if as I fully anticipate, the command of the American markets should give a similar impulse to these colonies, to that which Mauritius has received from its proximity to Australia, and which has been equally beneficial to proprietors and labourers, I cannot doubt that the United Kingdom will fully participate in the benefit which will result from an increased production of sugar to meet a more extended demand, and when the exigencies of the public service may enable Her Majesty's Government to reduce the duties now imposed in accordance with the view indicated in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch, in answer to the Barbados Memorial of 1853, it will be found that the revenue will be amply sustained by the rapid increase of consumption of an article in such general demand as sugar.

I am the more anxious to put the Government into possession of my views

on

on this important subject, in the prospect of an early termination of my official connexion with these colonies. That connexion began with the great social changes which they have undergone, and lamenting as I do the circumstances which have retarded their progress, I shall esteem myself fortunate if the latest act of my administration should be effectual in removing some of the obstacles to their agricultural prosperity through the liberation and extension of their trade.

Were the colonies less weak and helpless than they are, the question might have been left to depend for its support on their own exertions, but there are occasions when the people of these islands, looking up with confiding loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, expect that questions vitally affecting them should be advocated by her representative, who residing among them, and familiar with their condition, and moreover having no personal interest in their speculations, would be unfaithful to his trust in withholding his opinion from Her Majesty's Government, however open it may be to correction from their more comprehensive views of the interests of the empire at large.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 13.

Sir, Government House, St. Vincent, 10 April 1855.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency a copy of the Speaker's reply to my message of the 28th February 1855, No. 5, on the subject of the reciprocal removal of all restrictions upon a free commercial intercourse between Canada and St. Vincent. Encl. in No. 13.

I have, &c.
His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, C. B. (signed) *E. Eyre.*

Sub-Enclosure in No. 13.

Sir, Committee Rooms, Court House, 7 April 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge on the part of the honourable the House of Assembly your Excellency's joint message, No. 5, enclosing copy of a letter from the chairman of committee of the Legislature of Canada to the Colonial Secretary of this Island, in which inquiry is made, "whether, in the event of the productions of this island being admitted into Canada free of duty, this Government is prepared to remove the duty upon the productions of Canada, by the way of the St. Lawrence, on the like terms immediately, or within a given time."

On the part of the honourable House I am instructed to reply, that provided the Legislature of Canada excludes the admission of sugar and molasses the products of slave labour, from their markets, except at the rates of duty now or heretofore in force, and so long as that exclusion continues, this House will be prepared to remove the duties upon the productions of Canada by way of the St. Lawrence, upon the productions of this Government being admitted free from duty into Canada.

I have, &c.
His Excellency E. J. Eyre, Esq., Lieut-Governor. (signed) *J. Clement Choppin,* Speaker.

—No. 14.—

(No. 81.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth,* Bart.

No. 14. Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 24 Sept. 1855.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 24 Sept. 1855.
(Received, 19 October 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, 19 October 1855, No. 2, p. 53.)

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch, No. 15,* of the 28th ultimo, in acknowledgment of mine of the 26th July, on the subject of the Barbados Resolutions in favour of the mutual abolition of customs duties on the productions of Canada and Barbados.

* Page 51.

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* Page 39.
† Page 40.

Having in my despatch, No. 67,* of the 7th ultimo, and more recently in my general despatch, No. 12,† of the 11th instant, stated fully the considerations which had weighed with me in advocating the measure, I need only refer to those despatches to remove an impressiom that, in desiring to open a free intercourse with Canada, I have been insensible to the importance of carrying out the principles of free trade with other countries, having, as already explained, previously recommended to the Assembly to repeal the duties on corn, &c., and to substitute a duty on rum consumed.

I would also refer to the memorial of the Legislature in 1853, in proof of their acceptance and advocacy of those principles; and if the present relations of trade with Great Britain and other countries preclude their general application at present,, it has been the desire of the Legislature to adopt them so far as might be practicable.

The circumstance which has retarded the general repeal of the corn duties, and the substitution of a duty on rum consumed, has been the financial difficulties of the island occasioned by the cholera, which prevailed in the last year, and the necessity of appropriating the latter revenue to the discharge of the public obligations. The resolutions, therefore, in favour of the mutual repeal of duties in Barbados and Canada contemplated the substitution of some direct tax as an equivalent for the revenue to be surrendered; and the proviso, that the arrangement might be terminated on giving a year's notice, had in view to guard, though I think needlessly, against the contingency that the revenue could not be spared; and I have only to add, that, if under the present high prices of provisions, the effect of such a measure were to increase and not to reduce the price of imported supplies on which the labouring classes depend, no advantage to the sugar planters would have induced me for a moment to have given it my support.

Your recognition of the loyal and patriotic spirit of the West Indian colonists in submitting, with their fellow subjects in the United Kingdom, to the necessities which the war has created, is calculated to afford them great satisfaction; and I feel assured that, if they have been led to take a different view upon questions affecting their interests, from those which have actuated Her Majesty's Government, they have been only desirous that an opportunity should be afforded to them of bringing the circumstances of their position to the full knowledge of the Government.

You are already aware that the liquidation of the incumbrances occasioned by the destruction of property in the hurricane of 1831, has recently been the subject of an anxious correspondence with the Loan Commissioners, added to which, there are other liabilities, some of long standing, for which the estates are responsible; and the large advances required to maintain cultivation from year to year, the repayment of which depends on the seasons and the markets, if unredeemed, are added to the debt to accumulate at compound interest of 6 per cent. per annum; and where such advances are withheld, of which there are examples in these islands during the present year, it usually involves the ruin of the estate, and the entire sacrifice of the capital secured upon it. Hence the efforts made to maintain and extend the cultivation of estates to meet the reduction of profits; and in Barbados, where there is a greater number of resident proprietors than in the other islands, their labours and sacrifices are strikingly contrasted with that improvident management which has at other times been attributed to West India proprietors or their agents.

Thus, in 1842, 301,630 cwts. of sugar were exported at an average value of 44 *s.* 5 *d.* per cwt.; in 1847, 451,598 cwts., at 28 *s.* 10 *d.*; and in 1852, 682,990 cwts., at 21 *s.* 8 *d.*, exhibiting a progressive increase in the quantity, with a diminution of the returns.

That the present situation of the planter may be correctly appreciated, I enclose an account which has recently been rendered to the proprietor of the sale of two hogsheads of 28 cwt. of sugar at prices, above the average rate of 35 *s*, per cwt., from which it will be seen that, after deducting the duty of 15 *s.* and the commercial charges of 6 *s.* per cwt., there remains a balance of 16 *s.* per cwt., from which to redeem the planter's expenses, varying from 14 *s.* to 16 *s.* per cwt., without including interest on the advances or rent of the land.

See Statement No. 2, p. 45.
See Statement No. 1, p. 45.

In this position the command of a free market, or one where the duties are moderate, holds out encouragement to the merchant to assist the planter, from the prospect of remuneration for the capital advanced or invested.

In Barbados, where there is an effective command of labour, combined with the frugal

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frugal management of estates, this assistance will readily be afforded; and in the other islands the introduction of immigrants would afford a like stimulus, and, as might be hoped, facilitate the restoration of the estates which have been dismantled.

From Mauritius, possessed of these advantages, while the markets of Australia have been supplied, the quantity of sugar imported into the United Kingdom appears to have been increased in 1854 to 1,662,189 cwts., or 409,920 cwts. in excess of the supply of 1853, and 640,127 cwts. more than the entire importation from Barbados and the Windward Islands in 1854.

From the tenor of the inquiries originated in Canada, I am led to conclude that the object of them has been to effect a progressive abolition of all custom-house charges on their trade with other countries, upon the principle of the recent treaty with the United States; and from the great impulse given to the prosperity of countries where the people of every class have been willing to submit to direct taxation in order to effect the liberation of their commerce, I should be prepared to advocate such a principle of free trade without any reference to the fiscal regulations of other communities.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

Enclosure in No. 14.

Encl. in No. 14.

No. 1.

AGRICULTURAL CHARGES (Average of Four Estates).

	£.	s.	d.
Expended in tillage	625	–	–
Workmen's accounts	175	–	–
Plantation supplies	267	1	8
Manures	83	6	8
Colonial taxes	31	5	–
Stock	62	10	–
Salaries of manager, book-keeper and agent	145	16	8
	£. 1,390	–	–
Deduct, value of rum and molasses	416	13	4
Cost of producing 100 hogsheads of sugar	973	6	8
Cost of producing 1 hogshead of sugar	9	14	8
Cost of producing 1 cwt. of sugar	–	14	–

No. 2.

SALE of TWO HOGSHEADS SUGAR, ex "Trial," from Barbadoes, with Duties and Commercial Charges.

1855:	*Cwt. qrs. lbs.*	£.	s.	d.	*Cwt. qrs. lbs.*	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
9 August	15 2 4	1	2	7	13 3 25 at 37*s.* 6*d.* =	26	3	11			
„	15 1 21	1	2	7	13 3 14 at 36*s.* 6*d.* =	26	6	5			
									51	10	4

CHARGES.

Cwt. qrs. lbs.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Duty on 28 0 0 at 15*s.* =	21	–	–			
Freight on 28 1 6 at 3*s.* 6*d.* =	5	4	–			
Landing, weighing and sampling =	–	6	–			
Dock charges, 2*s.* 4*d.*; reweighing and unhousing, 2*s.* =	–	4	4			
Storage, 6*s.*; fire insurance, 8*d.* =	–	6	8			
Advertising and auctioneers' fees =	–	5	6			
Insurance and policy on 36*l.* =	–	7	10			
Interest on duty and freight =	–	9	3			
Guarantee, 1 per cent.; and brokerage, ½ per cent. =	–	15	5			
				28	19	–
				22	11	–
Commission, 2½ per cent. =				–	11	3
Net proceeds due 12th December £.				22	1	–

London, 16 August 1855. *E. & O. E.*

No. 15.

No. 15. Governor Sir W. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 9 October 1855.

(No. 86.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Windward Islands, Barbadoes, 9 October 1855.

Sir, (Received 31 October 1855.)

* Page 52. † Page 37. ‡ Page 35. Pages 1 and 3.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch No. 16,* of the 3d ultimo, in which, referring to mine, No. 62,† of the 18th of July, you have enjoined the observance of caution in the expression of opinions to the Legislature on questions affecting the general policy of the empire, and I beg leave to explain that having, in my despatch, No. 27,‡ of the 3d May, forwarded the resolutions of the Assembly as to the reciprocal exemptions from duties of the produce of Canada and of the West Indies, without receiving any reply to that communication when the Assembly met on the 18th July, I was led to conclude that the proposal had met with the approval and sanction of Her Majesty's Government, and I have only to add that Lord John Russell's circular of the 12th of July, and your own of the 11th of August, have been duly communicated to the Legislature.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

— No. 16.—

No. 16. Governor Sir W. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 22 October 1855.

(No. 90.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 22 October 1855.

Sir, (Received, 14 November 1855.)

‡ Page 53.

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch, No. 18,‡ of the 18th ultimo, in which, with reference to the treaty of the 5th June 1854 with the United States, you observe that Her Majesty's Government had been induced to make that treaty by other than commercial considerations.

I would, however, remark that the inquiries originated in Canada indicated that the commercial advantages derived from the treaty were so highly appreciated that an extension of them was desired, whereby the privileges of the home trade enjoyed in their relations with the United States, might be acquired in their relations with other countries, and the free interchanges between them not limited to certain enumerated articles.

As these colonies are prepared to appreciate the advantages of such a progressive application of the principles of free trade, it may be proper to remark that they have claimed no other privileges than have been conceded to their fellow-subjects in other quarters.

I take this opportunity of explaining, that, from recent and authentic information, I have ascertained that while the cost of producing muscovado sugar in Barbados has been reduced on some well-managed estates to 12 *s.* per cwt., the cost of its production in Cuba, in the last year, was 8*s.* per cwt., affording a premium to the Cuban planter, which, with the profits to be derived from the present high prices in the English market, must tend to give great encouragement to the slave trade.

per cwt.
Agriel. Expenses 12 *s.*
Comml. Charges 6 *s.*
Duty - - - 15 *s.*
Total - - 33 *s.*

Assuming 35 *s.* per cwt. to be the minimum price at which the Barbados proprietor would derive a fair return upon his investment, the present prices of sugar in the United Kingdom may be considered amply remunerative; it is however to be remarked, that on the comparatively small properties of these islands the expensive machinery used on the large estates of Cuba cannot so profitably be employed. A resource might perhaps be found in the establishment of central works, for which however there has hitherto been no sufficient encouragement to capitalists; and until the slave trade in the Spanish colonies has been effectually abolished, it is not likely that any expensive improvements for abridging labour will be generally introduced. To this object, therefore, and to the opening of other markets, which would constitute a resource when

prices

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prices in the United Kingdom might cease to be remunerative, the colonists have been led to look as the means of enabling them to maintain the cultivation of their estates, the suspension of which for a single season might involve them and all depending on them in ruin; and although the exclusion of the sugars of the Spanish colonies would interfere with the principle of free trade, the fulfilment of the treaties for the abolition of the slave trade is not less a part of the general policy of the empire.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

— No. 17.—

(No. 99.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable Sir *George Grey*, Bart.

No. 17.
Governor Sir W. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey.
27 November 1855.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 27 Nov. 1855.
(Received, 18 December 1855.)
(Answered, 22 February 1856, No. 4, p. 53.)

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your despatch "general," No. 2,* of the 19th ultimo, and, in reference to the financial measures recently adopted by the Assembly of Barbados, and reported in my despatches, No. 93, of the 24th ultimo, and No. 98, of the 26th instant, I entertain a hope that the state of the revenue will in a short time admit of the reduction and ultimate abolition of the corn duties, in accordance with the principle recommended previously to the embarrassment occasioned by the visitation of cholera in the last year. Meanwhile, it is incumbent on me to urge upon your attention the great probability that the present high prices of sugar in the markets of the United Kingdom will give a renewed stimulus to the slave trade in the Spanish colonies; and that in the ensuing year the competition to which our colonies have been exposed will be greater than ever, through the reckless conduct of the Spanish planters.

* Page 53.

Formerly, the importation of negroes having African marks rendered it practicable, on inquiry, to distinguish them from the Creole negroes, and thus to provide for their liberation; but the practice for more than 20 years of importing only the young, upon whom these indelible marks had not been made, has afforded the means of evading this evidence of their condition; and I must repeat that the only measure by which the suppression of the illicit traffic in slaves can be effectually accomplished would be by the exclusion from the British markets of the sugars of the Spanish colonies, until satisfactory evidence might be afforded that the treaty for the abolition of the slave trade had been fully carried out.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

— No. 18. —

(No. 68.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke* to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M.P.

No. 18.
Governor Sir W. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.
31 December 1855.

Windward Islands, Barbados, 31 December 1855.
(Received, 30 January 1856.)
(Answered 28 February 1856, No. 5, p. 57.)

Sir

REFERRING to Sir W. Molesworth's Despatch Circular of the 11th August last, I have the honour to transmit the copy of a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor of St. Vincent, enclosing an address from the Legislative Council, together with a copy of my answer to the Lieutenant-governor.

No. 149, 14 December 1855.
4 October 1855.
No. 467, 31 December 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

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Enclosure 1, in No. 18.

(No. 149.)

Encl. 1, in No. 18.

Government House, St. Vincent,
14 December 1855.

Sir,

With reference to your Excellency's circular despatch of the 8th September 1855, covering copy of one from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reference to a proposal for the mutual abolition of customs duties upon the productions of Canada and the West Indies, I have the honour to transmit a copy of a reply from the Honourable Board of Legislative Council of this colony to a message from myself, laying those communications before the legislature.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Eyre.*

His Excellency the Governor in Chief,
Barbadoes.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure 1, in No. 18.

Council Chamber, St. Vincent,
4 October 1855.

May it please your Excellency,

28 February 1855.
5 September 1855.
2 October 1855.

The Board of Council has the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's joint messages, respectively numbered 5, 21, and 27, and thank your Excellency for them.

The Board feels that the subsequent despatch from the Right honourable Sir William Molesworth, dated the 11th August, withdraws the matter from its consideration; but whilst the Board yields a dutiful and loyal deference to the views of Her Majesty's Government on that subject, it cannot but express its sincere regret that the recently adopted policy of England sacrifices colonial interests to domestic necessities. Free trade to the colony, without a power to modify its application and to protect internal interests from the exhausting influence of powerful antagonists in the foreign slave-holding colonies, must be in its ultimate effects ruinous, and the prostrate condition in which the colony now is can unhappily be traced to that cause alone.

The Board thinks this a fitting opportunity of representing to Her Majesty's Government the severe depression under which the trade and agriculture of the colony now labours, in the hope that it will sympathise with the colonists, and reconsider the domestic policy of the Government, so far as it sanctions the admission of slave-grown sugar on equal terms with that produced in the British colonies.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. Sharpe,*
President.

His Excellency Edward John Eyre, Esq.
Lieutenant-Governor.

Enclosure 2, in No. 18.

(No. 467.)

Windward Islands, Barbadoes.
31 December 1855.

Sir,

Encl. 2, in No. 18.

I have received your despatch, No. 149, of the 14th instant, enclosing copy of an address from the Legislative Council of St. Vincent, dated 14th October last, and adverting to their observation as to the supposed injurious effect of the admission on equal terms to the British markets of foreign slave-grown sugars, I am led to remark that in Barbados the opinion is fully entertained, and has been expressed in a petition signed by members of the Council and Assembly and others, that the British colonies would be able to compete successfully with the foreign slave colonies if the treaties for abolishing the slave trade were to be duly enforced; and on this ground, as well as from considerations of humanity, they have urged the entire exclusion of the sugars of the Spanish colonies from the British markets, while those treaties continue to be violated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. M. G. Colebrooke.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,
St. Vincent.

—No. 19.—

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*, to the Right Hon. *H. Labouchere*, M.P.; dated Windward Islands, Barbados, 21 January 1856. (No. 4.)

No. 19.
Governor Sir W. Colebrooke to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, 21 January 1856.

I have in former reports stated the objections I have entertained to the system of revenue which has obtained of late years in these islands by the increase of the duties upon commerce, in substitution for the direct taxes formerly

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merly imposed. The change was gradually introduced after the abolition of slavery, and has been prejudicial to the trade of the islands; but as the Assembly of Barbados has shown a disposition progressively to repeal the duties on corn and provisions, and to raise an equivalent revenue from internal taxation, and as the island from its windward position is already the centre of an extensive intercolonial trade, the completion of these measures, if carried out, will have the effect of rendering it the emporium of a flourishing commerce, by which the prosperity of all classes of the people will be promoted.

In the pursuit of this policy, a question has incidentally arisen, originating in an inquiry which emanated in the last year from Canada, as to the disposition of these colonies freely to interchange their produce with the North American Provinces, and as the measure was favourably regarded, resolutions were passed by the Legislatures of Barbados and St. Vincent for its adoption.

Although at a former period their supplies were obtained from these Provinces, the corn, provision, and lumber trade of these islands has of late years been exclusively carried on with the United States, and in consequence of the high duties on sugars there imposed, and the cheapness of sugar at Cuba, the supplies drawn from those states have for the most part been paid for in specie, and the capital thus withdrawn has been employed in the encouragement of the slave trade of the Spanish colonies.

The inquiry therefore from Canada was regarded not only as holding out a prospect of augmenting the capital employed in the production of British sugars, and of liberating the trade of these colonies with the Americans, but of withdrawing the direct stimulus given to the slave trade at Cuba and Porto Rico, carried on by the Spaniards in violation of their treaty with Great Britain. It is necessary to remark that in seconding the views of the Canadians, for the interchange of their raw produce, no exclusive views were entertained. The high duties on West India produce in the British markets occasioned by the war, did not necessarily affect the relations of their commerce with other countries not so situated, and in seeking to take advantage of favourable openings for free trade in other quarters, these colonies considered they would be better enabled to bear the pressure of the war duties in the United Kingdom, since their production of sugar to meet any demand is limited only by the labour and capital employed, which is regulated by the aggregate profits to be obtained, the difference being only that while the English consumer is called on to pay a high duty on sugar during the war, by which the demand is restricted, the producer avails himself of other markets for the disposal of the surplus raised by his industry and capital, and which he is enabled to exchange for the cheap supplies of raw produce, which he can derive either from the North American Provinces or in the United States, or from both, and while these colonies from their geographical position, are thus dependent on the American continent for such supplies, they continue annually to import from the United Kingdom various manufactures, to the value of half of their exports.

I am aware that Her Majesty's Government have objected to these views of the colonies, as at variance with the abstract principles of the commercial policy of the empire, but as the subject was noticed in Parliament in the last Session, I have deemed it my duty in this report briefly to recapitulate the arguments, as well from a desire that the slave trade should be abolished, as that the views of the colonists should be understood and appreciated.

I would especially advert to the question as it regards the Spanish colonies, and the slave trade carried on by them, which it was sought to abolish by treaty with the government of Spain. As from the fruitless efforts and sacrifices in successive years, it had been found impracticable to prevent the evasion of the treaty, by the blockade of the African and Cuban coasts, a petition was transmitted from Barbados in the last year, praying that the sugars of the Spanish colonies might be excluded from the British markets until the slave trade had been abolished. It was contended that although the competition of free against slave labour could be fully maintained when it became the interest of the employers to protect the slaves, the barbarities with which labour was extorted from the victims of the slave trade, rendered this wholly impracticable.

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—No. 20.—

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hincks* to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M.P.; dated Windward Islands, Barbadoes, 7 May 1856. (No. 25.)

No. 20. Governor Hincks to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, 7 May 1856.

IT may, however, be proper for me to state, that I have observed no indication in any of the colonies embraced within the limits of this Government, of a strong feeling in favour of reciprocal free trade with Canada.

A most erroneous notion was entertained, that the inquiry made by a Select Committee of the Assembly of Canada had for its object a commercial system essentially similar to the one embodied in the late treaty between Great Britain and the United States, negociated by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.

The object of that treaty was to provide for the free admission into the United States and the British Provinces respectively, of certain articles, the natural products of both countries, and which were not deemed by either country fit objects for taxation.

The proposition regarding Canada and the West Indies on the other hand, was, that each country should admit the principal staples of the other, and not produced by itself, free of duty, while the same articles when imported from other countries, were to remain subject to heavy imposts.

The practical effect of such a measure had it been carried out, would have been the introduction of a protective system, and its result would most assuredly have been disappointment and loss to all parties concerned.

The reciprocal measure between the United States and British America is essentially one of free trade. I am not aware of a single article imported into Canada from the United States free, which is liable to duty, when imported from any other country. I may be in error on this point; but at all events, assuming that such articles are liable to duty when imported from other foreign countries, such duty has no practical effect, as there never could be competition, the United States being the only foreign country from which British America derives supplies of the raw products embraced in the treaty.

It is clear therefore, that the one was essentially a protective, as the other was a free-trade measure.

I have thought it right to offer these remarks, as some importance seems to have been attached by my predecessor, to the inquiry from the Select Committee, which I may observe has not been sanctioned in any way by the Canadian Government or Legislature.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

—No. 21.—

(No. 4.)

No. 21. Right Hon Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, 11 August 1855. * Page 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart., to Governor Sir *W. Colebrooke*.

Sir, Downing-street, 11 August 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3d May, Barbados, No. 27,* reporting that you had brought under the consideration of the Council and Assembly of Barbados, a proposal for the free interchange between that island and Canada of the native products of the two countries, and forwarding copies of the addresses from the Council and Assembly in reply; copies of which you had also forwarded to the Governor-general of Canada.

† Page 3. I have to refer you to my circular despatch † of this day's date for your information and guidance on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Molesworth.*

— No. 22. —

(No. 15.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart., to Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke*.

No. 22.
Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, 28 August 1855.
* Page 37.

Sir, Downing-street, 28 August 1855.

1. I HAVE received your despatch, Barbados,* No. 65, of the 26th July, in which you advocate the resolutions of the Barbados Legislature, in favour of a proposal for the mutual abolition of customs duties upon the productions of Canada and Barbados.

† Page 1.

2. You will have already received in Lord John Russell's circular despatch† of the 12th of July, the instructions by which Her Majesty's Government desire you should guide yourself, in dealing with any measures which may be adopted by the Council and Assembly on this subject. And Lord John Russell has explained at some length the views on which those instructions are founded; but it may nevertheless be desirable that I should reply to some of the observations in your present despatch.

3. You have pointed out that a large part of the revenue of the Windward Islands which had formerly been collected internally, has been latterly raised, by increasing the customs duties on imports, and which were indiscriminately imposed on corn and other necessaries of life, as well as on articles of luxury; and that these supplies were received for the most part from the United States, and being paid for in money, it became an object at once to relieve the colonies from the duties on corn, and other subsistence of the people, and to be able to obtain them in exchange for their own produce, virtually excluded from the United States by high protecting duties.

4. With regard to the first of the two objects you have mentioned, the relief of the people from duties on corn, &c., if the revenue yielded by those duties can be spared, there can be no objection to the abolition of such duties on all such produce whencesoever received, which would obviously effect a greater and surer relief, than the relief to be derived from a specific abolition of those on the imports from the Canadian Provinces only.

5. With regard to the second object, that of obtaining a duty-free market in Canada for West Indian produce in exchange for a duty-free market in the West Indies for Canadian produce, whilst the similar produce of other countries is subject to duty in both markets, it amounts to nothing more than the same plea for protecting duties which was so long maintained in this country as against the principles of free trade, and which has been for some years past conclusively refuted by practice and experience, as well as by argument.

6. It is the interest of the consumers, that is, of the bulk of the population of Canada, that they should get the sugar they consume from the place whence it can be brought to them at the lowest price, and subject to only such duty as may be necessary for purposes of revenue. It is equally the interest of the consumers—that is, of the bulk of the population—of the West Indian colonies that they should get the corn and lumber they consume from the place whence it can be brought to them at the lowest price, and subject to duties for revenue only.

The present proposal is, in effect, that the producers of the West Indian colonies on the one hand, and of the Canadian provinces on the other, should combine to defeat the interests of the consumers in both.

7. In para. 3 of your despatch you state, that not being aware of the views which may have been embodied in the report stated to have been made by the Board of Trade, you are only able to infer that the objection of Her Majesty's Government may have originated in an apprehension that a free admission into Canada of sugar and molasses from the West Indies might divert a part of the produce of the West Indies from the home markets. On this I have to observe, that such a motive as you have conceived to operate with Her Majesty's Government would be at variance with the whole spirit of their commercial policy, and of the course of action which they have pursued towards the West Indian colonies and other colonies and countries in giving effect to the principles of free

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trade. If the Canadian legislature should find it expedient to abolish the duties upon all sugar imported into Canada they shall be perfectly free to do so, without any reference to the effects upon the sugar market of this country, whether insignificant (as I am disposed to think with you that they would be) or not insignificant. A copy of the Report of the Board of Trade, to which you have referred, was forwarded to you in my circular despatch* of the 11th instant.

* Page 3.

8. I have only further to state that Her Majesty's Government deeply regret that they have been under the necessity of raising the amount of duty upon sugars imported into this country, owing to the financial exigencies of the war; and although the pressure will fall rather upon the consumers than upon the producers of sugar, they admit that the producers may have some ground for anxiety, through the tendency of high prices to check consumption, and they most readily acknowledge that the West Indian colonists have submitted, in a loyal and patriotic spirit, to the necessities which the war has created. The increase of duty, however, will operate as much against the foreign competitors of the West Indians as against themselves, whilst the violation of the slave trade treaties by Spain, to which you advert as the ground of the chief complaint made by the West Indian planters, it may be hoped has been nearly brought to an end.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Molesworth.*

— No. 23. —

(No. 16.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart., to Governor Sir *W. Colebrooke.*

No. 23. Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Sir W. Colebrooke. 3 September 1855.

Sir, Downing-street, 3 September 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th ultimo, Barbados, No. 62,† forwarding a copy of the speech with which you opened the annual Session of the Legislature of that island.

† Page 37.

As regards the passage in your speech which refers to the proposal for the reciprocal exemption from duties of the produce of Canada and of the West Indian colonies, I must observe that it is desirable that great caution should be used by you in expressing opinions to the Legislature on questions affecting the general policy of the empire, and not merely the local interests of the colonies, over the affairs of which you have been appointed to preside.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Molesworth.*

— No. 24. —

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart., to Governor Sir *W. M. G. Colebrooke;* dated Downing-street, 4 September 1855. (No. 4.)

No. 24. Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, 4 September 1855.

As regards the proposal to establish a free interchange of the productions of Canada and of the West India colonies, you will call Lieutenant-governor Keate's attention to Lord John Russell's circular despatch of the 12th July, and to my own‡ of the 11th ultimo, pointing out that any such measure would be opposed to the principles of the commercial policy of this country.

‡ Pages 1 and 3.

—No. 25.—

(No. 18.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart., to Governor Sir *W. Colebrooke*.

Sir, Downing-street, 18 Sept. 1855.

No. 25. Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, 18 September 1855.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your two further despatches, Barbados, Nos. 67 and 70, of the 7th and 13th instant, in reference to the mutual abolition of customs duties upon the productions of Canada and the West Indian colonies.

I have to refer you to my circular despatch* of the 11th ultimo, and to my despatch,† Barbados, No. 15, of the 28th ultimo, on this subject.

The treaty of the 5th June 1854 with the United States, does no doubt involve, as you remark, a possible and perhaps an actual deviation from the principles of free trade, inasmuch as the articles from which a specific exemption from duty is stipulated between certain British colonies and the United States may be and probably are charged with duty, when brought from other places; but Her Majesty's Government were induced to make the treaty by other than commercial considerations, and by political motives of paramount importance, whilst it will still be in the power of the local Legislatures of the colonies concerned to bring the measures which they adopt into conformity with the principles of free trade, by extending the exemption from duty of the articles in question brought from the United States to the same articles whencesoever brought.

* Page 3.

† Page 51.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Molesworth.*

—No. 26.—

(No. 2.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *G. Grey*, Bart., to Governor Sir *W. Colebrooke*.

Sir, Downing-street, 19 October 1855.

No. 26. Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., to Governor Sir W. Colebrooke, 19 October 1855.

I have received your despatch, general,‡ No. 12, of the 11th September, in which you represent the circumstances which induce you still to recommend that Barbadoes and the other West Indian colonies may be allowed to enter into an arrangement with Canada for the free interchange of produce.

I have also to acknowledge your further despatch on this subject, No. 81, of 24th ultimo, in reply to Sir W. Molesworth's, No. 15, of 28th August.

‡ Page 40.

I have given to the views stated in your despatches the full consideration which is due to them as proceeding from a governor of the long experience and extensive knowledge of colonial affairs which you possess. I have, however, to state that they do not alter the opinions which were communicated to you in Sir W. Molesworth's despatch of the 28th August.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

—No. 27.—

(No. 4.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M.P., to Governor *Hincks*.

No. 27. Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir W. Colebrooke 22 February 1856.

Sir, Downing-street, 22 February 1856.

I have received Sir William Colebrooke's despatch, No. 99,§ of the 27th of November last, respecting free trade between Canada and the West Indies; and I transmit for your information the copy of a letter upon the subject from the Foreign Office, (to which department Sir William Colebrooke's despatch was referred), enclosing the copy of one from the Board of Trade.

§ Page 47.

29 January 1856.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Enclosure in No. 27.

Encl. in No. 27.

Foreign Office, 29 January 1856.

Sir,

I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acquaint you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Labouchere, that his Lordship has referred to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade your letter of the 24th of December, which enclosed a copy of a despatch from Sir William Colebrooke, the Governor of Barbados, recommending that sugars being the produce of Spanish colonies should be excluded from British markets until the Anti-Slave Trade Treaty between Great Britain and Spain shall be faithfully carried into effect by the Spanish Government; and I am to transmit to you, for the information of Mr. Labouchere, the accompanying copy of a letter, stating the opinion of the Board of Trade, upon Sir William Colebrooke's recommendation, in which opinion Lord Clarendon entirely concurs.

25 January 1856.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Wodehouse.*

Herman Merivale, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure 1, to Enclosure in No. 27.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Whitehall, 25 January 1856.

Sir,

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have had under their consideration your letter of the 31st of December last, transmitting by direction of the Earl of Clarendon, a despatch from the Governor of Barbados, received through the Colonial Office, pointing out the probable effects of the present high price of sugar in the markets of the United Kingdom, in stimulating the competition of the Spanish sugar-growing colonies with British West Indian Possessions.

In this despatch Sir W. Colebrooke recommends, in order to avoid the effects of such increased competition, that the sugar of the Spanish colonies should be excluded from the United Kingdom until the provisions of the treaty between this country and Spain for the suppression of the slave trade shall have been strictly enforced, and Lord Clarendon desires the opinion of this Board as to the probable effect of such an exclusion upon the consumer and the revenue in the United Kingdom.

Upon this subject I am to request that you will state to Lord Clarendon that my Lords are of opinion that the best mode of enabling his Lordship to estimate the probable effects of such a measure is, to exhibit the results of the policy which has been in operation since 1846, under which the duties upon the sugar of the Spanish colonies and upon that of the British plantations have been progressively assimilated. A statement is annexed to this letter, showing the amount of unrefined sugar imported into the United Kingdom in each year from 1842 to 1854 inclusive, from the British West Indies, East Indies, Mauritius, the Spanish colonies, and other foreign possessions respectively, together with the aggregate quantities retained for home consumption, and the average price of brown muscovado per cwt. during each of those years. By this statement Lord Clarendon will perceive that the quantity of unrefined sugar imported from the Spanish colonies, has advanced from 596,380 cwts. in 1846, to 1,997,370 cwts. in 1854, an increase of more than 200 per cent., and now constitutes nearly 18°/₀ of the total amount, consumed in the United Kingdom, and representing a gross revenue of 993,061 *l.*

Lord Clarendon will also perceive, that during the period under review, the average price of brown muscovado sugar has fallen from 34 *s.* 5 *d.* in 1846, to 22 *s.* 8 *d.* in 1854. This price remained nearly stationary throughout the first nine months of the year which is just concluded, and the extraordinary rise which took place in the month of October, from causes which will be hereafter referred to, has in a great measure already subsided, and only raises the average price throughout the whole year 1855 to 26 *s.*

These facts appear to my Lords to supply a sufficient answer to the question put by Lord Clarendon, and to prove in the most conclusive manner, that any attempt to prohibit the importation of sugar from the Spanish colonies would be attended by the most injurious consequences, both to the consumer and the revenue of the United Kingdom.

Neither do my Lords conceive that this injury would be in any way compensated by any countervailing commercial advantage to any other British interest. To the British West Indies themselves, nothing could, in their opinion, be more calamitous than the recurrence to a policy of artificial protection for the purpose of effecting certain political objects; the progress of the sugar trade of those colonies during the gradual withdrawal of protection, to which they have been subjected, has more than justified the anticipations of Her Majesty's Government.

The importations of unrefined sugar of the West Indian British possessions have advanced, as will be seen by the enclosed statement, from 2,508,725 cwts. in 1842, to 3,443,082 cwts.

in

in 1854; the population of the United Kingdom during this period having remained nearly stationary.

Under these circumstances, to re-open the question which was so deliberately settled by Parliament in the years 1846 and 1848 would be, in the opinion of my Lords, in the highest degree pernicious to the permanent interests of those possessions.

I am, in conclusion, to state for Lord Clarendon's information, that the remarkable rise in the price of sugar during the last four months, to which I have already adverted, is, in the opinion of my Lords, a result of temporary and exceptional causes.

It is not in their power at the present moment to do more than to refer generally to the nature of those causes; but it is not difficult to discover the operation of several circumstances which have contributed to this result. My Lords are disposed to attribute the rapid and excessive rise in price which took place in the months of October and November, to the operation of speculations in this branch of trade, and the speedy return to a more moderate range of price confirms this view. There can, however, be little doubt that other causes of a more legitimate character have tended to bring about the recent augmentation in the price of sugar. It appears from the trade accounts for the eleven months ending 30th November 1855, that while there has been a decline in the importations of unrefined sugar from 8,272,084 in the first eleven months of 1854, to 6,209,683 in those of 1855, the consumption has only fallen from 7,506,109 to 7,178,213 in these periods respectively, or in other words, that with a greatly diminished supply there has been nearly the same demand.

My Lords would also refer to the recently increased demand for this article on the continent for the purpose of distillation, owing to the deficiency of brandy, arising from the failure of the wine crops.

I have, &c.

E. Hammond, Esq., Foreign Office. (signed) *J. Emerson Tennent.*

Sub-Enclosure 2, to Enclosure in No. 27.

STATEMENT of the Amount of Raw Sugars Imported into the *United Kingdom* from British Possessions and Foreign Countries during the following Years.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	
	s. d.			*s. d.*			*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			Equalized *s. d.*	
Duty	25 2 per cent.			14 –			13 –	12 –	11 –	10 –			11 –	
							From 5 July in each year respectively.							
British West Indies	2,508,725	2,509,702	2,453,050	2,857,703	2,152,156	3,202,774	2,777,320	2,842,270	2,589,308	3,075,875	3,407,951	2,842,960	3,443,082	Increase - 934,357.
East Indies	946,086	1,116,869	1,108,671	1,340,659	1,470,663	1,420,865	1,339,494	1,482,794	1,370,427	1,585,430	1,303,385	1,225,378	784,966	Decrease - 161,290.*
Mauritius	689,332	476,620	540,944	716,233	845,197	1,193,939	886,323	897,840	1,003,310	1,000,269	1,122,064	1,252,269	1,662,190	Increase - 972,858.
							10 July 1848 to 5 July 1849	From and after 5 July in each year						
Duty	66*s.* per cwt. for slave grown sugar				23*s.* 4*d.* if free labour grown.		*s. d.* 18 6	*s. d.* 17 –	*s. d.* 15 6	*s. d.* 14 –	*s. d.* 13 –	*s. d.* 12 –		
Spanish Colonies	–	–	–	–	596,380	1,124,911	862,520	906,199	669,466	1,110,966	484,925	1,090,327	1,977,370	Increase - 1,380,990.
	s. d. 35 8½	–	free labour grown											
Foreign Countries not being Spanish Colonies	247,874	567,032	324,007	352,462	601,292	1,284,080	993,069	818,950	681,057	1,185,338	583,640	887,073	1,242,972	Increase - 631,680.
Retained for Home Consumption	3,868,437	4,028,307	4,129,443	4,856,624	5,220,248	5,779,508	6,142,296	5,905,687	6,091,492	6,233,547	6,898,867	7,272,833	8,020,079	Increase - 2,799,831.
														1855.
Average price per cwt. of brown muscovado sugar for quarter ended 31 December	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*s. d.* 35 –	*s. d.* 37 6	*s. d.* 29 6	*s. d.* 26 –	*s. d.* 26 3	*s. d.* 23 –	*s. d.* 37 6
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*							First nine months 24 – / First six months 23 – } average price for the year, 26*s.*
Average price for the Year	36 11	33 9	33 8	32 11	34 5	28 3	23 8	25 4	26 1	25 6	22 5	24 6	22 8	

* This is exceptional, as will be seen on comparing the amount with that of the preceding years.

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— No. 28. —

(No. 5.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M.P. to Governor *Hincks*.

No. 28. Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Hincks, 28 February 1856.

Sir, Downing-street, 28 February 1856.

I HAVE received Sir W. Colebrooke's despatch, St. Vincent, No. 68,* of the 31st December last, forwarding a despatch from the Lieutenant-governor, with an address from the Legislative Council, respecting free trade between Canada and the West Indies, together with a copy of his reply.

* Page 47.

I request that you will acquaint the Lieutenant-governor that there is no prospect of a reversal of the policy of free trade, which has been deliberately adopted and sanctioned by the Legislature of the United Kingdom.

The measures adopted by Her Majesty's Government have shown that they are disposed to afford every encouragement and assistance to the West India colonies in the efforts which are necessary to pass successfully through a period of temporary difficulty, and fully to develop the resources of the several islands.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

Correspondence with the Governor of British Guiana.

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— No. 29. —

(No. 48.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Wodehouse* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell*.

No. 29. Governor Wodehouse to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, 21 April 1855.

Government House, Georgetown, 21 April 1855.
(Received, 22 May 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, 11 August 1855, No. 10, p. 61.)

I THINK it right to bring under your Lordship's notice that a communication has been addressed to the Government Secretary of this colony by the chairman of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in which he requests to be informed whether in the event of the productions of British Guiana being admitted into Canada duty free, we would admit their productions upon the same terms, immediately or within a given time.

I learn from the newspapers that the same proposal has been favourably received by a committee of the House of Assembly at Barbados, and that they are likely to adopt the plan at once; but in our case so many questions of importance present themselves for consideration, as inseparable from the decision to be arrived at upon this subject, as to preclude me altogether from recommending the Combined Court, to give a final answer during their present session.

In the event of your Lordship considering it necessary to furnish me with instructions for my guidance in dealing with this matter, I shall be glad to receive them with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

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— No. 30. —

No. 30. Governor Wodehouse to Right Hon. Lord J. Russell. 11 August 1855.

(No. 116.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Wodehouse* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Georgetown, 11 August 1855.

(Received, 19 September 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, 27 September 1855, No. 34, p. 62.)

* Page 1.

I BEG leave to acknowledge your Lordship's circular despatch* of the 12th July last, which appears to have had its origin in the proposal made by the Canadian Legislature to the different West Indian Colonies, which was brought under your Lordship's notice by my despatch, No. 48, of the 21st April last; and I shall not fail to use my best endeavours for giving effect to your Lordship's instructions.

If the Legislature of this colony were to determine upon extending to Canada or to any other colony or country the privilege of introducing their produce duty free, they would give effect to that determination by inserting an exemption in their favour from the general import duties imposed by the annual Tax Ordinance, under the authority of which the whole revenue of the colony is raised. I hope, therefore, I may ask whether, in the event of any such exemption being introduced, I am to consider myself commanded by your Lordship to withhold my assent to the Ordinance, when the inevitable consequence will be a total stoppage of the supplies for the public service.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

— No. 31. —

No. 31. Governor Wodehouse to Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 17 Sept. 1855.

(No. 130.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Wodehouse* to the Right Honourable Sir *William Molesworth*, Bart.

Government House, Georgetown, 17 September 1855.

(Received, 19 October 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, 27 October 1855, No. 41, p. 62.)

† Page 61.
‡ Page 3.

I DO myself the honour of acknowledging your despatch† No. 10, of the 11th ultimo, and your circular despatch ‡ of the same date, relative to the proposal for the mutual abolition of customs duties upon the productions of Canada and the West Indies; and I hope you will allow me to correct what appears to be rather a misapprehension on the part of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade. Their Lordships speak of "The inducement which has led these two colonies to entertain the project in question;" as if British Guiana had been taking an active part in the negociation; while in reality this Legislature has merely received this letter from Canada, has passed no resolution respecting it, and has returned no reply. My first step was to submit it to Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

— No. 32. —

No. 32. Governor Wodehouse to Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 20 October 1855.

(No. 150.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Wodehouse* to the Right Honourable Sir *William Molesworth*, Bart.

Government House, Georgetown, 20 October 1855.

(Received, 14 November 1855.)

Sir,

IN my despatch, No. 130, of the 17th ultimo, I pointed out that the Board of Trade had erroneously attributed to this Government an active participation in the scheme for the abolition of duties between Canada and the West Indies; and I therefore think it prudent not to leave altogether unnoticed the editorial articles

articles in the two Royal Gazettes herewith enclosed, in which the opinions of Her Majesty's Government are strongly censured.

There is a general impression that this newspaper represents the views of the Colonial Government, because the conductors are the contractors for the Official Gazette and other public printing; but I beg to state that since my arrival in the colony, I have neither written directly nor indirectly, nor suggested the publication in any newspaper of any article not strictly official.

13 October 1855, *infra.*

16 October 1855, *p. 60.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *P. E. Wodehouse.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 32.

From "The Royal Gazette, Saturday, 13 October 1855."

We published in the last number of the Gazette, a portion of the correspondence between Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, the Governor of Barbados, and the Home Government, on the subject of the proposed reciprocal treaty for free trade between the British West Indies and Canada; and we believe that every one of our readers will participate with us in a feeling of astonishment, that men calling themselves British Statesmen could have written so much arrant nonsense. The mantle of Lord John Russell has descended upon the shoulders of his successor; and the colonies are still to be kicked about like foot-balls, at the caprice of certain officials in Downing-street. The proposition for a reciprocal treaty, it appears, did not emanate from the Canadian Legislature as a body, but from a Committee of the Legislative Assembly; and in this distinction Sir W. Molesworth sees, or affects to see, a great difference, and therefore says, "it would be premature to suppose that the Executive Government or the Legislature of Canada are committed to the adoption of the policy therein indicated." Well, the Canadian Parliament at their next sitting can remedy that matter, and by discussing the question and passing resolutions in favour of a reciprocal treaty with other colonies for an interchange of commodities, they will fix the home Government on the horns of a dilemma from which they will not be able to escape, but will have to surrender at discretion. Let Canada, if she be in earnest about the matter, and we firmly believe she is, only adopt that course, and the thing will be *un fait accompli.* The home Government will turn an attentive ear to suggestions and remonstrances emanating from Canada, while they will refuse to listen to British Guiana, Barbados, Jamaica, or any other smaller colony. We need not state "the reason why"—it is perfectly obvious to every one. Canada cannot be awed into submission; the dictatorial tone will not suit her people, and hence there is what the Board of Trade calls "a political motive," for dealing "gingerly" with them. Not so with the West India colonies—they may remonstrate, they may grumble, but they are powerless to help themselves, and must submit to anything that the Imperial Government chooses to impose upon them. Encl. 1, in No. 32.

But Sir William Molesworth gives us his reasons, or perhaps, it would be more correct to say, the reasons of the Government—for he is not altogether a free agent in the matter, and is too young a minister to have a will of his own—for refusing to sanction the proposed treaty. Her Majesty's Government, says Sir William, "would regard the proposed arrangement as very objectionable, on the grounds, first, that it would separate commercially, so far as such an arrangement is concerned, the colonies who entered into it, from the rest of the empire; secondly, that it would be injurious, not only to the interest of consumers in the colonies who were a party to the arrangement, but to the interests of producers in every other part of the empire; and, thirdly, it would be inconsistent with the imperial policy of free trade." Here we have "first," "secondly," and "thirdly,"—a most methodical reply. There is only one omission—Sir William forgot to state his reasons for coming to these conclusions; and as he has not done so, we will venture to supply the omission. In the first place, the proposed arrangement would "separate commercially, so far as such an arrangement is concerned, the colonies who entered into it from the rest of the empire," because it would promote the mutual interests of those colonies,—would open up new markets for their produce—would tend to promote their prosperity and to rescue them from ruin. Secondly, "it would be injurious not only to the interests of consumers in the colonies, who were a party to the arrangement, but to the interests of producers in every other part of the empire,"—because the consumers in the colonies would obtain the principal necessaries of life at a reduced price, and that would be an advantage to them. But how and in what manner the proposed treaty of reciprocity with Canada is to operate injuriously to "the interests of producers in every other part of the empire," is a Downing-street mystery, which we confess we are unable to solve. We must leave Sir William Molesworth to explain that—we cannot. But, thirdly, "the proposed arrangement" is "inconsistent with the imperial policy of free trade," because it is great presumption on the part of the colonies to wish for the enjoyment of imperial rights, or internal freedom of action. The trade of the United Kingdom must be free, but the trade of the colonies must be restricted. The people of England have a right to obtain sugars from the cheapest markets and to sell in the dearest; but the colonists must not think of imitating her "imperial" example. They must

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must servilely do her bidding, and be content with their lot, whatever it may be. We have endeavoured to supply a few of the reasons which Sir William omitted to give; but we do not subscribe to his doctrine, as laid down in his official "circular;" nor do we believe that Sir William Molesworth himself entertains the opinions to which he has given currency in that circular. We are precluded by a pressure of official and other advertisements from pursuing this argument further now; but we shall recur to it again on the first convenient opportunity. In the meantime, we would impress upon our readers the necessity of keeping this subject constantly in view, in order to obtain from the Imperial Government, that concession of rights to which the colonies are undoubtedly entitled.

Enclosure 2, in No. 32.

From "The Royal Gazette, Tuesday, 16 October 1855."

Encl. 2, in No. 32.

The letter of the Board of Trade in reply to Lord John Russell, on the subject of the proposal contained in Governor Wodehouse's despatch for free trade with Canada, states that the proposal is open to "grave objections." The Board of Trade sets up as a principle for its guidance, that it will discountenance protective tariffs in the colonies. "Since the adoption of free trade," writes the secretary, "as the general principle of the commercial policy of the United Kingdom, it has been the object of Her Majesty's Government, in advising or controlling the legislation of the British colonies in matters affecting trade to discourage the maintenance or adoption of protective duties in colonial tariffs." This is all very fine as a theoretical maxim, but how does it operate in practice? Does it in any way benefit the colonies? Does it carry out the principle of free trade in its full, proper, and commercial sense. Not in the least. All that it does is to give to the mother country a gigantic monopoly at the expense of the colonies. The colonies must not be allowed to make any arrangements for themselves—they must be bound hand and foot—compelled by these oppressive restrictions to send their produce to the English markets, where they have to meet on equal terms the slave-grown produce of other countries. All this is very well, so far as the interests of the consumers in England are concerned; but it is ruinous to the producers in the West India colonies. They cannot compete against other countries more favourably circumstanced with respect to labour; and unless some change for the better take place, they must, sooner or later, bow before the force of circumstances which they cannot control. The fact is, that the system under which the colonies are governed is a vicious one; and the general principle which the Board of Trade have laid down for their guidance is only another proof of that fact. We are perfectly aware that, with the free trade party in England, especially with the Manchester school, colonies are not popular. "We want no colonies; they are a burden to us; and the sooner we get rid of them the better;" is, in effect, the language of the great apostle of free trade, Mr. Cobden, himself. And the Imperial Government, although they do not go so far in words, yet are influenced to some extent by these opinions. Were it not so they would act more wisely with respect to the colonies; they would regard them as integral portions of the empire, instead of incumbrances, that require neither encouragement nor protection. The day is not far distant when English statesmen will view colonial matters in a very different light; and when the distant dependencies of the empire shall be represented and make their voice heard and their influence felt within the walls of the Imperial Parliament.

The whole gist of the objection to the proposal on the part of the Board of Trade lies in the following paragraph: "The effect of the arrangement which is now proposed between Canada and British Guiana would be to protect, by discriminating duties, the produce of these colonies respectively, against similar produce of foreign countries, of all other British possessions, and even of the United Kingdom itself." The solicitude of the Board of Trade for the interest of "foreign countries," is a singular illustration of the peculiar wisdom by which colonial affairs are managed at home. Why should the British Government be so anxious to protect the interests of Cuba, or St. Domingo, or Brazil against the interests of her own colonies? Will they give up their slaves and place themselves on an equal footing with the British planters? Will they adopt the principles of free trade, because England has thought proper to do so? Not one of them; they know their own interests better, and will take care of themselves. We can see no reason why any consideration of this kind should stand in the way of a reciprocal treaty being carried out between two colonies for the interchange of their respective commodities. So far, then, as "foreign countries" are concerned, their interests ought to be no barrier to the proposed arrangement between Canada and the British West India colonies. But when the Board of Trade seriously put forward as an objection to that proposal, that "the effect of the arrangement which is now proposed between Canada and British Guiana, would be to protect by discriminating duties the produce of these two colonies respectively, against similar produce of all other British Possessions," they are stating that which is not the fact, and suppressing facts which would have destroyed the whole force of the argument. They treat the question as one relating solely to Canada and British Guiana; whereas it was a proposal emanating from Canada to the whole of the British West India possessions, and not to British Guiana alone. So that all the British possessions in the West Indies would be in the same position, and the discriminating duties could not therefore have affected any one of them to the detriment of the

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the other. The other colonies of Great Britain, which produce the same articles of export, could not have been injuriously affected by the arrangement, because their trade with Canada is nil; and if the supplies sent from any part or parts of the British West Indies to the English markets were diminished to any extent by the Canada trade, we have yet to learn that that would be any disadvantage to the other producing colonies. This objection, like the former, falls to the ground. The only objection which remains to be disposed of, is the third, namely, that the effect of the arrangement would be to protect by discriminating duties, the produce of those two colonies respectively, "against similar produce of even the United Kiugdom itself!" Well, this is really the climax of absurdity. We were not aware that the United Kingdom had any "similar produce" to that which constitutes the export trade of British Guiana. Where, in the "United Kingdom," does the sugar-cane grow? and where are sugar, molasses, and rum manufactured? These, with lumber, constitute the principal exports of this colony; and with respect to Canada our imports from thence would consist chiefly of flour, corn-meal, potatoes, salt fish, and lumber. These are not articles which are exported from the United Kingdom. The objections, therefore, which have been put forward by the Board of Trade are entirely without foundation. Besides which, the thing has already been done in the case of Canada and the United States; between which countries a reciprocity treaty has been carried into effect with the sanction of the Imperial Parliament and of Her Majesty's Government. This was a very awkward fact to deal with, especially as the proposed arrangement was but an extension of the same principle which had already been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, and the Board of Trade feeling this, endeavours to get rid of it by the following ingenious explanation: "In sanctioning this convention it cannot be denied that Her Majesty's Government deviated from the rule which forms the fundamental principle of their recent commercial policy, but the political motive which determined them to adopt this course upon the occasion in question was of a kind to counterbalance and outweigh considerations of purely commercial expediency." This is certainly a very ingenious confession. The Board of Trade admits that it was a deviation from the rule which forms the fundamental principle of their "commercial policy;" but then they had a "political motive which determined them to adopt this course on that occasion." And is there not, we ask, a motive as powerful why the said rule should be deviated from in the case of the British West India possessions? The colonies are going headlong to destruction under the unnatural treatment and suicidal policy of the mother country towards them; and if anything can rescue them from utter and irretrievable ruin, it is that they should have increased freedom of action, and that their commercial policy should be free and unfettered by imperial restrictions. The Canada trade would be a great benefit to the colony, and to all classes in it. We therefore earnestly advise our readers to bestir themselves, and to agitate the question until they wrest from the Imperial Government a concession of their rights.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 33.—

(No. 10.)

No. 33. Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Wodehouse, 11 August 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart., to Governor *Wodehouse*.

Sir, Downing-street, 11 August 1255.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch * of the 21st April last, No. 48, reporting that a communication had been addressed to the Government Secretary of British Guiana by the chairman of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in which he requests to be informed whether in the event of the productions of British Guiana being admitted into Canada duty free, British Guiana would admit the productions of Canada upon the same terms.

* Page 57.

I have to refer you to my circular despatch † of this day's date, for your information and guidance on this subject.

† Page 3.

I have, &c.

(signed) *W. Molesworth.*

BRITISH GUIANA.

— No. 34. —

No. 34.
Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Wodehouse, 27 Sept. 1855.
* Page 58.

(No. 34.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart., to Governor *Wodehouse*.

Sir, Downing-street, 27 September 1855.

I HAVE received your despatch * of the 11th ultimo, No. 116, and I have to acquaint you in reply, that if a Tax Ordinance should be passed by the Legislature of British Guiana, granting a specific exemption from import duty to articles the produce of Canada, you should withhold your assent to such Ordinance; but that you are at liberty to assent to the exemption from import duty of such articles, provided it extends to those which are the produce of all other countries as well as Canada, and provided the duties on such articles do not contribute to sources of revenue charged with the payment of the Civil List, or of the principal and interest of loans, or otherwise pledged to meet claims on the colonial revenues which might be left unsatisfied were they withdrawn or diminished.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Molesworth.*

— No. 35. —

No. 35.
Right Hon. Lord Panmure to Governor Wodehouse, 27 October 1833.
† Page 58.

(No. 41.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Lord *Panmure* to Governor *Wodehouse*.

Sir, Downing-street, 27 October 1855.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 130, † of 17 September, in reference to the proposal for the mutual abolition of customs duties upon the productions of Canada and the West Indies, and pointing out that the Legislature of British Guiana, so far from taking an active part in the negociation, had merely received the letter from Canada, had passed no resolution respecting it, and had returned no reply.

I approve of the course which was thus pursued in this matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Panmure.*

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Correspondence with the Governor in Chief of the Leeward Islands.

— No. 36. —

No. 36.
Governor Mackintosh to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, 9 June 1855.

(No. 47.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Mackintosh* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell*.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, 9 June 1855.
(Received, 29 June 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, 14 July 1855, No. 22, p. 65.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herein enclosed to your Lordship, copies of addresses which have been interchanged between Lieutenant-governor Robinson, and the Council and Assembly of St. Kitts, on the occasion of a recent opening of a new Session of the Legislature of that island.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. J. Mackintosh.*

Enclosure in No. 36.

EXTRACTS of Addresses interchanged between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Council and Assembly, on the 24 May 1855. Encl. in No. 36.

(Lieutenant-Governor to the Council and Assembly.)

* * * * * * * *

"A PROPOSAL relative to a free commercial intercourse between this island and Canada, will be submitted to your notice, and will, I am sure, receive that attentive consideration which the great and all absorbing interests involved, so eminently entitle it to command."

(The Council to the Lieutenant-Governor in reply.)

* * * * * * * *

"Our best attention shall be given to the several measures to be laid before us, especially the important proposal for free intercourse between this island and Canada."

(The Assembly to the Lieutenant-Governor in reply.)

* * * * * * * *

"The proposal relative to a free commercial intercourse between this island and Canada is well worthy of our early attention; and we trust should we on due consideration deem the proposed measure conducive to the interests of this colony, we may be at liberty to respond to the proposal, although it may be found to involve an infraction of the principle hitherto enunciated, and which restrained us in colonial legislation from the imposition of discriminating duties."

— No. 37. —

(No. 1.)

No. 37. Governor Hamilton to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 11 October 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor *Hamilton* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

Leeward Islands, Antigua, 11 October 1855.

Sir, (Received, 31 October 1855.)

IN compliance with the direction contained in Lord John Russell's despatch * to my predecessor, St. Kitts, No. 22, of the 14th of July, I have the honour to forward copy of despatch from Lieutenant-governor Robinson, explaining the circumstances which dictated that passage in his speech to the Council and Assembly of St. Kitts, which referred to a proposal of a free commercial intercourse between that colony and Canada.

* Page 65.

St. Kitts, No. 54, 20 Sept. 1855.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Ker B. Hamilton.*

Enclosure in No. 37.

(No. 54.)

Sir, St. Christopher, 20 September 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's despatch, No. 22, of the 6th ultimo, calling upon me, for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, for an explanation of the views and circumstances which dictated the passage of the speech which I delivered to the Legislative Houses of St. Kitts, on the 24th of May last, referring to a proposal for a free commercial intercourse between this island and Canada. Encl. in No. 37.

In reply, I have the honour to state for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, that upon my assumption of the government of this island in the commencement of March last, I had submitted to me by the Colonial Secretary a circular letter, addressed to that officer by Mr. William Hamilton Merritt, the chairman of a committee of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, making inquiry on behalf of the committee "whether, in the event of the productions of St. Kitts being admitted into Canada free from duty," the Legislature here would be prepared to remove "the duty upon the productions of Canada by the way of the St. Lawrence, on like terms, immediately or within a given time."

It appeared to me that I could not constitutionally take official cognizance of a communication from the chairman of a committee of a legislative assembly in another colony, apparently unauthorized by the Local Executive Government, and addressed to a subordinate officer in this island, and I conceived that I should not be justified in transmitting by

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

message for the consideration of the legislative houses a proposal, emanating from such a source, and consequently declined to do so, suggesting at the same time that it was competent for any member to bring the matter under the consideration of the House of Assembly, and take the sense of the House with reference to such a proposition; such a course, however, was not adopted, and the Session closed upon the 13th April, without any notice having been taken of Mr. Merritt's communication.

Meanwhile between the close of the Session to which I have just alluded, and the meeting of a new House of Assembly upon the 24th of May, there appeared in the public journals accounts of the warm manner in which the proposal had been entertained in other islands. It appeared from these statements that in several islands in this Government, and almost every island in the Windward Government Mr. Merritt's communication had been submitted by the several executive officers for the consideration of the Legislative Houses; that committees had been appointed, who, I believe, in every instance, reported strongly in favour of the proposal; that resolutions had been adopted by the different Legislative Assemblies to the same effect; that even in some cases Bills had been introduced, and passed through several stages, for effecting the object proposed.

The publication of these proceedings naturally gave rise to considerable dissatisfaction here in consequence of no official notice having been taken of any such proposal; exaggerated notions were entertained as to the nature of the proposal; it was believed that some offer had been made by Canada to the West Indies, which had been accepted by other islands, and from the advantages of which, St. Kitts, by her silence, was likely to be excluded. and that a simple reply in the affirmative was all that was necessary to enable the reciprocal arrangement to be carried into immediate effect.

Under these circumstances I felt that I was scarcely justified in still maintaining my own opinion as to the irregularity of a proceeding which had been so generally adopted by others of longer experience in the colonial service; I determined, therefore, to transmit Mr. Merritt's communication for the consideration of the Legislative Houses, without, however, expressing any opinion of my own as to the merits of the question.

This course I adopted at the first meeting of the Legislative Houses at the commencement of the new Session, and took occasion to allude in my speech on that day to the proposal which I had transmitted to them by message, here also carefully abstaining from offering any opinion upon the subject, but simply expressing a hope that it would receive that attentive consideration which the important interests involved entitled it to command.

I was induced to express this desire, because I had reason to fear that an immediate answer in the affirmative would be returned to the proposal, without due consideration, or a sufficiently careful investigation as to the probable results of such a decision. It appeared to be the general opinion that by accepting the proposal a new market would at once be opened for our produce, without entailing thereby any corresponding sacrifice on our part, while I, on the contrary, was very forcibly impressed with the conviction that it would eventually entail the abolition of all indirect taxation in the shape of import duties; and although I conceived a change from indirect to direct taxation would be highly beneficial to the true interests of this colony, I did not consider it desirable that a measure involving such important considerations should be brought about without full consideration, and a clear knowledge of its probable ultimate result.

It only remains for me, in conclusion, to express my regret that I should have been instrumental in bringing under the notice of the Legislative Houses of this island, a proposal, which, although it did not appear to me at the time to be open to any graver objection than that of the unauthorized source from which it emanated, it is now apparent from a perusal of the Secretary of State's circular despatches of 12th July and 11th August, would, from its infringing upon the established commercial policy of the British Empire, lead to many serious evils.

It is, however, satisfactory to me to be enabled at the same time to report that no inconvenience was caused by the course which I was induced to adopt. A joint committee of both Houses was appointed to consider the proposal, and reported strongly in its favour; but the opinion of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject having been expressed about the same time in Parliament, the report was not adopted by the Houses, and became a "dropped order."

I have, &c.
(signed) *Hercules G. R. Robinson.*

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief,
&c. &c. &c., Antigua.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

— No. 38. —

(No. 22).

No. 38. Right Hon. Lord J. Russell to Governor Mackintosh, 14 July 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell* to Governor *Mackintosh*.

Sir, Downing-street, 14 July 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th ultimo, (St. Kitt's, No. 47), transmitting copies of addresses which have been interchanged between Lieutenant-governor Robinson and the Council and Assembly of that island, on the opening of a new session of the Legislature.

I request that you will obtain from Lieutenant-governor Robinson an explanation of the views and circumstances which dictated the passage in his speech, referring to a proposal of a free commercial intercourse between St. Kitt's and Canada.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Russell.*

Despatch from the Governor of Jamaica.

JAMAICA.

— No. 39. —

(No. 92).

No. 39. Governor Sir H. Barkly to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., 8 September 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. Barkly* to the Right Honourable Sir *Wm. Molesworth*, Bart.

King's House, 8 September 1855.
(Received, 3 October 1855.)

Sir,

WITH reference to Lord John Russell's circular despatch* of 12th July last, instructing the Governors of Her Majesty's colonies to withhold their assent from Bills passed by the local Legislatures, imposing differential duties, whether on articles of British, foreign, or colonial production, as against similar articles produced in the colony itself, or in favour of one colony against another, I think it as well to mention that a proposition for a free interchange of commodities between the Canadas and Jamaica was some months since addressed by a committee of the Canadian Assembly to the island Secretary here, who, not being a member of the Legislature, nor in any way concerned in politics, very properly confined himself to acknowledging its receipt.

* Page 1.

2. As the fact of a similar invitation having been given to the West India colonies generally soon afterwards transpired, I deemed it advisable to mention the receipt of this communication officially to my executive committee, pointing out in so doing the certain disadvantage of such an arrangement, even if the Imperial Government could sanction it, to the public revenue, no less than to all engaged in trade with the United States, which is daily augmenting in importance as the effects of the abolition of protecting duties on colonial produce in the home market gradually develop themselves; and I am happy to say I found the members disposed to enter cordially into these views, and to abstain from taking any notice whatever of the overtures which had been made.

3. Since that period the subject has been much discussed in the island press, and very conflicting opinions expressed in regard to it; but the most influential

JAMAICA

newspapers seem to disapprove of the idea on various grounds, and if any question should be raised during the approaching session, I do not anticipate much difficulty in giving it the go-by.

4. I shall continue at the same time carefully to avoid all allusion to the proposition, as it is evident, from the notice taken in some of these articles of what has lately passed in Parliament on the subject, that there is a large party who would be inclined, even at a sacrifice to Jamaica, to favour the project of a Colonial Customs League, provided only they had reason to think that they could in that way retaliate on the mother country for her free trade policy.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Barkly.*

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10 September 1855.

P. S.—Immediately after the foregoing was written, your circular despatch of the 11th ultimo,* calling particular attention to the Canadian proposal, came to hand; and I am glad to perceive that I had correctly anticipated the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the subject.

H. B.

* Page 3.

CUSTOMS DUTIES
(CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES).

COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE which has taken place between the Colonial Office and the Governors of our *North American* and *West Indian* Colonies, on the subject of a Proposal for the Mutual ABOLITION of CUSTOMS DUTIES upon the Productions of *Canada* and the *West Indies*.

(*Sir Stafford Northcote.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *July* 1856.

[*Price* 9*d.*]

431.

Under 12 *oz.*

EMIGRATION.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 9 August 1855;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the NAMES of all Persons of every Denomination who were in the Service or Pay of Her Majesty's COMMISSIONERS for COLONIAL LAND and EMIGRATION, on the 1st day of July 1855, with the Amount of the Salaries, the Date of their Appointment, and the Hours of Attendance each Day:

"Of the Name and Tonnage of all VESSELS or SHIPS Chartered by the Commissioners, the Owners' Names, the Price paid or agreed to be paid for the Conveyance and Victualling each Statute Adult, and the Number of Statute Adults taken by each Ship for the last Three Years:

"And, of all MONIES received by the Commissioners under Acts or Votes of Parliament, or for the Sale of Colonial Lands, or from any other Source, for the purpose of Emigration, and how the same have from time to time been Disbursed, for the last Three Years (in continuation of Return ordered to be printed on the 24th day of November 1852.)"

Colonial Office,
February 1856.

JOHN BALL.

(*Mr. Brotherton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *February* 1856.

RETURN of the NAMES of all Persons of every Denomination who were in the Service or Pay of Her Majesty's COMMISSIONERS FOR COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION, on the 1st day of July 1855, with the Amount of the Salaries, the Date of their Appointment, and the Hours of Attendance each Day: Of the Name and Tonnage of all VESSELS or SHIPS Chartered by the Commissioners, the Owners' Names, the Price paid or agreed to be paid for the Conveyance and Victualling each Statute Adult, and the Number of Statute Adults taken by each Ship for the last Three Years: And, of all MONIES received by the Commissioners under Acts or Votes of Parliament, or for the Sale of Colonial Lands, or from any other Source, for the purpose of Emigration, and how the same have from time to time been Disbursed, for the last Three Years.

COPY of a LETTER from the Emigration Commissioners to *T. F. Elliot*, Esq., dated Emigration Office, 17th January 1856.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Letter of the 10th September last, we have the honor to transmit herewith the Return called for by the House of Commons, of certain information relative to this Board, and the Emigration conducted by it, in continuation of the previous Return ordered to be printed by the House on the 24th November 1852.

2. The Return under the two last heads of the Address is required to be made "for the last Three Years." The previous Return, however, ended on the 30th June 1852, but we thought it would be more useful to have the Return made in whole years, ending 31st December, than in years ending in June. We have accordingly commenced the present Return from the 1st January 1852, although the first six months of that year is included in the previous Return.

We have, &c.

(signed) *T. W. C. Murdoch.*
C. Alexander Wood.

RETURN of the NAMES of all Persons, of every Denomination, who were in the Service or Pay of Her Majesty's COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS on the 31st day of December 1854, with the Amount of their Salaries, the Date of their Appointment, and the Hours of Attendance each Day.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Rate of Salary on 31st December 1854.	Date of Appointment.	Hours of Attendance.
COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS' ESTABLISHMENT.				
Paid out of Imperial Funds:				
FIXED ESTABLISHMENT:		£.		
Stephen Walcott, Esq. -	Secretary - -	800 per annum	- - March 1840. Served previously as Civil Secretary to the Government in Canada, September 1835.	- - Unlimited. Generally from 10 a. m. to half-past 6 p. m.
John Walpole, Esq. - -	Assistant Secretary	520 „	- - January 1840. Served previously as Clerk to Colonial Office, March 1830; assistant to Agent-general for Emigration, April 1838.	
Alfred H. Engelbach, Esq.	Accountant - -	520 „	- - January 1840. Made accountant, April 1849. Served previously as clerk to His Majesty's Canada Commission, August 1835; attaché to Governor-general of Canada, February 1837; clerk to Agent-general for Emigration, June 1838.	
John Gliddon, Esq. - -	- - - -	415 „	- - April 1843. Served previously as assistant secretary to South Australian Colonization Commission, September 1838.	
James Chant, Esq. - -	- - - -	315 „	- - July 1841. Served previously as clerk to South Australian Colonization Commission, January 1837.	
John S. Lewes, Esq. -	Clerks, 1st Class.	315 „	- - January 1840. Served previously at Admiralty, June 1837: clerk to Agent-general for Emigration, February 1839.	
Richard B. Cooper, Esq. -	- - - -	315 „	- - April 1843. Served previously as clerk to the South Australian Colonization Commission, January 1839.	11 a.m. to 5. 15 p.m.
Drummond Alfred, Esq. -	- - - -	210 „	- - July 1841. Served previously as extra clerk to South Australian Colonization Commission, September 1837; clerk to ditto, July 1838.	
John M. Makeham, Esq. -	- - - -	180 „	- - April 1843. Served previously as clerk to South Australian Colonization Commission, March 1840.	
Frederick Deane, Esq. -	Clerks, 2d Class. - - - -	150 „	- - April 1847. Served previously as extra clerk at Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, November 1845, and extra clerk to Emigration Commissioners, January 1847.	
Philip C. Claxton, Esq. -	- - - -	100 „	- - November 1854 - -	
Harriet Loveday - -	Housekeeper -	60 „	- - May 1840. Served previously as housekeeper to South Australian Colonization Commission, June 1836.	
Charles Burleigh - -	Messenger - -	67 10s. „	- - May 1850. Served previously in the Permit Office, Liverpool, January 1847.	
George Hann - - -	Officekeeper -	80 „	- - October 1850. Served previously as extra messenger, March 1848.	

(*continued*)

NAME.	OFFICE.	Rate of Salary on 31 Dec. 1854.	Date of Appointment.	Hours of Attendance.
Paid out of Colonial Funds:				
EXTRA CLERKS:		£.		
Mr. Bailey	Permanent Supplementary Clerks	180 per annum	December 1848	
,, Fayrer		180 ,,	April 1848	
,, Fry		130 ,,	March 1852	
,, Simpson		130 ,,	April 1848	
,, Ronaldson		115 ,,	January 1848	
,, Herbert		105 ,,	July 1847	
,, de Rabaudy	Extra Clerk	12 *s.* per diem	September 1851	
,, Gray	Ditto	11 *s.* per diem	October 1847	
,, Butler	Ditto	10 *s.* per diem	February 1849	
,, Compton	Ditto		August 1848*	
,, Bishop	Ditto	9 *s.* per diem	March 1850	
,, Hamley	Ditto	8 *s.* per diem	July 1852	
,, Baines	Ditto	7 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem	September 1848	
,, Tizard	Ditto		March 1850	
,, Capper	Ditto	7 *s.* per diem	January 1853	
,, C. S. Lancaster	Ditto		May 1852	
,, Bessell	Ditto		April 1852	
,, Gimingham	Ditto		May 1852	
,, Hackworth	Ditto		April 1848*	
,, F. Hunt	Ditto	6 *s.* per diem	December 1848*	
,, Irving	Ditto		April 1852	
,, Kent	Ditto		June 1852	
,, Pownall	Ditto		December 1848	
,, Stevenson	Ditto		April 1851	
,, Buxton	Ditto		August 1848*	
,, Gilbert	Ditto		August 1853	11 a.m. to 5.15 p.m.
,, Glanville	Ditto		August 1854	
,, Harrison	Ditto		April 1852	
,, Johnstone	Ditto		March 1854	
,, Jones	Ditto	5 *s.* per diem	April 1854	
,, H. Lancaster	Ditto		September 1854	
,, Laughlin	Ditto		May 1854	
,, Maugham	Ditto		August 1854	
,, Parrott	Ditto		February 1853	
,, Scott	Ditto		April 1854	
,, Webber	Ditto		April 1854	
,, Jury	Ditto	4 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem	February 1854	
,, Peach	Ditto		April 1854	
,, Pierson	Ditto		October 1853	
,, Bernard	Ditto	4 *s.* per diem	October 1854	
,, Cornish	Ditto		December 1854	
,, Cotton	Ditto		October 1854	
,, de Bernhardt	Ditto		April 1854	
,, Hepburn	Ditto		May 1854	
,, Lawder	Ditto		February 1854	
,, Pritchett	Ditto		November 1854	
,, Poynder	Ditto		December 1854	
,, Story	Ditto		October 1854	
,, Sevecke	Ditto		December 1853	
,, Vaughan	Ditto		October 1854	
,, E. Hunt	Ditto	3 *s.* per diem	July 1854	
,, Simner	Ditto		May 1854	
,, Smith	Ditto		March 1852	
A. Quilley		1 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem	November 1850	
A. Morgan	Boy	1 *s.* per diem	February 1854	

* These are the dates of the original appointments. In these cases the services of the parties were dispensed with on account of the decrease of business, &c., but were re-engaged when additional assistance was again required.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Rate of Salary on 31 Dec. 1854.	Date of Original Appointment to Emigration Service.	Hours of Attendance.
EMIGRATION OFFICERS, ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, &c.:				
Paid from Imperial Funds (except as stated in Notes):				
London:				
Commander J. S. Lean, R.N.	Emigration Officer	(*b*) 400*l.* per ann.	February 1837	In general, the stated Hours of Attendance for the Emigration Officers are from 10 to 4, but longer Attendance is given when necessary.
Mr. J. T. Forster, R.N.	Assistant ditto	(*c*) 200*l.* „	May 1852	
Commander G. F. Westbrook, R.N.	Ditto ditto	150*l.* „	August 1852	
Lieutenant E. Barnard, R.N.	Ditto ditto	150*l.* „	September 1854	
„ T. A. Alldridge, R.N.	Ditto ditto	150*l.* „	October 1854	
Mr. T. Rennell	Clerk	120*l.* „	April 1848	
„ C. Burrows	Extra Clerk	(*a*) 6*s.* per diem	April 1849	
„ T. Rennell, jun.	Ditto	(*a*) 4*s.* „	October 1852	
„ S. Cornish	Shipwright Surveyor.	(*a*) 2*l.* a week	October 1847	
Liverpool and Birkenhead:				
Captain Schomberg, R.N.	Emigration Officer	400*l.* per annum	July 1852	
Lieutenant T. H. Prior, R.N.	Assistant ditto	250*l.* „	April 1847	
Commander T. Higgins, R.N.	Ditto ditto	200*l.* „	April 1850	
Lieutenant McD. Bourchier, R.N.	Ditto ditto	200*l.* „	July 1852	
Commander G. Dyer, R.N.	Ditto ditto	200*l.* „	April 1854	
Commander P. B. Stewart, R.N.	Ditto ditto	200*l.* „	June 1854. (Employed temporarily April 1854.)	
Mr. R. W. Evatt	Ditto for Superintending Stowage of Passenger Ships.	200*l.* „	January 1854	
„ Thomas Dixon	Clerk	100*l.* „	July 1853	
H. Quinn	Office Porter	50*l.* „	March 1854	
Mr. G. Chirgwin	Shipwright Surveyor.	(*a*) 2*l.* a week	July 1852	
„ S. Rendell	Clerk at Birkenhead.	(*a*) 5*s.* per diem	March 1853	
Rev. J. Welsh	Emigrants' Chaplain	60*l.* per annum	Stipend commenced April 1853.	
„ E. F. Browne	Roman Catholic Chaplain.	40*l.* „	Stipend commenced October 1853.	
Plymouth:				
Lieutenant Carew, R.N.	Emigration Officer	208*l.* 5*s.* per ann.	April 1847	
Mr. W. H. Foulds	Despatching Officer for Government Emigrants.	(*a*) 200*l.* „	November 1847. (At Plymouth, March 1848.)	
Rev. T. C. Childs	Emigrants' Chaplain	60*l.* „	Stipend commenced April 1853.	
Southampton:				
Mr. E. A. Smith, R.N.	Emigration Officer	208*l.* 5*s.* „	May 1847	
„ W. Earnshaw	Clerk	(*a*) 5*s.* per diem	April 1854	
„ F. Morley	Extra Clerk	(*a*) 3*s.* per diem when employed.	August 1854	
Rev. J. Scotland	Emigrants' Chaplain	60*l.* per annum	Stipend commenced April 1853.	
Glasgow and Greenock:				
Captain C. G. E. Patey, R.N.	Emigration Officer	208*l.* 5*s.* „	February 1850. (Captain Patey quitted Commissioners' service for some time.)	
Mr. Neil Thomson	Officer for Superintending the Stowage of Passenger Ships.	1*l.* 1*s.* per ship	March 1854	
„ R. T. M. Gilmour	Clerk	20*s.* per week	July 1852	

(*a*) Paid from colonial funds.
(*b*) Including 41*l.* 5*s.* paid from colonial funds.
(*c*) Including 30*l.* paid from colonial funds.

(*continued*)

NAME.	OFFICE.	Rate of Salary on 31 Dec. 1854.	Date of Original Appointment to Emigration Service.	Hours of Attendance.
EMIGRATION OFFICERS, ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, &c.—*continued.*				
Paid from Imperial Funds, &c.—*continued.*				
Dublin:				
Captain R. Kerr, R.N. -	Emigration Officer	208*l.* 5*s.* per ann.	- - March 1852. (Previously employed temporarily at Waterford.)	
Belfast:				
Commander W. Rowlatt, R.N.	- Ditto - -	208*l.* 5*s.* „ -	- - June 1850. (Commander Rowlatt quitted the Commissioners' service some time.)	
Londonderry:				
Captain C. Keele, R.N. -	- Ditto - -	208*l.* 5*s.* „ -	July 1852 - - -	
Sligo:				
Commander T. R. Stoll, R.N.	- Ditto - -	208*l.* 5*s.* „ -	Jannary 1854 - - -	
Galway:				
Lieutenant W. C. Saunders, R.N.	- Ditto - -	120*l.* „ -	April 1850 - - -	
Limerick and Tarbert:				
Commander W. Ellis, R.N.	- Ditto - -	208*l.* 5*s.* „ -	April 1847 - - -	
Lieutenant R. D. Hay, R.N.	Assistant Officer -	100*l.* „ -	July 1854 - - -	
Tralee:				
The Assistant Emigration Officer at Tarbert, discharges the Duties of Emigration Officer at Tralee without any additional Salary.				
Cork and Queenstown:				
Captain de Courcy, R.N. -	Emigration Officer	208*l.* 5*s.* per ann.	June 1852 - - -	
J. Williams - - -	- - - - -	- - 5*s.* per diem, Sundays included.		
William Cotter - -	Shipkeepers on board the Emigrant Hospital Ship "Inconstant."	- - 3*s.* per diem, Sundays included.	October 1854 - - -	
William Cox - - -				
M. Murphy - - -				
R. Pumphry - - -				
Waterford and New Ross:				
Commander A. G. Burton, R.N.	Emigration Officer	120*l.* per annum.	October 1854 - - -	

In general, the stated Hours of Attendance for the Emigration Officers are from 10 to 4, but longer Attendance is given when necessary.

N.B.—1. It has not been thought necessary to particularize in the body of the Return the following Officers:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
London: Office Attendant - - - - - -	–	3	9	per week.
Liverpool: ditto - - - - - - -	–	5	–	„
Londonderry: ditto - - - - - - -	–	1	6	„
Cork: ditto - - - - - - -	15	–	–	per annum.
Cork and Queenstown: 2 Office boys - - -	11	–	–	together, per annum.

Birkenhead: Caretaker and Nurse at Depôt Hospital (paid from colonial funds), 15*s.* a week, with rations.

2. In the case of the Naval Officers, the above salaries are in addition to their half-pay.

By order of the Board,

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

LIST of Selecting Agents appointed to act by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, and acting on the 31st December 1854.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Alt, Rev. J. H.	Enford, Marlborough, Wilts.
Baikie, J. H.	Kirkwall, Orkney.
Bowie, William	17, South St. David-street, Edinburgh.
Bull, H.	Aston Clinton, Bucks.
Chapman, William	Kedington Lays, near Haverhill.
Chew, Thomas	Great Brickhill, Fenny Stratford.
Dorant, A. A.	Market Place, St. Alban's.
Drysdale, George	Southampton.
Ellis, Samuel	2, Marlborough-street, Dublin.
Ennals, William	Priory, St. Neot's.
Foster, William	Holywood, Belfast.
Grice & Co.	Bootle, Cumberland.
Hodder, Lieut., R.N.	Cork.
Innes, Norman	Bath-street, Glasgow.
Johnson, Josias	Barley, near Royston, Cambridge.
Johnson, J. F.	Chichester.
Kennedy, H.	Culha, Holywood Down.
Le Lievre, James	Guernsey.
May, H.	Maldon, Essex.
Marshall, John	Reading, Berks.
M'Intyre, P.	Inverness.
Moore, Charles	Ilminster.
Matthews, J.	Aberystwith.
Newman, James	Long Sutton, Lincoln.
Newcombe, W.	Stamford.
Rae, George	Stirling.
Rennie, J. T.	Aberdeen.
Russell, John	Boglilly, by Kirkcaldy, Fife.
Scobie, M. F.	Keoldale, Golspie.
Sidey, C. G.	Perth.
Stewart, A. H.	Londonderry.
Wilcocks, J. B.	Plymouth.
Wilkinson, Thomas	Grantham.
Withers, J. S.	Church House, Holt.

Staff Officers who act as Selecting Agents:

Astell, Capt.	Lynn.
Browne, Lieut.	Shrewsbury.
Burridge, Capt.	Canterbury.
Cockburn, Major	Norwich.
Capel, Capt.	Ipswich.
De Wend, Major	Northampton.
Hawker, Lieut.-Col.	Leicester.
Hervey, Capt.	Chester.
Hull, Lieut.	Brighton.
Lawson, Lieut.	Trowbridge, Wilts.
Powell, Major	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Prevost, Capt.	Carlisle.
Raikes, Capt.	Lincoln.
Shuckburgh, Col.	Bath.
Smythe, Lieut.	Oxford.
Steele, Capt.	Burslem.
Teale, Major	Hull.
Whitmore, Major	Bristol.

These Agents have each a large country district to act in. They have no fixed salary; but are paid by fees on all Emigrants between the ages of 14 and 50, selected by them, who may be approved by the Commissioners, and ultimately proceed to the Colonies in one of the Commissioners' vessels. No fees are paid on children under 14 years, or on persons over 50 years.

The following is the scale of the fees:—

	£.	s.	d.
For each married couple	1	–	–
For each unmarried woman	–	10	–
For each unmarried man	–	7	–

These Agents have no stated hours of attendance.

By order of the Board,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park-street, Westminster.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

RETURN showing the NAME and TONNAGE of all VESSELS Chartered by the COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATIO COMMISSIONERS; the Contract Price per Statute Adult, and the Number of Statute Adults Embarked from th 1st January 1852 to 31st December 1854, both inclusive.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE. O. M.	TONNAGE. N. M.	Name of Owner, as stated in Tender of Ship.	Name of Broker or Agent.	Contract Price per Statute Adult for Conveyance and Victualling. £. s. d.	Number of Statute Adults conveyed.	Date of Charter Party.	REMARKS
							1852:	
Maria Somes	600	- -	Frederic Somes	Lachlans & M'Leod	13 7 –	228	3 Feb.	
Bloomer	- -	342	M'Kay & Miller	Gibbs, Bright & Co.	13 – –	8½	2 March.	
Argyle	- -	584	John S. de Wolf	Carter & Bonus	13 14 –	209	3 —	
Meridian	- -	580	John Temperley	- - Ditto	14 7 9	201½	30 —	
Rajahgopaul	- -	969	William James	Charles Walton	13 10 –	286½	3 May.	
Kate	792	- -	Marshall & Edridge	T. R. Edridge	14 3 6	260	9 June.	
Irene	- -	823	Kirk & Furness	R. Carter & Co.	16 17 9	334½	25 —	
John Gray	- -	578	John Flemington	- - G. E. Hodgkinson & Co.	17 14 6	214	30 —	
Ontario	- -	688	G. P. Oxley & Co.	J. Bonus & Son	18 5 –	258	8 July.	
America	709	- -	J. J. Melhuish	R. Carter & Co.	17 7 –	273	24 —	
Hydaspes	- -	595	W. H. Jones	T. R. Edridge	17 9 9	226	10 August.	
Humboldt	724	- -	J. Bunken	R. Carter & Co.	16 15 –	249	17 —	
Wilson Kennedy	1,000	1,129	J. Smurthwaite	Armstrong & Co.	15 19 –	377½	18 —	
Rattler	- -	522	R. Brooks	Devitt & Moore	15 16 –	200	2 Sept.	
Beejapoor	1,347	1,676	Willis & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	15 18 9	775	14 —	
Parsee	1,060	1,170	R. Carter	- - Ditto	16 7 9	406½	14 —	
Trafalgar	717	- -	D. Dunbar	Grierson & Tweeddale	15 17 6	277½	18 —	
Tamar	556	- -	J. Wills	Devitt & Moore	14 18 –	189	22 —	
Agricola	- -	564	A. Adamson	- - Ditto	15 14 9	192	5 October.	
Bussorah Merchant	530	- -	D. Dunbar	Grierson & Tweeddale	15 19 6	237	27 —	
Florentia	453	- -	J. Rutherford	J. Bonus & Son	15 4 6	202½	27 —	
Java	- -	969	C. Vidal	R. Carter & Co.	15 14 9	378½	29 —	
Blundell	520	573	B. Cooke	Lachlans & M'Leod	15 11 5	222	12 Nov.	
Fortune	- -	571	Mackay & Miller	R. Carter & Co.	15 18 9	234½	3 Dec.	
							1853:	
Bolton	541	- -	C. Ingram	Phillipps, Shaw & Co.	18 17 9	237	11 January.	
John Fielden	840	916	J. S. de Wolf & Co.	J. Bonus & Son	21 19 –	329½	3 February.	
Katherine Stewart Forbes.	- -	- -	Not stated	- - Hotchkin, Mobbs & Co.	25 7 –	16½	7 —	
Harriett	925	- -	G. Hemmett	J. Hall & Co.	16 15 6	306	8 —	
Empire	- -	729	Ed. Oliver	R. Carter & Co.	22 12 6	243	9 —	
Australia	- -	721	J. J. Frost	- - Ditto	19 14 9	279½	9 —	
Malvina Vidal	850	- -	C. Vidal	- - Ditto	21 19 6	350½	23 —	
Meteor	650	- -	T. E. Vidal	- - Ditto	21 19 6	274	23 —	
Bloomer	- -	342	M'Kay & Miller	- - Ditto	22 19 3	149½	3 March.	
Earl of Elgin	992	1,105	Stuckey & Co.	Stuckey & Co.	22 9 –	342	5 —	
David M'Iver	868	- -	J. Baines & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	18 19 9	351½	28 April.	
Talavera	780	916	D. Dunbar	Grierson & Tweeddale	19 2 –	324	5 May.	
Telegraph	1,161	1,118	Kirk & Furness	J. Bonus & Son	18 19 9	395	2 June.	
Caroline	882	989	W. Sharp	- - Ditto	19 – –	317	9 —	
Ellenborough	862	1,031	T. & W. Smith	J. Southern	17 15 –	363	24 —	
Athenian	513	673	T. Teighe	Lachlans & M'Leod	17 12 8	231	7 July.	
Herefordshire	1,355	1,600	C. A. Ferguson	J. Bonus & Son	16 19 9	368½	8 —	
Maidstone	869	938	Money Wigram	M'Leod, Allport & Co.	17 10 –	350½	16 —	
Rodney	785	877	D. Dunbar	Grierson & Tweeddale	16 17 6	291	21 Nov.	
							1854:	
Switzerland	640	640	J. Baines & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	21 5 7	208	26 January.	
Sabrina	627	673	G. P. Oxley & Co.	J. Bonus	20 19 6	228	13 March.	
Lady Elgin	701	851	C. E. Levey	- - Ditto	22 19 10	275	23 —	
Plantagenet	687	806	Watson & Tyrrell	J. Southern	21 15 –	280½	1 April.	
Araminta	818	845	R. Aickman	R. Carter & Co.	22 14 3	290	10 —	
Genghis Khan	1,274	1,306	W. P. Hammond	J. Bonus & Son	25 4 4	405	27 —	
Monsoon	- -	1,150	W. Coltart	R. Carter & Co.	25 17 10	335½	28 —	
Columbia	1,200	1,291	Thomas Harrison	- - Ditto	23 18 –	350½	28 —	
Tantivy	988	1,040	Anthony & Robinson	- - Ditto	24 19 –	319	19 May.	
China	532	630	J. A. Cox	T. Barker	24 15 6	214½	20 May.	
Lady Ann	710	745	G. E. Hodgkinson	G. E. Hodgkinson	22 9 6	258	8 June.	
Ellenborough	853	1,031	Watson & Tyrrell	J. Southern	20 15 –	332	21 —	
Caroline	697	733	G. W. Sweeting	C. Walton	21 9 6	239½	24 —	
Anglo Saxon	890	765	P. Tindall, Jun.	J. Lidgett	20 – –	286	29 —	
Stamboul	- -	890	W. P. Hammond	J. Bonus & Son	17 17 4	297	10 July.	
Kate	786	904	Marshall & Edridge	T. R. Edridge	18 5 –	291	13 —	
General Hewett	961	1,055	J. Michael	R. Carter & Co.	18 5 –	325	20 —	
Patrician	1,064	1,071	W. James	J. Bonus & Son	17 15 –	323½	29 —	
Lady Kennaway	583	583	T. Teighe	Lachlans & M'Leod	17 15 4	233	10 August.	
St. Helena	- -	811	R. Corry	R. Carter & Co.	17 9 9	257½	17 —	
David M'Iver	917	862	J. Baines & Co.	- - Ditto	17 19 9	337½	22 —	
Rajasthan	600	700	T. Teighe	Lachlans & M'Leod	17 16 4	243½	1 Sept.	
Queen of England	843	876	W. O. Young	W. O. Young	18 2 6	306½	11 —	
Ebba Brahe	1,437	1,756	W. P. Hammond	J. Bonus & Son	16 17 4	399½	14 —	

NAME OF SHIP.	Tonnage. O.M.	Tonnage. N.M.	Name of Owner, as stated in Tender of Ship.	Name of Broker or Agent.	Contract Price per Statute Adult for Conveyance and Victualling. £. s. d.	Number of Statute Adults conveyed.	Date of Charter Party.	REMARKS.
New South Wales—*continued.*							1854:	
Wacousta	725	734	W. Marshall, jun.	J. Thomson & Co.	17 18 9	232	15 Sept.	
Bangalore	-	-	not stated	Hall, Brothers	22 – –	89½	20 —	
William Miles	1,224	1,186	Miles & Kingston	R. Carter & Co.	17 18 4	353	28 —	
Samuel Boddington	523	669	F. Bryant	P. Tindall, jun.	16 19 6	220	6 October.	
Lord Geo. Bentinck	539	-	not stated	Hotchkin, Mobbs & Co.	16 19 6	102½	14 —	
Blackfriars	-	-	ditto	ditto	17 – –	148	14 —	
Nabob	-	845	P. Magee	J. Bonus & Son	17 5 4	275½	18 —	
Anna	1,018	1,098	H. Barton	ditto	16 9 8	341	18 —	
Bengal	470	582	Smith & Theobald	Smith & Theobald	17 5 –	219	19 —	
Ascendant	502	562	J. Temperley	R. Carter & Co.	17 5 7	211	20 —	
Lord Hungerford	736	928	T. Teighe	Lachlans & M'Leod	17 1 4	276½	30 —	
Bermondsey	445	507	B. Cooke	ditto	17 2 –	195	23 Nov.	
Speedy	1,002	1,031	J. Prowse	Hotchkin, Mobbs & Co.	17 9 6	352½	28 —	
Nepaul	843	1,006	W. Gunslay	G. & A. Herring & Co.	16 19 9	294½	29 —	
John Davies	924	1,133	R. Davies	Stone & Man	17 15 –	322½	21 Dec.	
Rose of Sharon	730	870	J. Miller	Bennett & Aspinwall	17 10 –	299	21 —	
Simonds	1,113	1,202	J. M. Leavitt	G. & A. Herring & Co.	17 9 9	363	21 —	
Sultana	496	588	D. Mainland	Lachlans & M'Leod	17 16 8	208½	21 —	

VICTORIA.

							1852:	
London	611	-	T. Teighe	Lachlans & M'Leod	12 8 8	238	7 February.	
Runnymede	-	520	Barton & Brown	Carter & Bonus	12 3 –	182	9 —	
Chowringhee	-	893	John Hay	ditto	12 14 9	273	9 —	
Emma Eugenia	383	-	Giles Wade	Lachlans & M'Leod	13 13 –	161	26 —	
Lady Macdonald	-	678	Ben. John Elder	T. Haviside & Co.	12 13 –	234½	10 March.	
Sir Robert Sale	-	741	Gledstanes & Co.	ditto	12 17 6	241	10 —	
Garland	881	-	J. Kirk	Carter & Bonus	12 10 –	293	30 —	
Flora McDonald	-	666	James Baines	ditto	12 18 9	241½	3 April.	
Priam	571	-	Pearce & Thackray	Devitt & Moore	14 – –	218	14 —	
Bourneuf	-	1,495	J. de W. Spur	Carter & Bonus	13 10 –	673	30 —	
Wanata	1,160	-	Barton & Brown	ditto	13 7 6	657½	30 —	
Europa	-	1,088	M'Calmont, Bros. & Co.	Lachlans & M'Leod	13 17 –	384½	22 May.	
Dominion	-	583	R. Carter	R. Carter & Co.	13 17 9	206	27 —	
Araminta	-	845	D. Cannon, Sons & Co.	Ryan & Dale	13 17 6	323½	29 —	
Marco Polo	1,400	-	James Baines	R. Carter & Co.	13 6 9	749½	1 June.	
Helen	-	707	Gould, Dowie & Moore	J. Bonus & Son	14 – –	235	8 —	
Sir Edward Parry	-	575	F. O. Harrison	Lachlans & M'Leod	17 19 –	191	8 —	
Flora	-	702	James Beazley	J. Bonus & Son	17 18 9	303	22 —	
Apolline	-	453	Thompson, Hankey & Co.	Devitt & Moore	16 10 –	144½	22 —	
Miltiades	-	674	J. S. de Wolf & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	16 17 –	242½	25 —	
John Davies	924	-	R. Davies	Stone & Man	17 9 –	379	25 —	
Chance	-	1,049	Joseph Coltart	R. Carter & Co.	16 19 6	400½	25 —	
Georgiana	-	798	R. Carter	ditto	16 18 9	297½	30 —	
Blanche	-	794	W. Morgan	ditto	17 18 –	265½	8 July.	
Ticonderoga	-	1,280	T. W. Boyle	W. H. Lindsay	17 – –	630½	12 —	
Isle of Skye	-	351	J. J. Mitcheson	C. Walton	17 19 9	145½	20 —	
Hope	-	792	J. S. de Wolf & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	18 7 –	308½	21 —	
James T. Ford	680	790	ditto	J. Bonus & Son	17 9 6	270	3 August.	
Bombay	1,279	-	D. Dunbar	Grierson & Tweeddale	17 4 –	561	3 —	
Marmion	-	868	J. E. Hadley	R. Carter & Co.	17 19 –	312½	3 —	
Theodore	886	1,063	Clint & Co.	ditto	16 18 9	348	10 —	
Anne Thompson	418	442	J. S. de Wolf & Co.	ditto	16 14 9	198	10 —	
Victory	-	579	B. Cooke	Lachlans & M'Leod	17 9 5	200	10 —	
Persian	1,004	1,132	R. Carter	R. Carter & Co.	15 18 9	491½	17 —	
Time and Truth	470	576	W. Mitcheson	Lachlans & M'Leod	16 13 9	209	21 —	
James Brown	990	1,190	A. Childs	R. Carter & Co.	15 19 –	393½	24 —	
Northumbria	-	630	J. Holmes	Armstrong & Co.	16 2 –	214½	25 —	
Allison	706	697	J. Smurthwaite	ditto	15 19 –	259½	3 Sept.	
Six Sisters	-	657	Redfern & Alexander	J. M. Fraser	15 2 6	210	14 —	
Stobonheath	926	1,014	Wilson & Cooke	J. Bonus & Son	15 5 6	297	14 —	
Priscilla	540	572	J. S. de Wolf & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	15 14 –	242½	14 —	
Ann Miln	564	-	Robert Leslie	Devitt & Moore	14 19 –	214½	22 —	
British Empire	475	546	J. Temperley	J. Bonus & Son	15 15 7	218½	7 October.	
Thames	-	858	J. S. de Wolf & Co.	ditto	15 18 3	336½	9 —	
Duke of Richmond	-	469	R. Leslie	Devitt & Moore	15 18 9	172½	13 —	
Arabian	-	581	J. Dunn	R. Carter & Co.	15 17 6	235	14 —	
Hope	377	513	H. Pope	H. Pope	15 19 6	193	23 —	
Eliza	682	-	Heath, Beatson & Co.	Lachlans & M'Leod	15 19 9	277½	27 —	
Confiance	824	927	W. Currie	R. Carter & Co.	15 16 9	326½	29 —	
Monteagle	940	999	R. Carter	R. Carter & Co.	15 13 7	426	3 Nov.	
Marian Moore	-	1,050	C. Moore & Co.	ditto	15 15 8	404½	4 —	
British Queen	470	570	J. S. de Wolf & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	15 18 3	247½	3 Dec.	
Earl Grey	571	-	D. Dunbar	Grierson & Tweeddale	15 17 6	254½	6 —	
Sacramento	430	-	T. Terghe	Lachlans & M'Leod	15 8 10	190½	15 —	
							1853:	
Calliope	660	770	H. Pope	J. Bonus & Son	16 19 5	307	17 January.	
Bride	-	565	J. Temperley	ditto	18 19 7	221½	18 —	
Derry Castle	-	941	G. P. Oxley & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	20 18 6	356½	22 —	
Sea	760	-	J. S. de Wolf & Co.	J. Bonus & Son	19 9 6	310	29 —	
Ida	1,075	1,157	D. Cannon, Sons & Co.	J. Bonus & Son	22 19 6	385	19 February.	

(continued)

NAME OF SHIP.	Tonnage. O. M.	Tonnage. N. M.	Name of Owner, as stated in Tender of Ship.	Name of Broker or Agent.	Contract Price per Statute Adult for Conveyance and Victualling. £.	s.	d.	Number of Statute Adults conveyed.	Date of Charter Party.	REMARKS.
VICTORIA—*continued.*									1853:	
Childe Harold	-	1,124	H. Wardlow	R. Carter & Co.	22	7	6	362½	23 February.	
Genghis Khan	-	1,306	W. P. Hammond	- - Ditto	21	19	6	440½	23 —	
Euphemus	-	700	F. Somes	Lachlans & M'Leod	23	8	–	251	3 March.	
Harpley	477	547	J. L. Aspinwall	Bennett & Aspinwall	23	–	–	235½	11 —	
Mooltan	505	611	W. Crawford	Phillipps, Shaw & Co.	21	14	6	237	23 —	
Hercules	-	-	H. M. Ship	-	-	-	-	138½	—	
Elizabeth	450	569	J. Cree	Douglas & Mills	21	18	11	222½	4 April.	
Lady Kennaway	583	-	T. Teighe	Lachlans & M'Leod	19	6	4	245½	14 —	
Banker's Daughter	1,027	1,121	Lodge, Prichard & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	19	1	9	384½	21 —	
Australia	907	1,028	Brook & Worthington	- - Ditto	17	18	9	342	5 May.	
Charles	1,045	1,074	M'Calmont, Bros. & Co.	Lachlans & M'Leod	18	19	–	369	12 —	
Oithona	735	851	J. Michael	R. Carter & Co.	19	9	9	292½	2 June.	
Statesman	750	874	Marshall & Edridge	T. R. Edridge	19	–	–	276	14 —	
Argyle	565	584	G. P. Oxley & Co.	J. Bonus & Son	17	16	8	219	27 —	
Credenda	830	901	J. Kirk	- - Ditto	17	5	8	318	8 July.	
New Zealander	1,129	-	W. Sharp	- - Ditto	17	7	6	399	21 —	
Australia	1,125	1,170	C. Moore & Co.	- - Ditto	16	14	8	417	21 —	
Pekin	478	562	T. Smith	J. Southern	16	17	6	216½	23 —	
Bermondsey	445	507	Wilson & Cooke	Lachlans & M'Leod	15	2	–	200	11 August.	
Poictiers	602	756	D. Dunbar	Grierson & Tweeddale	15	19	10	228½	30 —	
Wanata	-	1,442	W. P. Hammond	J. Bonus & Son	16	19	9	313	15 Sept.	
Tudor	922	1,064	T. Smith	J. Southern	16	18	11	339	17 —	
Agincourt	540	660	D. Dunbar	Grierson & Tweeddale	21	7	6	225½	4 October.	
Lady Peel	-	593	-	J. Bonus & Son	18	14	9	206½	5 —	
Utopia	900	949	W. Sharp	- - Ditto	22	9	5	337	5 —	
Omega	672	765	R. L. Hunter	Lachlans & M'Leod	19	19	3	274	6 —	
Boomerang	1,540	1,823	C. Taylor	R. Carter & Co.	19	18	2	402½	6 —	
Truro	613	694	J. Laing	Oswald, Fitze & Co.	19	19	10	259½	19 —	
Prince Alfred	825	931	H. Pope	J. Bonus & Son	17	18	4	309½	5 Nov.	
Blenheim	689	808	D. Dunbar	Grierson & Tweeddale	17	11	–	260½	10 —	
Kent	659	815	J. Allan	J. Chapman	15	18	–	260½	10 —	
Medway	537	653	C. J. Tindall	T. R. Edridge	17	5	–	205½	17 —	
Hooghly	466	-	Marshall & Edridge	- - Ditto	16	8	8	202	22 —	
Persia	1,546	2,002	W. P. Hammond	J. Bonus & Son	16	8	10	333½	12 Dec.	
Merchantman	926	1,018	F. Somes	M'Leod, Allport & Co.	19	14	–	291½	14 —	
Persian	1,004	1,132	R. Carter	R. Carter & Co.	17	15	7	400	15 —	
									1854:	
Almora	1,248	1,238	Gould & Davies	J. Bonus & Son	20	4	3	371½	7 January.	
Conway	1,195	1,148	J. Baines	R. Carter & Co.	18	19	9	354½	12 —	
Matoaka	1,226	1,323	Power & Strickland	J. Bonus & Son	20	2	6	376½	14 —	
America	709	690	J. Baines	R. Carter & Co.	20	3	6	230	19 —	
Lord Stanley	694	769	R. Davies	Stone & Man	20	7	–	233½	19 —	
Parsee	1,060	1,170	J. Temperley	R. Carter & Co.	21	7	7	365½	9 February.	
Chandernagore	520	620	J. Bonus	J. Bonus & Son	21	5	9	224½	9 —	
Ontario	597	696	W. Coltart	- - Ditto	21	4	10	252	14 —	
City of Manchester	1,021	1,108	J. W. Brooke	R. Carter & Co.	21	12	–	354½	14 —	
Admiral Boxer	1,000	1,116	J. S. De Wolf & Co.	L. D. Cochran	21	4	3	345	20 —	
Hilton	1,250	1,440	- - Ditto	- - Ditto	22	14	3	414	21 March.	
Maria Hay	970	1,007	J. Hay	J. Bonus & Son	22	8	9	333	23 —	
Geelong	377	397	H. Pope	J. H. Rogers	24	18	11	160½	11 April.	
Marshall Bennett	353	353	not stated	- - Ditto	23	10	–	149	19 —	
Stamboul	1,240	1,275	W. P. Hammond	J. Bonus & Son	25	18	4	379	27 —	
Bride of the Sea	1,600	1,344	Miller & Thompson	- - Ditto	24	19	2	403	27 —	
Arabian	530	580	J. & A. Dunn	R. Carter & Co.	25	1	3	215	10 May.	
Black Eagle	1,853	1,327	J. Alexander	- - Ditto	24	14	9	420	10 —	
Nestor	-	458	D. Arbuthnot	Bennett & Aspinwall	24	17	6	163½	16 —	
Edward Johnston	893	997	Fernie Brothers & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	24	16	7	313½	25 —	
Joshua	693	804	Joshua Prowse	Hotchkin, Mobbs & Co.	23	9	6	278½	7 June.	
Apolline	364	453	Thompson, Hankey & Co	Devitt & Moore	19	15	–	159	19 —	
Indian Ocean	974	1,080	H. R. Hoskins	R. Carter & Co.	21	18	6	338½	24 —	
Hornet	1,206	1,286	C. Walton, Jun.	C. Walton	19	9	6	382½	28 —	
Panama	679	743	G. P. Oxley & Co.	J. Bonus & Son	18	8	8	230	10 July.	
Clara	628	708	J. H. Luscombe	Lachlans & M'Leod	18	9	3	251½	10 —	
Neleus	1,117	982	M'Calmont Bros. & Co.	- - Ditto	18	17	–	331½	20 —	
Agra	650	714	Shepherd & Co.	Shepherd & Co.	16	19	–	256	10 August.	
Bloomer	309	342	J. Baines & Co.	J. Bonus & Son	20	12	3	141	17 —	
Birmingham	1,001	1,030	G. P. Oxley & Co.	- - Ditto	18	7	5	351½	24 —	
Covenanter	1,144	1,274	D. Gibb	H. H. Lindsay	18	17	6	361	26 —	
Phœbe Dunbar	630	704	D. Dunbar	Grierson & Tweeddale	18	15	6	249	28 —	
Violet	-	561	- - Ditto	- - Ditto	18	17	6	207½	28 —	
British Empire	475	546	J. Temperley	J. Bonus & Son	17	7	7	206	14 Sept.	
Tudor	922	1,064	W. Smith	J. Southern	17	9	11	340½	27 —	
Derry Castle	841	941	J. Coltart	R. Carter & Co.	17	18	3	293½	28 —	
Oithona	735	851	J. Michael	- - Ditto	17	17	–	287	28 —	
Shand	797	836	W. Jacob	Lachlans & M'Leod	17	9	4	278	10 October.	
Amazon	667	791	F. Somes	Hotchkin, Mobbs & Co.	17	8	6	264	19 —	
Constant	443	535	R. & R. Sourter	Lachlans & M'Leod	17	13	–	192½	19 —	
Marchioness of Salisbury	517	565	G. E. Hodgkinson	G. E. Hodgkinson	17	5	–	220½	27 —	
Athletæ	998	1,052	W. P. Hammond	J. Bonus & Son	16	19	10	337	6 Nov.	
Gambia	500	567	A. E. Byrne & Co.	- - Ditto	16	15	9	216	16 —	
Sir Charles Napier	575	543	G. P. Oxley & Co.	- - Ditto	16	8	10	198	23 —	
Northumberland	729	811	F. Green	F. Green & Co.	17	9	–	248	25 —	
Persia	526	658	W. H. Tindall	T. R. Edridge	17	18	–	226½	28 —	
Guiding Star	-	1,473	Miller & Thompson	J. Bonus & Son	17	14	9	399	9 Dec.	
Olivia	-	-	-	Pickernell Brothers	26	5	–	13½	21 —	
Frederick	869	863	P. Magee	J. Bonus & Son	17	19	9	279	21 —	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

NAME OF SHIP.	TONNAGE. O. M.	TONNAGE. N. M.	Name of Owner, as stated in Tender of Ship.	Name of Broker or Agent.	Contract Price per Statute Adult for Conveyance and Victualling. £. s. d.	Number of Statute Adults conveyed.	Date of Charter Party.	REMARKS.
							1852:	
Surge	-	550	William Phillipps	Phillipps, Shaw & Co.	12 10 –	179	15 January.	
Phœbe Dunbar	-	704	D. Dunbar	- - Grierson & Tweeddale	12 17 6	226½	20 —	
Standard	-	714	Benjamin Cooke	Lachlans & M'Leod	12 8 9	245½	31 —	
Chatham	-	539	Frederic Somes	- - Ditto	13 9 –	190½	26 February.	
Epaminondas	1,125	-	D. Grainger	Carter & Bonus	12 9 6	391½	20 March.	
Gloucester	530	-	John Lidgett	not stated	13 19 2	220½	16 April.	
Omega	672	-	R. L. Hunter	Lachlans & M'Leod	13 7 –	256½	6 May.	
Sultana	-	588	William Mitcheson	- - Ditto	13 9 –	196	27 —	
Medina	-	956	William Sharp	R. Carter & Co.	13 17 –	325	8 June.	
China	-	658	Thos. Carter	C. Walton & Son	16 17 6	232½	2 July.	
Steadfast	-	534	J. Temperley	J. Bonus & Son	18 7 9	210	15 —	
Sea Park	-	835	D. Dunbar	- - Grierson & Tweeddale	18 – –	278½	16 —	
Macedon	528	-	J. F. Taylor	Toulmin & Co.	16 15 –	174½	10 August.	
Shackamaxon	-	1,230	J. M. Henry	R. Carter & Co.	15 17 6	533	14 Sept.	
Marshall Bennett	353	-	J. Rogers	J. Rogers	15 14 6	153½	7 Dec.	
							1853:	
Caucasian	490	565	not stated	J. Bonus & Son	17 19 6	218½	January.	
Ramillies	-	740	D. Dunbar	- - Grierson & Tweeddale	22 – –	278	10 February.	
Mary Green	-	589	J. Everett	J. Bonus & Son	21 19 5	243	23 —	
Hercules	-	-	H. M. Ship	- - - -	- - -	181½		
William Stewart	499	576	J. and W. Stewart	Phillipps, Shaw & Co.	19 18 –	232½	23 March.	
Calabar	660	754	J. Hay	J. Bonus & Son	19 17 5	259½	14 April.	
Magdalena	730	869	A. Walls	- - Ditto	18 15 –	288½	5 May.	
Neptune	-	644	J. W. Green	Lachlans & M'Leod	19 9 –	270	5 —	
Standard	628	714	Wilson & Cooke	- - Ditto	18 14 9	268½	2 June.	
Olivia	-	900	R. Davies	Stone & Man	17 7 –	296½	27 —	
Epaminondas	1,125	1,171	D. Grainge	R. Carter & Co.	16 17 9	385	21 July.	
David Malcolm	494	538	D. Dunbar	- - Grierson & Tweeddale	15 12 10	196	30 August.	
Emerald Isle	501	537	D. Smith	Lachlans & M'Leod	16 18 6	193	15 Sept.	
William Hammond	595	685	T. W. Douglas	J. Bonus & Son	19 9 9	219½	15 —	
Sultana	496	588	R. E. Mitcheson	Lachlans & M'Leod	19 8 9	214½	10 October.	
Hyderabad	676	815	F. O. Harrison	- - Ditto	16 18 10	264½	10 Nov.	
Sir Thomas Gresham	513	593	not stated	J. Lidgett	15 19 6	212	18 —	
Sir Edward Parry	455	575	F. O. Harrison	Lachlans & M'Leod	17 4 11	204½	3 Dec.	
Time and Truth	470	576	J. M. Mitcheson	- - Ditto	19 12 5	201½	19 —	
							1854:	
Royal Charlie	435	480	J. T. Simmonds	T. Haviside	19 12 –	168	10 January.	
Taymouth Castle	604	682	D. Thomson	Phillipps & Co.	19 10 –	248	10 —	
John Bunyan	881	981	C. Taylor	R. Carter & Co.	19 10 9	274	19 —	
Fortune	570	571	J. Baines & Co.	- - Ditto	21 5 7	209	14 February.	
Trafalgar	634	717	D. Dunbar	- - Grierson & Tweeddale	21 10 6	249½	16 —	
Joseph Rowan	890	935	G. Pryde	J. Bonus & Son	21 3 5	306½	24 —	
Nugget	1,090	1,125	C. J. Cowie	- - Ditto	21 2 5	348½	13 March.	
Ostrich	-	426	W. Smith	J. Southern	21 15 –	150½	4 April.	
Navarino	463	500	Marshall & Edridge	T. R. Edridge	24 4 9	197½	22 —	
Thetis	519	550	W. Mitcheson	Lachlans & M'Leod	24 9 –	190½	27 —	
William Prowse	529	602	Joshua Prowse	Hotchkin, Mobbs & Co.	24 9 6	232	2 May.	
Confiance	-	824	J. Price	R. Carter & Co.	24 13 –	293½	25 —	
Pestonjee Bomanjee	594	704	F. Somes	Lachlans & M'Leod	24 15 –	252	25 —	
Dirigo	1,206	1,286	W. Coltart	R. Carter & Co.	22 19 6	420	8 June.	
Lord Raglan	802	923	W. Nicholson	P. Tindall	20 – –	319½	20 —	
Emigrant	880	935	R. Catto	Herring & Co.	22 19 –	256½	27 —	
Isle of Thanet	-	515	W. Mitcheson	Lachlans & M'Leod	18 7 4	207	10 July.	
James Fernie	980	1,037	Collins Brothers	R. Carter & Co.	18 2 6	322	29 —	
Lord of the Isles	770	691	P. Maxton	Phillipps, Shaw & Co.	18 2 –	261½	10 August.	
Standard	628	714	Wilson & Cooke	Lachlans & M'Leod	17 19 4	265½	10 —	
Marion	985	996	Kirk & Furness	J. Bonus & Son	17 19 5	313	17 —	
Star Queen	832	836	Shepherd & Co.	Shepherd & Co.	18 5 6	300	29 —	
Coromandel	638	850	C. Ingram	T. Haviside	17 14 11	250	6 Sept.	
Telegraph	1,108	1,118	Kirk & Furness	J. Bonus & Son	17 9 4	351½	27 —	
Magdalena	730	869	C. Walton, jun.	C. Walton & Sons	17 13 9	275	29 —	
William Stevenson	729	806	N. W. Gibson	- - Ditto	17 4 4	230½	20 October.	
Nile	664	763	D. Dunbar	- - Grierson & Tweeddale	17 – –	257½	3 Nov.	
Rodney	785	877	- Ditto	- - Ditto	17 5 6	288½	3 —	
Northern Light	1,141	1,283	C. S. Lemons & Co.	J. Bonus & Son	16 17 4	370	16 —	
Lady M'Donald	-	680	D. Dunbar	- - Grierson & Tweeddale	17 7 6	239½	25 —	
Norman	505	577	W. A. Stevens	Devitt & Moore	16 9 9	196	29 —	
Hooghly	466	540	Marshall & Edridge	T. R. Edridge	17 15 –	218	8 Dec	
Flora	728	702	J. Beazley	J. Bonus & Son	17 4 9	264½	9 —.	
David Malcolm	494	538	D. Dunbar	- - Grierson & Tweeddale	17 12 6	205	14 —	
Caroline	844	997	W. Sharp	C. Walton & Sons	17 15 –	298	27 —	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

NAME OF SHIP.	Tonnage. O. M.	Tonnage. N. M.	Name of Owner, as stated in Tender of Ship.	Name of Broker or Agent.	Contract Price per Statute Adult for Conveyance and Victualling. £. s. d.	Number of Statute Adults conveyed.	Date of Charter Party.	REMARKS.
							1852:	
Raleigh	-	491	James Volum	W. Felgate	12 – –	126½	7 February.	
Ann McLean	-	-	-	Ditto	18 – –	12	3 July.	
Travencore	-	582	J. Anderson	J. Thomson & Co.	15 8 6	188	13 Sept.	
Palestine	359	-	A. Sim	Lachlans & M'Leod	14 19 5	183	12 Nov.	
							1853:	
Sabrina	645	672	G. P. Oxley & Co.	J. Bonus & Son	21 8 6	266	23 February.	
Clara	-	708	J. H. Luscombe	Lachlans & M'Leod	18 10 –	271	12 May.	
Victory	500	579	B. Cooke	Ditto	15 14 8	201½	12 Dec.	
							1854:	
Esmeralda	450	470	J. B. Towse	Bennett & Aspinwall	22 7 6	173½	8 June.	
Berkshire	483	582	G. Holding	Toulmin & Co.	14 19 6	213½	3 Nov.	

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

							1852:	
Australasia	-	485	B. Draeger	Devitt & Moore	17 17 –	179½	16 July.	
Louisa	369	-	P. Tindall, Jun.	J. Lidgett	16 – –	185	9 Sept.	
Northumberland	-	593	J. Baines & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	15 18 9	218	27 October.	
Panama	-	733	G. P. Oxley & Co.	Ditto	15 18 9	245	14 Dec.	
							1853:	
Coromandel	638	-	C. Ingram	T. Haviside	19 19 3	267½	8 March.	
Sir Allan McNab	798	840	T. B. Forward	J. Bonus & Son	22 – –	254½	5 October.	
							1854:	
Northumberland	499	593	J. M. Mackay & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	23 9 6	140½	23 March.	
Kingston	823	843	J. Lidgett	J. Lidgett	23 19 8	299½	15 May.	
Caroline Middleton	1,029	1,050	Browne, Colborne & Co.	R. Carter & Co.	24 1 9	319½	19 —	
Maitland	648	-	Marshall & Edridge	T. R. Edridge	24 18 6	262	29 —	
Columbus	368	454	J. Temperley	R. Carter & Co.	22 17 7	169	8 June.	
Duchess of Northumberland.	-	543	D. Dunbar	Grierson & Tweeddale	18 7 6	222½	31 July.	
Mooltan	505	611	W. Crawford	Phillips, Shaw & Co.	18 14 6	226½	10 August.	
William Hammond	595	685	W. P. Hammond	J. Bonus & Son	17 4 4	236½	14 Sept.	
Raleigh	418	491	O. P. Neilson	Herring & Co.	17 – –	139½	17 Nov.	

NEW ZEALAND.

							1854:	
Gipsey	-	-	-	F. Young & Co.	24 – –	89	23 May.	
Josephine Willis	-	-	-	Willis and Co.	26 – –	64	9 Sept.	
Simlah	-	-	-	-	- - -	1	-	

Note—In addition to the above, the Commissioners have sent out in private vessels a few emigrants nominated by purchasers of land in the several Colonies.

INDIA TO THE WEST INDIES.

							1852:	
William Jardine	-	671	J. Gilmore	Lachlans & M'Leod	10 19 6	284	14 June.	
Harkaway	-	812	Somes Brothers	Ditto	11 7 6	349½	14 —	
Maidstone	-	938	M. Wigram	Ditto	9 18 6	350	14 —	
Lord George Bentinck	-	592	Somes Brothers	Ditto	10 18 9	268	14 —	
Ellenborough	-	1,031	T. & W. Smith	Ditto	10 18 10	333½	14 —	
Mallard	-	475	Ditto	Ditto	10 18 10	242	14 —	
Apolline	-	435	Thompson, Hankey & Co.	Devitt & Moore	10 – –	181	22 —	
St. Croix	-	486	P. de St. Croix	J. Thomson & Co.	10 19 –	191	26 July.	
							1853:	
Sandford	-	624	Robinson & Girvin	A. Milne & Co.	14 – –	250½	31 May.	
Bucephalus	-	985	W. Fulcher	Lachlans & M'Leod	12 10 –	350½	6 June.	
Shand	797	-	W. Jacob	W. Jacob	11 17 –	350½	14 —	

NAME OF SHIP.	Tonnage. O. M.	Tonnage. N. M.	Name of Owner, as stated in Tender of Ship.	Name of Broker or Agent.	Contract Price per Statute Adult for Conveyance and Victualling. £. s. d.	Number of Statute Adults conveyed.	Date of Charter Party.	REMARKS.
INDIA TO THE WEST INDIES—*continued.*							1852:	
Clifton	-	867	F. Somes	Lachlans & M'Leod	11 7 –	295	14 June.	
Harkaway	-	812	- Ditto	- - Ditto	11 7 6	350½	14 —	
							1854:	
Royal George	-	608	J. Booker	Hotchkin, Mobbs & Co.	13 9 –	252½	7 June.	
Bellairs	-	609	W. T. Jacob	Lachlans & M'Leod	13 17 –	250	15 —	
Southampton	-	971	M. D. Wigram	M'Leod, Allport & Co.	11 19 –	350	16 —	
Windsor	676	-	R. Green	F. Green & Co.	13 19 –	286	19 —	
Thetis	-	550	W. Mitcheson	Lachlans & M'Leod	12 2 4	236½	4 July.	
Assaye	-	847	J. & W. Stewart	Phillipps, Shaw & Lowther.	12 18 6	345½	10 —	
Apolline	-	453	Thompson, Hankey & Co.	Devitt & Moore	11 19 –	170½	10 —	
Devonshire	-	831	Money Wigram	M'Leod, Allport & Co.	12 12 –	314½	10 —	
Henry Moore	-	1,223	H. Moore & Co.	Carter & Co.	12 9 10	350½	10 —	- - This vessel was re-chartered in India for an earlier date at 15 *l.* per adult.

WEST INDIES TO INDIA.

Thetis	-	550	W. Mitcheson	Lachlans & M'Leod	10 15 –	229	1852: 17 July.	
							1853:	
Edward	-	671	R. Jackson	- - Ditto	13 2 4	304	13 January.	
Harkaway	-	812	F. Somes	- - Ditto	13 4 –	390	13 —	
Ostrich	-	426	T. & W. Smith	- - Ditto	12 8 –	198	13 —	
William Jardine	-	671	J. Gilmoor	- - Ditto	12 7 –	275	13 —	
Sandford	-	624	Robinson & Girvin	A. Milne & Co.	13 – –	211	31 May.	
Bucephalus	-	985	W. Fulcher	Lachlans & M'Leod	15 5 –	314	6 June.	
Shand	797	-	W. Jacob	W. Jacob	11 7 –	287	14 —	
Gloriana	-	1,056	T. & W. Smith	T. & W. Smith	14 17 6	429	18 Nov.	
							1854:	
Sandford	-	624	T. Robinson	A. Milne & Co.	13 – –	251	4 Sept.	

CHINA TO THE WEST INDIES.

Martin Luther	-	450	-	Lachlans & M'Leod	16 7 –	(*a*)	1852: 25 October.	
Epsom	-	622	J. Temperley	R. Carter & Co.	16 7 6	311	1853: 8 September.	(*a*) These vessels did not fulfil their engagements.
Rose Ellis	-	550	H. Ellis	- - Ditto	16 7 6	(*a*)	8 —	

AFRICA TO THE WEST INDIES.

The "Julindur" from Sierra Leone, and the "Elphinstone" from the Kroo Coast, are the only vessels which have conveyed emigrants from Africa since the last Parliamentary Return, dated 24 November 1852, (*Vide* Note therein, at page 9).

By Order of the Board,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park-street, Westminster.

S. Walcott, Secretary.

RETURN of all Monies Received by the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, under Acts or and showing how the same have from time to time been

RECEIPTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF RECEIPT.	Cash Receipts by Commissioners.	Proceeds of Exchequer Bills sold.	Transfers from sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL carried into Account within the Period of this Return.
NEW SOUTH WALES:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
(Account of the Colony, for Liabilities incurred previously to the erection of Victoria into a separate Colony):				
Remittances from the Colony, per Her Majesty's Treasury	275 – –			
Interest on Exchequer Bills	1,104 6 6			
Amounts received from Shipowners as Cost of maintaining Emigrants in Depôt in cases where the Ships were not ready to their time	25 16 –			
Contribution from Imperial Funds towards expenses of sending out Ragged School Boys in 1848-49	868 15 –			
Exchequer Bills	– – –	58,295 6 1		
Miscellaneous	– – –	– – –	30 15 –	
TOTALS £.	2,273 17 6	58,295 6 1	30 15 –	60,599 18 7
NEW SOUTH WALES (PROPER):				
Purchase-money paid in England for Land in the Colony	1,320 – –			
Remittances from Colony, per Her Majesty's Treasury and otherwise	493,643 – 10			
Interest on Exchequer Bills	4,844 4 3			
Amounts received or withheld from Shipowners on account of Cost of maintaining Emigrants in Depôt, in cases where the Ships were not ready to their time	4,855 14 4			
Miscellaneous	152 2 10¼			
Exchequer Bills	– – –	193,682 10 8		
Contributions from Emigrants (apportioned within the period of this Return) on account of Passage, Bedding, and Mess Utensils	– – –	– – –	21,771 5 –	
Miscellaneous	– – –	– – –	(d)26,173 2 4¾	
TOTALS £.	504,815 2 3¼	193,682 10 8	47,944 7 4¾	746,442 – 4
Carried forward £.	507,088 19 9¼	251,977 16 9	47,975 2 4¾	807,041 18 11

(a) This amount includes the sums carried, when this account was closed, to the separate accounts of New South
(b) The actual payments under this head are given in this and subsequent accounts, but it will be seen that considerable ships ready to receive emigrants at the stipulated dates.
(c) In the cases under this head, in the present accounts, the full legal penalty was, in order to avoid delay, enforced, to the owners on sufficient grounds for that course being shown.
(d) This includes the sum of 24,005*l.* 3*s.* 10¾*d.* transferred from the original New South Wales Account, when

Votes of Parliament, or for the Sale of Colonial Lands, or from any other Source, for the purpose of Emigration, Disbursed, during the Three Years ended 31st December 1854.

PAYMENTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF PAYMENT.	Cash Payments by Commissioners.	Cost of Exchequer Bills Purchased.	Transfers to sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL charged to Account within the Period of this Return.
NEW SOUTH WALES: (Account of the Colony, for Liabilities incurred previously to the erection of Victoria into a separate Colony):	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Passage-money of Emigrants	6,206 2 3			
Bedding and Mess Utensils	125 13 7			
Miscellaneous	154 18 4½			
Miscellaneous	- - -	- - -	(a)54,135 14 2½	
TOTALS £.	6,486 14 2½	- - -	54,135 14 ½	60,622 8 5
NEW SOUTH WALES (PROPER):				
Passage-money of Emigrants	334,489 17 8			
Maintenance in Depôt before embarkation (b)	7,637 14 8			
Bedding and Mess Utensils	15,885 1 7			
Surveys of Ships	47 5 –			
Agency on Selection of Emigrants	2,384 8 –			
Conveyance of Emigrants to Port of Embarkation	6,062 1 5			
Books for Emigrants	650 3 1			
Hospital and Work Bags	751 18 –			
Amounts repaid out of Sums reserved on account of Ships not being ready (c)	836 8 6			
Allowance to Surgeons for Return passage from the Colony	960 – –			
Miscellaneous	1,376 12 10			
Amount paid to Female Colonization Society	10,000 – –			
Exchequer Bills	- - -	352,795 13 4		
Miscellaneous	- - -	- - -	11,914 6 11	
TOTALS £.	381,081 10 9	352,795 13 4	11,914 6 11	745,791 11 –
Carried forward £.	387,568 4 11½	352,795 13 4	66,050 1 1½	806,413 19 5

Wales (Proper) and Victoria.
sums have been recovered from shipowners on account of expenses incurred in consequence of their failing to have their
in the first instance, in settling the accounts for passage-money, and a portion of the mulct was subsequently returned
that account was closed.

RECEIPTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF RECEIPT.	Cash Receipts by Commissioners.	Proceeds of Exchequer Bills sold.	Transfers from sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL carried into Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	507,088 19 9¼	251,977 16 9	47,975 2 4¾	807,041 18 11
VICTORIA:				
Purchase-money paid in England for Land in the Colony - - - -	2,320 – –			
Remittances from Colony per Her Majesty's Treasury and otherwise - -	738,902 11 6			
Interest on Exchequer Bills - -	8,107 18 4			
Amounts received or withheld from Shipowners on account of Cost of maintaining Emigrants in Depôt in cases where the Ships were not ready to their time - - - - - -	6,681 18 8			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	547 11 2¼			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- - -	503,907 10 2		
Contributions from Emigrants (apportioned within the period of this Return) on account of Passage, Bedding, and Mess Utensils - - - - -	- - -	- - -	47,476 – 8	
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	(f) 29,289 18 2¾	
TOTALS - - £.	756,559 19 8¼	503,907 10 2	76,765 18 10¾	1,337,233 8 9
SOUTH AUSTRALIA:				
Purchase-money paid in England for Land in the Colony - - - -	2,300 – –			
Remittances from Colony per Her Majesty's Treasury and otherwise - -	379,128 3 8			
Interest on Exchequer Bills - -	5,783 11 2			
Amounts received or withheld from Shipowners on account of Cost of maintaining Emigrants in Depôt in cases where the Ships were not ready to their time - - - - - -	2,254 17 2			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	506 11 9¼			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- - -	145,460 15 2		
Contributions from Emigrants (apportioned within the period of this Return) on account of Passage, Bedding, and Mess Utensils - - - - -	- - -	- - -	17,029 10 –	
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	67 – –	
TOTALS - - £.	389,973 3 9¼	145,460 15 2	17,096 10 –	552,530 8 11¼
Carried forward - - - £.	1,653,622 3 2¾	901,346 2 1	141,837 11 3½	2,696,805 16 7¼

(e) In this amount are included certain expenses incurred in sending out Highland Emigrants in Her Majesty's Ship
(f) This includes two sums amounting to 28,005*l.* 3*s.* 10¾*d.* transferred from the original New South Wales Account,

PAYMENTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF PAYMENT.	Cash Payments by Commissioners.	Cost of Exchequer Bills Purchased.	Transfers to sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL charged to Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	387,568 4 11½	352,795 13 4	66,050 1 1½	806,413 19 5
VICTORIA:				
Passage-money of Emigrants - -	669,015 5 9			
Maintenance in Depôt before Embarkation - - - - - - -	15,111 18 5			
Bedding and Mess Utensils - -	30,685 18 10			
Surveys of Ships - - - -	92 8 –			
Agency on selection of Emigrants -	6,246 8 9			
Conveyance of Emigrants to Port of Embarkation - - - - - -	11,287 – 9			
Books for Emigrants - - - -	1,270 16 11			
Hospital and Work-bags - - -	1,380 12 –			
Amounts repaid out of sums reserved on account of Ships not being ready -	1,111 19 4			
Allowance to Surgeons for Return-passage from the Colony - -	2,480 – –			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	9,452 2 5			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- - -	594,206 18 8		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	7,398 5 10	
TOTALS - - £.	(e) 748,134 11 2	594,206 18 8	7,398 5 10	1,349,739 15 8
SOUTH AUSTRALIA:				
Passage-money of Emigrants - -	267,289 6 1			
Maintenance in Depôt before Embarkation - - - - - - -	6,522 17 1			
Bedding and Mess Utensils - -	12,102 9 11			
Surveys of Ships - - - -	61 19 –			
Agency on selection of Emigrants -	2,439 15 9			
Conveyance of Emigrants to Port of Embarkation - - - - - -	4,121 10 2			
Books for Emigrants - - - -	586 5 8			
Hospital and Work-bags - - -	684 14 –			
Amounts repaid out of sums reserved on account of Ships not being ready -	435 17 –			
Allowance to Surgeons for Return-passage from the Colony - - -	880 – –			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	1,982 8 –			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- - -	260,198 3 4		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	4,488 11 1	
TOTALS - - £.	297,107 2 8	260,198 3 4	4,488 11 1	561,793 17 1
Carried forward - - - £.	1,432,809 18 9½	1,207,200 15 4	77,936 18 –½	2,717,947 12 2

" Hercules," of which a portion was in 1855 repaid by South Australia. when that Account was closed.

RECEIPTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF RECEIPT.	Cash Receipts by Commissioners.	Proceeds of Exchequer Bills sold.	Transfers from sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL carried into Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,653,622 3 2¾	901,346 2 1	141,837 11 3½	2,696,805 16 7¼
WESTERN AUSTRALIA:				
Parliamentary Vote - - - - -	22,000 – –			
Amounts received or withheld from Shipowners on account of cost of maintaining Emigrants in Depôt in cases where the Ships were not ready to their time - - - - - -	132 4 9			
Contributions from Emigrants (apportioned within the period of this Return) on account of Passage, Bedding, and Mess Utensils - -	- - -	- - -	1,835 – –	
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	– 2 6			
TOTALS - - -	22,132 7 3	- - -	1,835 – –	23,967 7 3
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND:				
Purchase-money paid in England for Land in the Colony - - - -	1,600 – –			
Parliamentary Vote - - - - -	22,000 – –			
Remittances from Colony per Her Majesty's Treasury - - - - -	25 – –			
Colonial Revenue per Agent-general for Crown Colonies - - - -	52,500 – –			
Interest on Exchequer Bills - -	22 1 9			
Amounts received or withheld from Shipowners on account of cost of maintaining Emigrants in Depôt, in cases where the Ships were not ready to their time - - - - - -	643 7 5			
Contributions from Emigrants (apportioned within the period of this Return) on account of Passage, Bedding, and Mess Utensils - - -	- - -	- - -	1,920 10 –	
From Agent-general for Crown Colonies on account of Expenses in sending out Salmon Spawn - - - -	247 8 10			
From Agent-general for payment to Highland and Island Emigration Society - - - - - -	3,000 – –			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	– 19 8½			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- - -	11,259 18 9		
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	22 10 –	
TOTALS - - -	80,038 17 8½	11,259 18 9	1,943 – –	93,241 16 5½
NEW ZEALAND:				
Colonial Revenue per Agent-general for Crown Colonies - - - - -	200 – –			
Contributions from Emigrants, apportioned within the period of this Return - - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	31 – –	
TOTALS - - -	200 – –	- - -	31 – –	231 – –
Carried forward - - £.	1,755,993 8 2¼	912,606 – 10	145,646 11 3½	2,814,246 – 3¾

PAYMENTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF PAYMENT.	Cash Payments by Commissioners.	Cost of Exchequer Bills Purchased.	Transfers to sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL charged to Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,432,809 18 9½	1,207,200 15 4	77,936 18 –½	2,717,947 12 2
WESTERN AUSTRALIA:				
Passage-money of Emigrants - -	26,192 8 10			
Maintenance in Depôt before Embarkation - - - - - -	417 9 9			
Bedding and Mess Utensils - -	1,431 2 –			
Surveys of Ships - - - - -	14 14 –			
Agency on Selection of Emigrants -	215 4 9			
Conveyance of Emigrants to Port of Embarkation - - - -	479 12 9			
Books for Emigrants - - -	98 7 8½			
Hospital and Work Bags - - -	58 2 –			
Allowance to Surgeons for Return Passage from the Colony - -	120 – –			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	121 1 10½			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	127 10 9	
Totals - - -	29,148 3 8	- - -	127 10 9	29,275 14 5
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND:				
Passage-money of Emigrants - -	54,381 13 10			
Maintenance in Depôt before Embarkation - - - - - -	1,252 8 8			
Bedding and Mess Utensils - -	2,627 13 9			
Surveys of Ships - - - - -	3 3 –			
Agency on selection of Emigrants -	367 14 –			
Conveyance of Emigrants to Port of Embarkation - - - - -	1,189 10 6			
Books for Emigrants - - -	139 11 8			
Hospital and Work Bags - -	183 14 –			
Amounts repaid out of sums reserved on account of Ships not being ready	17 19 4			
Gratuities to Surgeons and Ships' Officers - - - - - -	1,490 15 6			
Allowance to Surgeons for Return Passage from the Colony - -	280 – –			
Expenses connected with experiment of sending out Salmon Spawn -	420 – 10			
Payment to Highland and Island Emigration Society - - -	3,000 – –			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	297 16 10			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- - -	33,289 15 10		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	266 3 1	
Totals - - -	65,652 1 11	33,289 15 10	266 3 1	99,208 – 10
NEW ZEALAND:				
Passage-money of Emigrants - -	26 – –			
Bedding, and Mess Utensils - -	50 16 6			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	4 14 6			
Totals - - -	81 11 –	- - -	- - -	81 11 –
Carried forward - - £.	1,527,691 15 4½	1,240,490 11 2	78,330 11 10½	2,846,512 18 5

RECEIPTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF RECEIPT.	Cash Receipts by Commissioners.	Proceeds of Exchequer Bills sold.	Transfers from sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL carried into Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,755,993 8 2¼	912,606 – 10	145,646 11 3½	2,814,246 – 3¾
NEW ZEALAND—(OTAGO):				
Purchase Money paid in England for Land in the Colony - - -	2,194 10 –			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	8 16 –			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	80 – –	
TOTALS - - £.	2,203 6 –	- - -	80 – –	2,283 6 –
NEW ZEALAND. (SPECIAL SERVICES):				
Imprest from Her Majesty's Treasury	100 – –	- - -	- - -	100 – –
TOTALS - - £.	100 – –	- - -	- - -	100 – –
NEW ZEALAND. (CONVEYANCE OF PENSIONERS):				
From Her Majesty's Treasury, &c. -	2,816 14 9½			
TOTALS - - £.	2,816 14 9½	- - -	- - -	2,816 14 9½
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FUND for the RELIEF of DESTITUTION in GREAT BRITAIN:				
Interest on Exchequer Bill - -	22 1 9			
Exchequer Bill - - - -	- - -	1,046 5 –		
TOTALS - - £.	22 1 9	1,046 5 –	- - -	1,068 6 9
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:				
From Agent-general for Crown Colonies	11 19 11¼			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	1 – –			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	38 10 –	
TOTALS - - £.	12 19 11¼	- - -	38 10 –	51 9 11¼
DISTRICT OF NATAL:				
Interest on Exchequer Bills - -	393 17 4			
Exchequer Bills - - - -	- - -	11,471 3 3		
TOTALS - - £.	393 17 4	11,471 3 3	- - -	11,865 – 7
Carried forward - - £.	1,761,542 8 –	925,123 9 1	145,765 1 3½	2,832,430 18 4½

PAYMENTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF PAYMENT.	Cash Payments by Commissioners.	Cost of Exchequer Bills Purchased.	Transfers to sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL charged to Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,527,691 15 4½	1,240,490 11 2	78,330 11 10½	2,846,512 18 5
NEW ZEALAND—(Otago):				
Passage-money of Emigrants - -	1,048 8 6			
Paid to Trustees for Religious and Educational Uses - - -	199 10 –			
Paid to Otago Association for "Civil Uses" - - - - - -	967 14 2			
Paid to Agent-general for Crown Colonies - - - - -	213 18 3			
Paid to New Zealand Company -	21 2 –			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	36 2 –			
Totals - - £.	2,486 14 11	- - -	- - -	2,486 14 11
NEW ZEALAND. (Specal Services):				
Miscellaneous Payments - - -	130 13 1			
Totals - - £.	130 13 1	- - -	- - -	130 13 1
NEW ZEALAND. (Conveyance of Pensioners):				
Passage-money - - - -	2,480 6 10			
Bedding, &c. - - - - -	107 5 6			
Books - - - - - -	13 6 11½			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	213 14 6			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 –	
Totals - - £.	2,814 13 9½	- - -	2 1 –	2,816 14 9½
SOUTH AUSTRALIAN FUND for the RELIEF of DESTITUTION in GREAT BRITAIN:				
Highland Emigration Society, per Sir C. Trevelyan, Moiety of Balance on Account - - - -	534 2 11			
Totals - - £.	534 2 11	- - -	- - -	534 2 11
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:				
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	408 15 –	
Totals - - £.	- - -	- - -	408 15 –	408 15 –
DISTRICT OF NATAL:				
Drawback on Emigrants located in the Colony - - - - -	11,150 – –			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	71 3 8			
Totals - - £.	11,221 3 8	- - -	- - -	11,221 3 8
Carried forward - - £.	1,544,879 3 9	1,240,490 11 2	78,741 7 10½	2,864,111 2 9½

RECEIPTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF RECEIPT.	Cash Receipts by Commissioners.	Proceeds of Exchequer Bills sold.	Transfers from sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL carried into Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - £.	1,761,542 8 –	925,123 9 1	145,765 1 3½	2,832,430 18 4½
FALKLAND ISLANDS:				
Purchase-money paid in England for Land in the Colony - - -	300 – –			
Balance of Instalment under Mr. Lafone's Agreement - - - -	1,565 10 8			
Payments under Agreement with Falkland Islands Company - - -	4,000 – –			
Interest on Exchequer Bills - -	160 17 4			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- - -	503 – 10		
TOTALS - - £.	6,026 8 –	503 – 10	- - -	6,529 8 10
LABUAN:				
Rent of Lands, &c. - - - - -	360 – –	- - -	- - -	360 – –
TOTALS - - £.	360 – –	- - -	- - -	360 – –
JAMAICA:				
Remittance from Colony - - - -	216 – –	- - -	- - -	216 – –
TOTALS - - £.	216 – –	- - -	- - -	216 – –
JAMAICA GUARANTEED LOAN:				
Advance from Her Majesty's Treasury	50,000 – –			
Interest on Exchequer Bills - -	925 19 3			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- -	29,471 19 2		
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	3,082 6 8	
TOTALS - - £.	50,925 19 3	29,471 19 2	3,082 6 8	83,480 5 1
BRITISH GUIANA:				
From Loan Commissioners - -	5,258 11 3			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	48 7 9½			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	8,458 10 3	
TOTALS - - £.	5,306 19 –½	- - -	8,458 10 3	13,765 9 3½
BRITISH GUIANA GUARANTEED LOAN:				
From Her Majesty's Treasury - -	142,000 – –			
From Loan Commissioners - -	8,779 9 6			
Interest on Exchequer Bills - -	344 18 5			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	612 9 8			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- - -	68,086 19 11		
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	(g)120,869 14 1	
TOTALS - - £.	151,736 17 7	68,086 19 11	120,869 14 1	340,693 11 7
Carried forward - - - £.	1,976,114 11 10½	1,023,185 9 –	278,175 12 3½	3,277,475 13 2

(g) These amounts include the sums transferred on closing the original "Indian Emigration" Account, which, up to Guaranteed Loans.

PAYMENTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF PAYMENT.	Cash Payments by Commissioners.	Cost of Exchequer Bills Purchased.	Transfers to sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL charged to Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - - £.	1,544,879 3 9	1,240,490 11 2	78,741 7 10½	2,864,111 2 9½
FALKLAND ISLANDS:				
Passage-money - - - - -	185 – –			
Paid to Paymaster-general - -	765 13 1			
Bill drawn from Colony - - -	500 – –			
Conveyance of Mails - - -	1,068 4 5			
Expenses connected with Iron Light-house for Colony - - - -	1,711 14 8			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	15 2 6			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- - -	2,707 18 6		
Totals - - £.	4,245 14 8	2,707 18 6	- - -	6,953 13 2
LABUAN:				
Paid to Agent-general for Crown Colonies - - - - - - -	240 – –	- - -	- - -	240 – –
Totals - - £.	240 – –	- - -	- - -	240 – –
JAMAICA:				
Miscellaneous - - - - -	4 5 6	- - -	- - -	4 5 6
Totals - - £.	4 5 6	- - -	- - -	4 5 6
Jamaica Guaranteed Loan:				
Passage-money of Emigrants - -	23,531 9 2			
Bills drawn from Colony for commutation of Return Passages, &c. -	16,608 – –			
Surgeons' Gratuities and Miscellaneous - - - - - -	663 16 5			
Exchequer Bills - - - -	- - -	42,565 6 8		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1 14 –	
Totals - - £.	40,803 5 7	42,565 6 8	1 14 –	83,370 6 3
BRITISH GUIANA:				
Passage-money of Emigrants - -	5,258 11 3			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	30 10 10			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	8,475 13 3	
Totals - - £.	5,289 2 1	- - -	8,475 13 3	13,764 15 4
British Guiana Guaranteed Loan:				
Passage-money of Emigrants, &c. -	28,386 16 6			
Bills drawn from Colony for Passage-money, commutation of Return Passages, &c. - - - - -	76,475 5 1			
Paymaster-general on account of sums due to East India Company for Expenses in India - - -	11,197 18 4			
Paid to Agents for Emigration from India and China - - - -	1,834 3 9			
Paid to Bank of England for Interest on Guaranteed Loan - - -	3,912 – –			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	502 13 5			
Exchequer Bills - - - -	- - -	87,666 14 7		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	(g)123,506 11 4	
Totals - - £.	122,308 17 1	87,666 14 7	123,506 11 4	333,482 3 –
Carried forward - - - £.	1,717,770 8 8	1,373,430 10 11	210,725 6 5½	3,301,926 6 –½

the 31st July 1852, contained the whole of the Receipts and Payments on account of the British Guiana and Trinidad

RECEIPTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF RECEIPT.	Cash Receipts by Commissioners.	Proceeds of Exchequer Bills Sold.	Transfers from Sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL carried into Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,976,114 11 10½	1,023,185 9 –	278,175 12 3½	3,277,475 13 2
TRINIDAD:				
Miscellaneous - - - - -	48 7 9	- - -	- - -	48 7 9
Totals - - £.	48 7 9	- - -	- - -	48 7 9
TRINIDAD GUARANTEED LOAN:				
From Her Majesty's Treasury - -	108,577 – –			
Interest on Exchequer Bills - -	142 14 8			
Exchequer Bills - - - -	- - -	63,313 16 11		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	(g)26,412 4 3	
Totals - - £.	108,719 14 8	63,313 16 11	26,412 4 3	198,445 15 10
EMIGRATION FROM MADEIRA TO JAMAICA:				
Miscellaneous - - - - -	150 – –	- - -	1 14 –	151 14 –
Totals - - £.	150 – –	- - -	1 14 –	151 14 –
INDIAN EMIGRATION ACCOUNT:				
From Her Majesty's Treasury - -	82,000 – –			
From Loan Commissioners - -	8,458 10 3			
Interest on Exchequer Bills - -	837 1 6			
Exchequer Bills - - - -	- - -	18,765 11 3		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	(g)157,253 4 2	
Totals - - £.	91,295 11 9	18,765 11 3	157,253 4 2	267,314 7 2
REMITTANCES TO NORTH AMERICA:				
For Remittance to North America -	130 – –	- - -	- - -	130 – –
Totals - - £.	130 – –	- - -	- - -	130 – –
Carried forward - - £.	2,176,458 6 –½	1,105,264 17 2	461,842 14 8½	3,743,565 17 11

(g) *See* Note (g) *ante.*

PAYMENTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF PAYMENT.	Cash Payments by Commissioners.	Cost of Exchequer Bills Purchased.	Transfers to sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL charged to Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,717,770 8 8	1,373,430 10 11	210,725 6 5½	3,301,926 6 –½
TRINIDAD:				
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	4 3 4	- - -	– 5 –	4 8 4
TOTALS - - £.	4 3 4	- - -	– 5 –	4 8 4
TRINIDAD GUARANTEED LOAN:				
Passage-money of Emigrants, &c. -	60,904 12 3			
Bills drawn from Colony for Emigration Expenses, Repairs of Roads, &c. -	36,149 13 10			
Paymaster-general on account of Sums due to East India Company for Expenses in India - - - - -	6,718 15 –			
Paid to Agent-general for Crown Colonies - - - - - - -	2,558 15 –			
Surgeons' Gratuities and Miscellaneous	1,067 2 2			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- - -	62,516 5 –		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	(g)28,431 15 1	
TOTALS - - £.	107,398 18 3	62,516 5 –	28,431 15 1	198,346 18 4
EMIGRATION FROM MADEIRA TO JAMAICA:				
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	151 14 –	- - -	- - -	151 14 –
TOTALS - - £.	151 14 –	- - -	- - -	151 14 –
INDIAN EMIGRATION ACCOUNT:				
Passage-money of Emigrants - -	14,932 – 1			
Repaid to Her Majesty's Treasury -	18,000 – –			
Paid to Bank of England on account of Bill drawn from British Guiana -	2,412 – –			
Bills drawn from British Guiana for Passage-money, Commutation of Return Passages, &c. - - - -	34,898 19 2			
Salary and Contingencies of Agent in India - - - - - - -	681 18 –			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	39 17 7			
Exchequer Bills - - - - -	- - -	39,941 17 3		
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	(g)155,669 6 9	
TOTALS - - £.	70,964 14 10	39,941 17 3	155,669 6 9	266,575 18 10
REMITTANCES TO NORTH AMERICA:				
Remittances to North America - -	130 – –	- - -	- - -	130 – –
TOTALS - - £.	130 – –	- - -	- - -	130 – –
Carried forward - - £.	1,896,419 19 1	1,475,888 13 2	394,826 13 3½	3,767,135 5 6½

(g) *See* Note (g) *ante.*

RECEIPTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF RECEIPT.	Cash Receipts by Commissioners.	Proceeds of Exchequer Bills Sold.	Transfers from sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL carried into Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	2,176,458 6 -½	1,105,264 17 2	461,842 14 8½	3,743,565 17 11
Remittances from Persons in the Colonies towards the Outfit of Friends about to emigrate:				
Miscellaneous - - - - -	3 19 5	- - -	5,306 11 -	5,310 10 5
Totals - - £.	3 19 5	- - -	5,306 11 -	5,310 10 5
Suspense Account:				
Miscellaneous - - - - -	103 13 -½	- - -	50 19 6	
Credit on charging sundry Colonies and Services with their proportions of expenses charged to this Account -	- - -	- - -	5,946 3 6	
Totals - - £.	103 13 -½	- - -	5,997 3 -	6,100 16 -½
Emigrants' Contributions Account:				
Contributions received from Emigrants within the period of this Return, on Account of Passage, Bedding, and Mess Utensils - - - - -	129,877 17 1	- - -		
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	13,465 - 6	
Totals - - £.	129,877 17 1	- - -	13,465 - 6	143,342 17 7
Forfeited Deposits Account:				
Nil.	—	—	—	—
Totals - - £.	—	—	—	—
Fund for Relief of Emigrants in Vessels Wrecked or put back in Distress:				
From Her Majesty's Treasury - -	12 13 3			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	41 4 3			
Totals - - £.	53 17 6	- - -	- - -	53 17 6
Penalties under Passengers Act:				
Miscellaneous - - - - -	765 3 8			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -	
Totals - - £.	765 3 8	- - -	50 - -	815 3 8
Prosecutions under Passengers Act:				
Parliamentary Vote - - - -	50 - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -
Totals - - £.	50 - -	- - -	- - -	50 - -
Carried forward - - £.	2,307,312 16 9	1,105,264 17 2	486,661 9 2½	3,899,239 3 1½

PAYMENTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF PAYMENT.	Cash Payments by Commissioners.	Cost of Exchequer Bills Purchased.	Transfers to sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL charged to Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,896,419 19 1	1,475,888 13 2	394,826 13 3½	3,767,135 5 6½
Remittances from Persons in the Colonies towards the Outfit of Friends about to emigrate:				
Payments to sundry Parties - -	4,631 4 –			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	54 10 –	4,685 14 –
Totals - - £.	4,631 4 –	- - -	54 10 –	4,685 14 –
Suspense Account:				
Miscellaneous Expenses incurred for sundry Colonies and Services, charged to this Account with a view to subsequent adjustment - - - -	18,380 3 6			
Totals - - £.	18,380 3 6	- - -	- - -	18,380 3 6
Emigrants' Contributions Account:				
Deposits returned, &c. - - - -	2,285 15 –			
Transfers to Colonial Accounts of Contributions apportioned within the period of this Return - - -	- - -	- - -	90,063 5 8	
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	169 – –	
Totals - - £.	2,285 15 –	- - -	90,232 5 8	92,518 – 8
Forfeited Deposits Account:				
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	379 12 5	- - -	2 – 6	381 12 11
Totals - - £.	379 12 5	- - -	2 – 6	381 12 11
Fund for Relief of Emigrants in Vessels Wrecked or put back in Distress:				
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	258 15 9	- - -	- - -	258 15 9
Totals - - £.	258 15 9	- - -	- - -	253 15 9
Penalties under Passengers Act:				
Paid to Comptroller and Receiver of Hereditary Revenues - - -	665 9 5			
Miscellaneons - - - - - -	65 15 9			
Totals - - £.	731 5 2	- - -	- - -	731 5 2
Prosecutions under Passengers Act:				
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	33 5 6	- - -	- - -	33 5 6
Totals - - £.	33 5 6	- - -	- - -	33 5 6
£.	1,923,120 – 5	1,475,888 13 2	485,115 9 5½	3,884,124 3 -½

RECEIPTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF RECEIPTS.	Cash Receipts by Commissioners.	Proceeds of Exchequer Bills Sold.	Transfers from sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL carried into Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	2,307,312 16 9	1,105,264 17 2	486,661 9 2½	3,899,239 3 1½
LIBERATED AFRICAN SERVICES:				
Parliamentary Vote - - - -	1,000 – –			
Miscellaneous - - - - -	25 – –½			
TOTALS - - £.	1,025 – –½	- - -	- - -	1,025 – –½
EMIGRATION of PARKHURST BOYS:				
Miscellaneous - - - - -	– – –½	- - -	- - -	– – –½
TOTALS - - £.	– – –½	- - -	- - -	– – –½
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTORS at EMIGRANTS' DEPÔTS:				
Parliamentary Vote - - - -	200 – –	- - -	- - -	200 – –
TOTALS - - £.	200 – –	- - -	- - -	200 – –
FEES on MEDICAL EXAMINATION of EMIGRANTS:				
Amount received at Port of Liverpool -	3,088 15 3	- - -	- - -	3,088 15 3
TOTALS - - £.	3,088 15 3	- - -	- - -	3,088 15 3
INCOME TAX:				
Amount deducted from Salaries paid by Emigration Commissioners - -	167 2 1	- - -	- - -	167 2 1
TOTALS - - £.	167 2 1	- - -	- - -	167 2 1
SUNDRY SERVICES:				
Miscellaneous - - - - -	7,552 10 1	- - -	- - -	7,552 10 1
TOTALS - - £.	7,552 10 1	- - -	- - -	7,552 10 1
GRAND TOTALS - - £.	2,319,346 4 3	1,105,264 17 2	486,661 9 2½	3,911,272 10 7½

PAYMENTS.

COLONY AND HEAD OF PAYMENT.	Cash Payments by Commissioners.	Cost of Exchequer Bills Purchased.	Transfers to sundry other Accounts and Colonies.	TOTAL charged to Account within the Period of this Return.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	1,923,120 – 5	1,475,888 13 2	485,115 9 5½	3,884,124 3 –½
LIBERATED AFRICAN SERVICES:				
Passage-money, &c., of Africans -	1,505 18 –			
Salary, Contingencies, &c., of Emigration Officer in Africa - - -	717 8 8			
Gratuities and Miscellaneous - -	91 3 –			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	2 – –	
TOTALS - - £.	2,314 9 8	- - -	2 – –	2,316 9 8
EMIGRATION of PARKHURST BOYS:				
Nil.	—	—	—	—
TOTALS - - £.	—	—	—	—
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTORS at EMIGRANTS' DEPÔTS:				
Stipends of Emigrants' Chaplains -	295 – –	- - -	- - -	295 – –
TOTALS - - £.	295 – –	- - -	- - -	295 – –
FEES on MEDICAL EXAMINATION of EMIGRANTS:				
Salaries of Medical Inspectors at Liverpool - - - - - -	1,800 – –			
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	25 2 –			
TOTALS - - £.	1,825 2 –	- - -	- - -	1,825 2 –
INCOME TAX:				
Paid to Income Tax Assessor - -	159 12 4	- - -	- - -	159 12 4
TOTALS - - £.	159 12 4	- - -	- - -	159 12 4
SUNDRY SERVICES:				
Miscellaneous - - - - - -	5,387 3 4	- - -	259 – –	5,646 3 4
TOTALS - - £.	5,387 3 4	- - -	259 – –	5,646 3 4
GRAND TOTALS - - £.	1,933,101 7 9	1,475,888 13 2	485,376 9 5½	3,894,366 10 4½

SUMMARY of Cash Receipts and Payments, 1852, 1853 and 1854.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.		
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
2,273	17	6	New South Wales (Original Account)	6,486	14	2½
504,815	2	3¼	New South Wales (Proper)	381,081	10	9
756,559	19	8¼	Victoria	748,134	11	2
389,973	3	9¼	South Australia	297,107	2	8
22,132	7	3	Western Australia	29,148	3	8
80,038	17	8½	Van Diemen's Land	65,652	1	11
200	–	–	New Zealand	81	11	–
2,203	6	–	- Ditto - (Otago)	2,486	14	11
100	–	–	- Ditto - (Special Services)	130	13	1
2,816	14	9½	- Ditto - (Pensioners)	2,814	13	9½
22	1	9	South Australian Fund for Relief of British Destitution	534	2	11
12	19	11¼	Cape of Good Hope	—		
393	17	4	District of Natal	11,221	3	8
6,026	8	–	Falkland Islands	4,245	14	8
360	–	–	Labuan	240	–	–
216	–	–	Jamaica	4	5	6
50,925	19	3	Jamaica Guaranteed Loan	40,803	5	7
5,306	19	–½	British Guiana	5,289	2	1
151,736	17	7	British Guiana Guaranteed Loan	122,308	17	1
48	17	9	Trinidad	4	3	4
108,719	14	8	Trinidad Guaranteed Loan	107,398	18	3
150	–	–	Emigration from Madeira to Jamaica	151	14	–
91,295	11	9	Indian Emigration	70,964	14	10
130	–	–	North American Remittances	130	–	–
3	19	5	Colonial Remittances (Australia, &c.)	4,631	4	–
103	13	–½	Suspense Account	18,380	3	6
129,877	17	1	Emigrants' Contributions Account	2,285	15	–
—			Forfeited Deposits Account	379	12	5
53	17	6	Fund for Relief of Emigrants Wrecked, &c.	258	15	9
765	3	8	Penalties under Passengers Act	731	5	2
50	–	–	Prosecutions under ditto	33	5	6
1,025	–	–½	Liberated African Services	2,314	9	8
–	–	–½	Emigration of Parkhurst Exiles	—		
200	–	–	Religious Instructors at Emigrant Depôts	295	–	–
3,088	15	3	Fees on Medical Examination of Emigrants	1,825	2	–
167	2	1	Income Tax	159	12	4
7,552	10	1	Sundry Services	5,387	3	4
2,319,346	4	3	£.	1,933,101	7	9

Note.—The unexpended Balance on the Commissioners' Account is deposited at the Bank of England, the portion not required for immediate use being invested in Exchequer Bills.

By Order of the Board,

Colonial Land and Emigration Office,
8, Park-street, Westminster.

S. Walcott,
Secretary.

EMIGRATION.

RETURN of the Names of all Persons, of every Denomination, employed in the Office of the Emigration Commissioners; the Name and Tonnage of all Vessels or Ships Chartered by the Commissioners; and of all Monies received by the Commissioners under Acts or Votes of Parliament, &c.—being a continuation of a Return ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, on the 24th day of November 1852.

(*Mr. Brotherton.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *February* 1856.

Under 8 oz.

IMMIGRANTS AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 February 1856;—*for*,

"RETURN, showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS admitted into each of the *British West India* Colonies, as well as the Places from whence they were introduced, for each Year since 1847:"

"And, similar RETURN for *Mauritius* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 176, of Session 1855)."

Colonial Office,
1 April 1856.

JOHN BALL

(*Mr. Moffatt.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *April* 1856.

RETURN of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS introduced into the *West Indian* Colonies and *Mauritius*, in each Year from 1847 to the End of 1855, so far as known.

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	JAMAICA.									TRINIDAD.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	TOTAL	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	32	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	32
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	49	79	61	39	16	32	- -	- -	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	1,148	228	177	317	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,870	207	255	471	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	933
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	743	773	*230	452	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,198	- -	1,290	304	- -	14	4	- -	- -	1,612
Rio de Janeiro	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	323	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	323
Madeira	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	167	- -	212	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	634	- -	- -	173	1,309	2,089	687	291	5,183
China	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	472	- -	472	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	988	- -	- -	988
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,940	1,080	468	808	16	199	472	212	5,195	873	1,868	775	173	1,323	3,081	687	291	9,071

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	BRITISH GUIANA.									ST. LUCIA.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	TOTAL	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	- -	- -	- -	21	- -	- -	- -	- -	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	821	- -	428	453	140	- -	- -	- -	1,842	- -	365	186	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	551
Kroo Coast	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	273	- -	- -	273	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	876	- -	719	- -	15	- -	- -	- -	1,610	- -	- -	568	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	568
Rio de Janeiro	- -	111	72	- -	113	- -	- -	- -	296	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	300	86	1,040	1,101	1,009	2,567	648	875	7,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	- -	- -	- -	164	- -	- -	- -	- -	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	3,545	- -	- -	517	2,805	2,022	1,928	1,962	12,779	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	647	- -	- -	647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5,542	197	2,259	2,256	4,082	5,509	2,576	2,837	25,258	- -	365	754	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,119

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	ST. VINCENT.									GRENADA.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	TOTAL	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	23	- -	- -	- -	23
Sierra Leone	- -	234	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	234	- -	711	261	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	972
St. Helena	- -	- -	575	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	575	- -	85	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	85
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	86	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	86	- -	- -	- -	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	10
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	86	234	575	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	895	- -	796	261	10	23	- -	- -	- -	1,090

* These Africans were landed direct from a captured slaver.

RETURN of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the *West Indian* Colonies and *Mauritius*, &c.—*continued.*

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	ANTIGUA.									ST. KITT'S.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	TOTAL	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	137
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	7	132	63	180	21	335	167	—	905	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	132	63	180	21	354	167	—	924	—	95	137	—	—	—	—	—	232

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	TOBAGO.									TOTAL TO WEST INDIES.								
	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	TOTAL	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	21
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	79	61	39	16	32	—	—	276
British West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	19
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	23
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	46	2,176	1,888	1,523	816	140	—	—	—	6,543
Kroo Coast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	273	—	—	273
St. Helena	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	—	246	1,619	2,148	2,533	698	29	4	—	—	7,031
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	434	72	—	113	—	—	—	619
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393	218	1,103	1,291	1,030	3,069	815	1,087	9,006
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—	—	—	164
East Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,179	—	—	690	4,114	4,111	2,615	2,253	17,962
China	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,635	472	—	2,107
Madagascar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	292	—	—	—	—	292	8,448	4,767	5,292	3,719	5,465	9,143	3,902	3,340	44,076

WHENCE EMIGRATING.	MAURITIUS.								
	1848	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	*1855.	TOTAL
Darien, U. S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Britain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Havannah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saba	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madeira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Azores	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East Indies	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,295	16,796	12,144	18,516	2,990	82,149
Madagascar	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	39
TOTAL	5,303	7,282	9,823	9,334	16,796	12,144	18,516	2,990	82,188

* The Return of Immigration for the first half only of 1855 has as yet been received.

Emigration Commission,
8, Park-street, Westminster,
5 March 1856.

(signed) *S. Walcott*,
Secretary.

IMMIGRANTS
AND LIBERATED AFRICANS.

RETURN, showing the Number of IMMIGRANTS and LIBERATED AFRICANS admitted into each of the *British West India* Colonies, and *Mauritius*, as well as the Places from whence they were introduced, for each Year since 1847.

(Mr. Moffatt.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *April* 1856.

Under 1 *oz.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (BRITISH COLONIES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 30 May 1856;—*for*,

"RETURN of the Duties Payable, under Colonial Enactments, on Goods Imported into and Exported from the *British Colonies* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 295, of Session 1855)."

Colonial Office, Downing-street, 13 June 1856.

JOHN BALL.

(*Mr. John Ball.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 16 *June* 1856.

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Part I.

North America.

RETURN of the DUTIES payable on Goods Imported, &c., in the *British Colonies*, and in the United States of the *Ionian Islands*.

1.—CANADA.

A TABLE showing the present Amount of DUTIES payable on Articles imported into the Province of *Canada*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY IN CURRENCY. £.	s.	d.
Sugar:			
Refined, in loaves or lumps, candied, crushed, powdered, or granulated, or in any other form, or other sugar equal to refined sugar in quality, the cwt.	–	12	–
White and brown clayed, and yellow bastard sugar, or sugar of any kind equal in quality to any of the said kinds of sugar, but not equal in quality to refined sugar, the cwt.	–	8	6
Raw sugar, and all sugar of any kind not equal in quality to any of those above mentioned, the cwt.	–	6	6
Molasses, the gallon	–	–	2
Tea, the lb.	–	–	2
Green coffee, the lb.	–	–	1½
Coffee, other than green, the lb.	–	–	2
Tobacco, manufactured, or unmanufactured, other than cigars and snuff, the lb.	–	–	2
Cigars, the lb.	–	2	–
Snuff, the lb.	–	–	4
Wine of all kinds in wood or other vessels not being bottles, not exceeding in value 15*l.* the pipe of 126 gallons, per gallon	–	1	–
And if exceeding 15*l.* the pipe, per gallon	–	1	6
Wine of all kinds, in bottles, per dozen quarts	–	7	6
Ditto ditto per dozen pints	–	3	9
Whiskey, the gallon	–	–	5
Rum, the gallon	–	1	8
Brandy, the gallon	–	3	–
Geneva, or gin, and other spirits, or strong waters, not being whiskey, rum, or brandy, per gallon	–	2	6
Cordials, liqueurs, and spirits, sweetened or mixed with any other article, the gallon	–	4	–
Almonds, currants, figs, nuts, prunes, raisins, and other dried fruits, the lb.	–	–	1
Pimento, allspice, and pepper, the lb.	–	–	1
Cassia, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, the lb.	–	–	3
Mace and nutmegs, the lb.	–	–	7½
Macaroni and vermicelli, the lb.	–	–	1
All unenumerated spices, the lb.	–	–	3
Vinegar, the gallon	–	–	3
Sweetmeats, or fruits preserved in sugar, candy, or molasses, and other confectionery, for every 100*l.* value	12	10	–
All goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise charged with duty, and not hereinafter excepted, for every 100*l.* value	12	10	–

By the 3d and 4th sections of the 18th Vict., c. 5, the following articles are admitted to entry duty-free, except in the case mentioned in the 5th sect.:*

Animals of all kinds, hams, meats of all kinds (except mess pork), butter, cheese, flour, barley, buckwheat, bear and bigg, oats, rye, beans, and peas, meal of the above grains and of wheat not bolted, bran in shorts, and hops.

Anchors, chain cables, veneers, hay, pig iron, green fruits, bark, berries, nuts, vegetables, woods and drugs used solely in dyeing, and indigo, bristles, burr stones unwrought, coal and coke, grease and scraps, hemp, flax and tow undressed, hides, junk and oakum, lard, lead, pig or sheet, marble in blocks unpolished, oil, cocoa nut, pine and palm only, ores of all kinds of metals, pipe clay, resin and rosin, saw logs, ships' water-casks in use, teazles, broom corn, wood used in making carpenter's or joiners' tools, tallow, tar and pitch, type metal in blocks or pigs, wool, caoutchouc, cordage of all kinds, sailcloth, copper in bars, rods, or in sheets, yellow metals in bars or in sheets, bright and black varnish, marine cement, treenails, bunting, felt-sheeting, printing presses, printing types, printers' ink, printing implements of all kinds, bookbinders' tools and presses and implements of all kinds, old nets and ropes, cotton and flax waste, rags, fire clay, and Russia hemp yarn.

The following articles were admitted to entry duty-free, by orders of the Governor-general in Council; viz.

11 January 1854—Locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars passing and re-passing on railways crossing the frontier.

13 July 1854—Musical instruments for the use of military bands.

The following articles are admitted to importation duty-free under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States; viz.

Grain, flour, and bread stuffs of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.
Cotton wool, seeds and vegetables.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water.
Poultry, eggs.
Hides, furs, skins or tails, undressed.
Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
Slate.
Butter, cheese, tallow.
Lard, horns, manures.
Ores of metals of all kinds.
Coal.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewn, sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.
Firewood.
Plants, shrubs, and trees.
Pelts, wool.
Fish oil.
Rice, broom corn, and bark.
Gypsum ground or unground.
Hewn, or wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones.
Dye stuffs.
Flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.
Rags.

* The following is a copy of the 5th section of Act 18 Vict., c. 5, above referred to: "V. If the Governor of this Province shall at any time, under the provisions of the Act passed during the present Session, intituled, 'An Act for giving effect on the part of this Province to a certain Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America,' declare the suspension of the treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, signed on the 5th day of June 1854, then while such suspension shall continue, the several articles mentioned in the Schedule to the Act last aforesaid, being the growth and produce of the said United States, shall be subject to the duties to which they are now subject, and no such article shall then be admitted free of duty, unless it was so admitted immediately before the passing of the said Act."

The above-mentioned Act was explained by a further Act of the same Session, 18 Vict., c. 68.

1.—CANADA—*continued.*

The following Articles were chargeable with a duty of 12½ per cent. as being non-enumerated, and have by divers orders (7 December 1850; 11 April 1851; 27 August 1851; 12 January; 13 and 30 June 1853; 6 and 16 December 1854; and 26 February and 2 March 1855) of the Governor-general in Council, been classed among articles paying 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*; viz.

Cotton warp.
Slate.
Fire bricks.
Mustard seed.
Ultramarine and paste blue.
Sal ammoniac.
Prussiate of potash.
Alum.
Phosphorus.
Bleaching powder.
Cochineal.
Copperas.
Vitriol.
Shellac.
Felts.
Borax.
Strong fluid acids, including nitric, sulphuric, muriatic, and oxalic acids.
Rolled plate iron, from ¼ inch to 2½ inches in thickness.
Straps for walking beams.
Round and square iron, from 4 inches and upwards, suitable for shafts and other machinery.
Wrought-iron cranks, 6 cwt. and upwards.
Telegraph wire, when *bonâ fide* imported to be used as such in Canada.
Nitre.
Roll sulphur or brimstone.
Seines, fishing nets, fishing hooks, twines, lines, boat sails, boat hawsers, fishermen's boots, tarred rope, and rigging, when imported expressly for the fisheries, and declared to be so imported.
Bar and rod iron, not hammered, charcoal made or refined, boiler plate, sheet iron not thinner than No. 16 wire gauze, and hoop iron not more than two inches broad, spike rods and old iron, iron in scraps, bars or sheets, and not otherwise manufactured, pine oil, tarred rope, when imported by shipbuilders for the rigging of their ships.
Hoop and tire for driving wheels bent and welded, connexion rods in pieces, frames and pedestals rough from the forge, and brass and copper tubes, all for the manufacture of locomotives.
Ships' sails, prepared rigging, tin, zinc, hoop iron, and candlewick.
Bridge wire.
Draining tiles, printing paper, and oil-cake.
Ore dressing machines.
Machinery for manufacturing doors and window blinds.
Ships' blocks, travelling trucks, jib hanks, sheaves, signal lamps, dead eyes, shackles, binnacle lamps, dead lights, and compasses.
Machinery for the manufacture of woollen and cotton stockings, shirts, and drawers.
Machinery for the manufacture of paper.

EXEMPTIONS.

Ashes, pot and pearl, and soda, salt, cotton wool, anatomical preparations, philosophical instruments and apparatus, printed books (not foreign reprints of British copyright works), maps, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, and lithographs, cabinets of coins, medals, or gems, and other collections of antiquities, specimens of natural history, mineralogy or botany, trees, shrubs, bulbs, and roots, wheat, and Indian corn, animals specially imported for the improvement of stock.

Models of machinery, and other inventions and improvements in the arts.

Coin and bullion.

Manures of all kinds.

Arms, clothing, cattle, provisions, and stores of every description, which any commissary or commissaries, contractor or contractors, shall import or bring, or which may be imported or brought by the principal or other officer or officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance into the Province, for the use of Her Majesty's army or navy, or for the use of the Indian nations in this Province, provided the duty otherwise payable thereon would be defrayed or borne by the Treasury of the United Kingdom, or of this Province.

Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses, cattle, and carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same shall be *bonâ fide* in use for that purpose, except the horses, cattle, carriages, vehicles, and harness of persons hawking goods, wares, and merchandise through the Province, for the purpose of retailing the same, and the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any circus or equestrian troop for exhibition, the horses, cattle, carriages, and harness of any menagerie to be free.

Donations of clothing specially imported for the use of, or to be distributed gratuitously by any charitable society in this province.

Seeds of all kinds, farming utensils, and implements of husbandry, when specially imported in good faith by any society incorporated or established for the encouragement of agriculture.

The following articles in the occupation or employment of persons coming into the Province for the purpose of actually settling therein; viz.

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, not merchandise, horses and cattle, implements and tools of trade of handicraftsmen.

The personal household effects, not merchandise, of inhabitants of this Province, being subjects of Her Majesty, and dying abroad.

And the following articles, when imported directly from the United Kingdom, or from any British North American Province, and being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of such Province respectively; viz.

Animals, beef, pork, biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste, corn or grain of all kinds, flour, fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled, fish oil, fins or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea, gypsum, horns, meat, poultry, plants, shrubs, and trees, potatoes and vegetables of all kinds, seeds of all kinds, skins, pelts, furs, or tails undressed, wood, viz., boards, planks, staves, timber, and firewood.

2.—NOVA SCOTIA.

TABLE showing the DUTIES payable on Goods imported into the Province of *Nova Scotia*, for the Year expiring 1 April 1856.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	DUTIES IN STERLING MONEY. £. s. d.
Apples, fresh, or dried, per barrel	– 4 –
Bacon, per cwt.	– 9 –
Beef:	
Salted, per barrel	– 4 –
Fresh, per cwt.	– 5 –
Biscuit, fine, called crackers or cakes, per cwt.	– 3 4
Butter, per cwt.	– 8 –
Candles:	
Tallow, per lb.	– – 1
All other candles, per lb.	– – 3
Cattle, viz.:	
Horses, mares, or geldings, each	– 40 –
Neat cattle, viz. oxen or other neat cattle, three years old or upwards, each	– 30 –
Cows and cattle, under three years old, each	– 10 –
Sheep, each	– 3 –
Hogs, over 100 lbs. weight, each	– 20 –
„ of 100 lbs. weight and under, each	– 2 –
Cheese, per cwt.	– 5 –
Chocolate, or cocoa paste, per lb.	– – 1
Coffee:	
Green, per lb.	– – 1
Roasted, burned, or ground, per lb.	– – 2
Flour, viz.:	
Wheat flour, per barrel	– 1 –
Hams, smoked or dried, per cwt.	– 9 –
Lard, per cwt.	– 8 –
Leather:	
Sole leather, including hides and skins, partially dressed therefor, per lb.	– – 1
Upper leather of all sorts, including hides and skins, partially dressed therefor, per lb.	– – 2
Molasses, per gallon	– – 2½
Onions, per cwt.	– 2 6
Pears, fresh or dried, per barrel	– 4 –
Pork:	
Salted, per barrel	– 4 –
Fresh, per cwt.	– 4 –
Raisins:	
In boxes, per lb.	– – –½
In other packages, per lb.	– – –¼

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	DUTIES IN STERLING MONEY. £. s. d.
Spirits, viz.:	
Brandy, gin, rum, or other spirituous liquors, which by any way or method whatsoever shall be manufactured, compounded or extracted, distilled, or made within the province, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon	– – 11
Brandy, whiskey, gin, cordials, and other spirit, except rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon	– 2 8
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, per gallon, than the strength of proof	– 1 6
Shrub, or santee, per gallon	– 1 4
Sugar:	
Refined, per cwt.	– 14 –
Crushed and bastard facings, per cwt.	– 10 –
Candied brown, per cwt.	– 10 –
Brown or muscovado, not refined, per cwt.	– 7 –
Teas, viz.:	
Souchong, congo, pekoe, bohea, pouchong, and all other black tea, per lb.	– – 2
Gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twankay, and other green teas, per lb.	– – 4
Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars, per lb.	– – 1½
Tongues of cattle, dried or pickled, per cwt.	– 9 –
Wines, viz.:	
Hock, Constantia, Malmsey, Tokay, Champagne, Burgundy, Hermitage, Claret, called Lafitte, Latour, Lafayette, Margaux or Houtbrian, per gallon	– 3 –
Madeira, port and sherry wines, of which the first cost is 20*l.* per pipe, or upwards, per gallon	– 2 6
Other claret wines, Barsac, Sautern, Vin-de-Grave, Moselle, and other French wines, and Lisbon and German wines, per gallon	– 1 3
All other port, Madeira, and sherry wines, Teneriffe, Marsella, Sicilian, Malaga, Fayal, and all other wines, per gallon	– 1 3
Clocks; on all clocks	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Confectionery, syrups, and articles manufactured from sugar	
Hay and straw	

2.—NOVA SCOTIA—*continued.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	DUTIES IN STERLING MONEY.
Cigars and snuff	10 per cent. ad valorem.
Currants and figs	
Leather, viz.: boots and shoes, and leather manufactures of all sorts	
Meat, fresh	
Poultry of all sorts, dead	
Anchors, grapnels, and anchor palms	2½ per cent. ad valorem.
Cables, of hemp or other vegetable substances, or of iron	
Copper, viz.: plates, sheets, bars or bolts, for ship building, wrought or cast for machinery, pure or without other metal, copper castings of every description for machinery, for mills or steam-boats, copper and composition nails and spikes for ship-building	
Cordage, tarred or untarred, and whether fitted for rigging or otherwise	2½ per cent. ad valorem.
Iron, viz., in bars or bolts, castings for mills or steam-engines, and cast or unwrought pipes and tubes, sheet iron, and iron spikes	
Oakum	
Pitch	
Sailcloth of all kinds, canvas included	
Tar	
Zinc, viz.: zinc sheathing of a size 48 inches long by 14 inches wide, intended for and to be used as sheathing for vessels, and zinc sheathing nails	
All other goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise charged with duty, and not enumerated in the Table of Exemptions	6¼ p' cent.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

Ashes, viz., pot ashes and pearl ashes.
Asses and mules.

Baggage and apparel of passengers not intended for sale.
Barilla and soda ash.
Beans.
Biscuit or bread.
Books not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Burr stones.

Coal.
Cocoa.
Coin, gold and silver coins, and British copper coins.
Copper, viz., copper ore, or in pigs or bricks, old or worn, or fit only to be re-manufactured.
Corkwood.
Corn, viz., wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, oats, rice, and buckwheat, unground; barley meal, rye meal, oat meal, Indian meal, buckwheat meal, peas, beans, and calavances.

Fish, viz., fresh, dried, salted or pickled.
Fish hooks.
Fish oil, viz., train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.
Flax.
Furniture that has actually been in use, working tools and implements, the property of immigrants or persons coming to reside in the province, and not intended for sale.

Hemp.
Hides, or pieces of hides, raw, not tanned, curried or dressed.
Horns.
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses, cattle, carriages, and other vehicles, when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same are actually in use for that purpose.

Iron, viz., unwrought or pig iron, ores of iron of all kinds, iron rails for railroads, boilers, plates, and plough moulds, hoop iron.

Lintels.
Lime and limestone.
Lines for the fisheries, of all kinds.

Manures of all kinds.
Maps and charts.

Nets, fishing nets and seines of all kinds.

Ores of all kinds.

Paintings.
Palm oil.
Plants, shrubs, and trees.
Plate of gold and silver, old and fit only to be re-manufactured.
Potatoes.
Printing presses and types.
Printing paper, not less than demy size.

Rags, viz., old rags, old rope, junk, and old fishing nets.
Rosin.

Sails, rigging, and ship materials saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of the province, or elsewhere, if owned in the province.
Salt.
Seeds of all kinds.
Skins, furs, pelts or tails undressed.
Stone unmanufactured.
Sugar of the maple.

Tallow.
Twines and lines used in the fisheries.
Tobacco unmanufactured.
Tow.
Turpentine.

Whale fin or bone.
Wood, viz., boards, planks, staves, square timber, shingles, and firewood.

Animals certified by the president of any agricultural society to have been imported for the purpose of improving the breed.

2.—NOVA SCOTIA—*continued.*

The following Articles, being the Growth, Production or Manufacture of *Canada*, *New Brunswick*, *Prince Edward Island*, or *Newfoundland*, or any of them, may be imported from the respective Colonies free of Duty, upon due proof of origin and character.

Ashes.
Animals.
Butter.
Bark.
Cheese.
Copper.
Coals.
Chocolate and other preparations of cocoa.
Earth.
Firewood.
Fruits.
Flour, wheat flour the production of Canada.
Furs of all kinds.
Fish.
Fish oil, viz.: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.
Grain and breadstuffs of all kinds.
Grindstones.
Gypsum, ground or unground.
Hay and straw.
Hops.
Hides.
Horns.
Iron, in pigs and blooms.
Lard.
Lead in pigs.
Lime.
Meats, salted and fresh.
Ores of all kinds.
Ochres.
Rock salt.
Seeds.
Skins undressed.
Stones of all kinds
Timber and lumber of all kinds.
Tallow.
Vegetables.
Wood.
Wool.

The following Articles are admitted to Importation Duty free under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, being of the Growth or Production of the United States of *America*.

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, salted, and smoked meats.
Cotton wool, seeds, and vegetables.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish and all other creatures living in the sea.
Poultry, eggs.
Hides, furs, skins, or tails, undressed.
Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
Slate.
Butter.
Cheese and tallow.
Lard, horns, manures.
Ores of metals of all kinds.
Coal.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part.
Firewood, plants, shrubs, and trees.
Pelts, wool.
Fish oil.
Rice, broom, corn, and bark.
Gypsum, ground or unground.
Hewn, wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones.
Dye stuffs.
Flax, hemp, and tow unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.
Rags.

3.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

A TABLE of Revenue Duties collected at the several Ports in the Province of *New Brunswick*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Axes, each, of 3 lbs. weight and upwards	–	1	6
Candles:			
Of all kinds, except sperm or wax, per lb.	–	–	1
Sperm and wax, per lb.	–	–	4
Cider, per gallon	–	–	3
Coffee, per lb.	–	–	1½
Fruit, dried (except produce of United States) per lb.	–	–	1
Leather:			
Sole, upper leather, harness, and belt leather, per lb.	–	–	2
Sheepskins, tanned or dressed, per dozen	–	3	–
Calfskins, tanned, per dozen	–	6	–
Malt liquors of every description (not being aqua vitæ, otherwise charged with duty), whether in bottles or otherwise, per gallon	–	–	6
Soap, per lb.	–	–	½
Spirits and Cordials, viz.:			
Alcohol, per gallon	–	1	6
Brandy, per gallon	–	4	–
Gin and whiskey, per gallon	–	2	6
Lemon syrup, shrub, santa, and other cordials per gallon	–	1	–
Rum, and all other spirits not herein enumerated, per gallon	–	1	6
Sugar:			
Refined, in loaves, per lb.	–	–	1½
Of all other kinds of refined or white bastard sugar, or sugar candy, per lb.	–	–	1
Brown, or muscovado, or clayed, and any other kind of sugar not refined, per cwt.	–	6	–
Tea, per lb.	–	–	2
Tobacco, manufactured, except snuff and cigars, per lb.	–	–	2
Wines, per gallon	–	2	6
And on every 100 *l.* of the true and real value thereof, in addition	10	–	–
Ad-valorem.			
On the following Articles for every 100 *l.* of the true and real value thereof; viz.,			
Anchors, canvas, cordage, chain cables, and other chains; cotton warp, copper and patent metal in sheets, bars, bolts, and scraps; felt; foreign hides, green dried, or salted (except the produce of the United States); iron in bolts, bars, plates, sheets, and pig iron; oakum; sails and rigging for new ships; sheathing paper; silk plush for hatters' purposes; block tin; tin plate; lead; zinc; bar and sheet steel: brimstone, crude and roll; sulphuric acid; muriatic acid; chloride of lime; soda ash; copperas; alum; prussiate of potash; phosphorus; carboys; nitre and spelter	1	–	–

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
On the following Articles, for every 100 *l.* of the true and real value thereof: viz.			
Boots and shoes, of whatever material, and parts of the same; leather manufactures; chairs, and prepared parts of or for chairs; clocks, wheels, machinery, and materials for clocks; household furniture (except baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools, and implements, used and in use of persons or families arriving in this Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale); looking glasses; oranges and lemons; brushes; hats and hat bodies; piano fortes; snuff and cigars; carriages, waggons, sleighs, and other vehicles and parts thereof; veneer and other mouldings; frames for pictures and looking glasses; wooden wares of all kinds; matches; corn brooms: and all agricultural implements, and parts thereof (except spades, shovels, scythes, and reaping hooks); trunks; valises; portmanteaus; Iron castings; viz. cooking, close, box, and round stoves, and parts thereof (except square stoves) designated as Canada stoves; apparatus for cooking stoves, Franklin stoves, register grates, fire frames, and parts thereof; kitchen ranges, boilers, cast-iron furnaces, and parts thereof	15	–	–
And on all other goods, wares, and merchandise, not herein otherwise charged with duty, and not hereafter declared to be free from duty, for every 100 *l.* of the true and real value thereof	10	–	–

Table of Exemptions.

Baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools, and implements used and in use of families arriving in this Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; books, printed; carriages of travellers, not intended for sale; coins and bullion; corn-broom brush; grain, flour, meal, and breadstuffs of all kinds; rice, ground and unground; eggs and poultry; manures of all kinds; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; palm oil; plants, shrubs, and trees; firewood; printing paper, types, printing presses, and printers' ink; rags, old rope, and junk; salt of all kinds; sails and rigging saved from vessels wrecked; soap-grease and tallow; butter; cheese: lard; timber, and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; lines and twines; shoe thread and boot webbing; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, salted, and cured meats; cotton wool; cotton batting; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits, the produce of the United States of America; furs, skins, or tails, undressed; stone or marble in its crude or wrought state; slate; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch; tar; turpentine; ashes; pelts; wool; bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn, wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones; dye stuffs; molasses; flax, hemp, manilla, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rosin; horns; hides, the produce of the United States of America; barilla; chalk.

4.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

TABLE of Impost Duties.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	Per-centage ad valorem Duty on every £. 100 Currency Value, per Invoice.	Other Duties.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Blocks and dead eyes	5 – –	
Boots and shoes	10 – –	
Buffalo robes	10 – –	
Books, being the reprints of British authors under the Imperial Act of 11 Vict., c. 28	20 – –	
Canvas, sail cloth and cordage	2 – –	
Clothes, ready made, namely, coats, vests, jackets, and trousers	10 – –	
Crackers, the cwt.	– – –	– 6 6
Cheese, the cwt.	– – –	– 8 –
Coffee, the lb.	– – –	– – 1½
Chocolate or cocoa paste, the lb.	– – –	– – 1½
Cigars	30 – –	
Cider, per gallon	– – –	– – 2
Clocks	25 – –	
All wheel machinery and materials for manufacturing, or to be used in the formation of clocks and watches	20 – –	
Carriages	10 – –	
Dyewood and dye stuffs of all kinds	5 – –	
Fish:		
Per barrel	– – –	– 2 –
Dried, per quintal	– – –	– 1 6
Flour (wheaten), for every 196 lbs.	– – –	– 5 –
Jewellery	10 – –	
Leather, of all kinds, per lb.	– – –	– – 1
Lard, the cwt.	– – –	– 8 –
Molasses, per gallon	– – –	– – 2
Porter, ale, and beer, per gallon	– – –	– – 3
Pitch, tar, and rosin	2 – –	
Rigging	2 – –	
Rum, or other distilled spirituous liquors imported into this island, per gallon	– – –	– 3 –
Sails	2 – –	
Spirituous liquors, on all manufactured or distilled, in this island, except from molasses, per gallon	– – –	– – 6
Ditto, from molasses, per gallon	– – –	– 1 –
Sugar:		
Refined, per lb.	– – –	– – 2
Brown or Muscovado, per cwt.	– – –	– 6 –
Tea, per lb.	– – –	– – 3
Tobacco:		
Manufactured, per lb.	– – –	– – 4
On all manufactured in this island	– – –	– – 1½
Watches	10 – –	
Sails, rigging, and ship materials saved from vessels wrecked on the coasts of this island—Duty payable on amount of sales—not belonging to this island	5 – –	
Ship stores and cargo saved from wrecks, or sold in a vessel stranded, to pay the same duty as in cases of importation.		
Where a vessel, not belonging to this island, is stranded and condemned, or sold whilst stranded, a duty shall be paid on the amount of sales of her hull, rigging, and materials, whether she be again got off or be there broken up	5 – –	
Wines of all kinds imported into this island, per gallon	– – –	– 3 –
In addition to five per cent. ad valorem duty	5 – –	
Spirits, namely, brandy, gin, and cordials, imported into this island, per gallon	– – –	– 4 –
Articles manufactured of wood, except brushes, planes, figure heads, and musical instruments, and such articles of which wood forms the principal part, not hereinbefore mentioned	10 – –	
On all kinds of goods, wares, and merchandise whatsoever, not above enumerated,	5 – –	
Except as hereinafter mentioned and excepted—		

4.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*continued.*

All Articles in the following Table shall be exempted from any Duty:—

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Anchors.
Baggage of emigrants.
Books (printed) of all kinds, not prohibited to be imported into the United Kingdom.
Barrels made of hardwood.
Blocks, rigging, and sails, which may have been used to take any new vessel from this island to a market for sale, if such blocks, rigging, and sails shall be returned forthwith, after the sale of the vessel, direct to this island by the exporter thereof, and shall have previously paid or been charged with the duty imposed thereon by this or any former Act, on the first importation thereof into this island.

Chain cables.
Copper sheathing, rods, bolts, and nails.

Engines (fire).
Flax.

Fish, the produce of the fisheries of this island.

Gypsum.

Hemp.

Implements of husbandry imported by any agricultural society, to be sold or used by such society.
Iron (unwrought or pig).

Lime.

Timber.

Manures.

Oakum.
Oil (fish), except seal oil.
Organs and bells, imported expressly for any church, chapel, or sacred edifice in this island, and intended to be placed therein.

Stock (live) of all descriptions for breeding purposes.
Salt.
Seeds of all kinds imported by any agricultural society to be sold or used by the society.
Staves.
Ship bread.
Stone (lime).
———— for building or any public purpose.
Stone (burr).

Tallow.
Teasels.
Trees (fruit), plants, and shrubs.

Articles imported by the Lieutenant-governor for his own use.

Articles imported by officers of the garrison for their own use.

By Clause 4 of an Act "for Raising a Revenue," passed 17 April 1855, the following articles, being the growth and produce of the United States of America, mentioned and enumerated in the Act made and passed in the 18th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act to authorise Free Trade with the United States of America," to wit, grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds, products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides; furs, skins, or tails, undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter; cheese; tallow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch; tar; turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kind, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part, firewood; plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; rice; broom corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground, hewn or wrought, or unwrought; burr or grindstones; dye stuffs; flax; hemp and tow, unmanufactured; tobacco, unmanufactured; rags; shall be introduced into this island free of duty, so long as the treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America in the said recited Act mentioned shall remain in force.

And by Clause 5, after the passing of this Act, the duty to be levied and paid on spirituous liquors manufactured, extracted, or distilled in this island by virtue of the provisions of the said Act of the 15th Victoria, c. 9, hereby continued, shall be as follows; that is to say: on spirituous liquors manufactured, extracted, or distilled from barley or any other grain in this island, the sum of 6 *d.* per gallon; and on spirituous liquors manufactured, extracted, or distilled from molasses, the sum of 1 *s.* per gallon; the aforesaid amount to be in each case paid instead of the duty of 8 *d.*, imposed by the 42d section of the said last recited Act; and the owner or owners of any distillery or distilleries, or any other person or servant, who, under the 43d section of the same Act, shall be required to render a just and true account, in writing, to the nearest collector of inpost of the quantity of all distilled spirituous liquors manufactured, extracted, or distilled by him or them during any quarter last past, shall also in such account state whether the spirituous liquors therein referred to, have been distilled from molasses, or from barley or grain, and how much from each respectively, to be verified on oath, in manner and form as in the same section set forth; and any person wilfully or fraudulently making a false return of the materials from which he has distilled, extracted, or manufactured the spirituous liquors mentioned in the return, shall be punishable, on conviction, in like manner as a person making a return short of the quantity made by him, or those employed by him, is punishable, and shall be subject to a like penalty.

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12. When, and so soon as the Lieutenant-governor, or other administrator of the Government for the time being, shall issue his proclamation, declaring that the articles hereinafter enumerated, being the growth or production of this island, are admitted into the British North American Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, or either of them, free of duty, on and after the day when such proclamation shall be published, and during the continuance of this Act, the like articles, being the growth or production of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Newfoundland, or either of them, shall be exempted from the duties hereby imposed upon them, and shall be admitted into this island free of duty (anything in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding), when imported direct from the said provinces, or either of them; provided the same shall not pass through or be imported from any country not reciprocating with this island, as long as the said articles are admitted into Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, or either of them, free of duty, viz., grain and breadstuffs of all kinds and descriptions; vegetables; fruits, seeds; hay and straw; animals; salted and fresh meats; butter, cheese, lard; tallow; hides; hams; wool; fish; undressed skins and furs of all kinds; ores of all kinds; iron, in pig and bloom; copper; lead, in pigs; grindstones, and stones of all kinds; earth; coal; lime; ochres; gypsum (ground and unground); rock salt; wood; timber and lumber of all kinds; firewood; ashes; fish oil, viz., train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins; the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea; poultry; eggs; pitch; tar; turpentine; rice; broom corn and bark; dye stuffs; flax; hemp and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; rags, and cotton wool.

5.—NEWFOUNDLAND.

1.—TABLES of Duties on Imports.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY IN STERLING. £. s. d.
Ale, porter, cider, and perry, viz.:	
In bottles, the dozen, of 2 gallons	– – 9
In casks, the gallon	– – 3
Animals, viz.:	
Horses, each	– 10 –
Oxen and cows, each	– 5 –
Sheep, swine, and calves, each	– 1 –
Apples, the barrel	– 1 6
Bacon, hams, tongues, smoked beef, and sausages, the cwt.	– 7 6
Beef, salted and cured, the barrel of 200 lbs.	– 2 –
Biscuit, the cwt.	– – 3
Butter, the cwt.	– 3 –
Cheese, the cwt.	– 5 –
Chocolate and cocoa, the lb.	– – 1
Cigars, the lb.	– 10 –
Coals, the ton	– 1 –
Coffee, the lb.	– – 1
Feathers, the lb.	– – 1
Flour, the barrel	– 1 6
Fruit, dried, the lb.	– – 1
Other descriptions, the 100*l.*	10 – –
Lumber, the 1,000	– 2 6
Leather, manufactures of, viz.:	
Boots, shoes, saddlery and harness, the 100*l.*	10 – –
Molasses, the gallon	– – 2½
Oatmeal and Indian meal, the barrel	– – 6
Pork, the barrel	– 3 –
Ready-made clothing, the 100*l.*	10 – –
Salt, the ton	– – 6
Shingles, the 1,000	– 1 –
Spirits, viz.:	
Brandy, gin, whiskey and cordials, or other spirits not herein defined or enumerated, the proof gallon	– 4 –
Rum, the proof gallon	– 1 6

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY IN STERLING. £. s. d.
Sugar, viz.:	
Loaf and refined, the cwt.	– 12 –
Unrefined and bastard, the cwt.	– 7 6
Tea, the lb.	– – 4
Timber, including balk and scantling, the ton	– 1 –
Tobacco, manufactured and leaf, the lb.	– – 3
Stems, the cwt.	– 2 –
Vinegar, the gallon	– – 3
Wine, viz.:	
In bottles, the gallon	– 5 –
In wood and other vessels, not being bottles, viz.: port, Maderia, hock, Burgundy, claret, dry Lisbon, the gallon	– 4 –
Sherry, 2½ per cent. ad valorem, and the gallon	– 2 6
All other wines, the gallon	– 2 –
Anchors; barley and oats; canvas, cordage and cables; copper and composition metal for ships, viz.: sheathing, bar, bolt and nails; cork, and corkwood, fishing tackle, Indian corn; iron, viz.: bar, bolt, sheathing and sheet, wrought nails; medicines, oakum, peas, pitch, tar, turpentine and rosin, poultry and fresh meat, the 100*l.*	5 – –
Cotton, manufactures of, except canvas and ready-made clothing. Linen, manufactures of, except canvas and ready-made clothing. Woollen manufactures of, except ready-made clothing. Leather in the hide, the 100*l.*	7 10 –
Goods, wares and merchandise, not otherwise enumerated, and not otherwise exempt, the 100*l.*	10 – –
Silk, manufactures of, in whole or in part, the 100*l.*	10 – –
And on all duties levied on importations into the town of St. John's, 10*l.* per cent.	

2.—TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Printed books.
Pamphlets.
Maps and charts.
Coin and bullion.
Hemp.
Flax, tow.
Plants, trees, and shrubs.
Specimens illustrative of natural history.

Works of art, viz.:
- Engravings.
- Paintings.
- Statuary.

Manures of all kinds.
Provisions for Her Majesty's land and sea forces.
Passengers' baggage.
Household furniture, and working tools, and implements used and in the use of persons arriving in this island.

Refuse of rice.
Seeds for agricultural purposes.

Vegetables of all sorts.

Mules and asses.
Animals certified by President of Agricultural Society to be imported for improvement of stock.

Printing paper, royal and demy, in use for newspapers.
Cotton yarn.

Pig iron.

5.—NEWFOUNDLAND—*continued.*

The following Articles are admitted to Importation Duty Free, under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, viz :

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.
Cotton wool, seeds, and vegetables.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water.
Poultry, eggs.
Hides, furs, skins, or tails, undressed.
Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
Slate.
Butter, cheese, tallow, lard.
Horns, manures.
Ores of metals of all kinds.
Coal.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
Timber, and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured, in whole or in part.
Firewood.
Plants, shrubs, and trees.
Pelts, wool.
Fish oil.
Rice, broom corn, and bark.
Gypsum, ground or unground.
Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones.
Dye stuffs.
Flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.
Rags.

The following Articles are admitted to Importation Duty Free, when Imported directly from the United Kingdom, the *British North American* Provinces, and the Island of *Prince Edward*, and being the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the said United Kingdom, or of the said Provinces or Island respectively, notwithstanding any Law to the contrary, viz. :

Animals, beef, pork.
Biscuit, bread, butter, cocoa paste.
Corn or grain of all kinds.
Flour.
Fish, fresh or salted, dried or pickled.
Fish oil.
Furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.
Gypsum, horns, poultry.
Plants, shrubs, and trees.
Potatoes and vegetables of all kinds.
Seeds of all kinds.
Pelts, skins, furs or tails, undressed.
Wood, viz., boards, planks, staves, timber, and firewood.

The following Articles are admitted into this Island and its Dependencies Free of Duty, when Imported directly from the Provinces of *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick*, and *Prince Edward Island*, and being the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the said Provinces or Island respectively.

Grain and breadstuffs of all kinds.
Vegetables, fruits, seeds, hay and straw.
Hops, animals, salted and fresh meats.
Butter and cheese.
Chocolate and other preparations of cocoa.
Lard, tallow, hides, horns, wool.
Undressed skins, and furs of all kinds.
Ores of all kinds, iron in pigs, and blooms.
Copper, lead in pigs.
Grindstones and stones of all kinds.
Earth, coals, lime.
Ochres, gypsum, ground or unground.
Rock salt.
Wood, bark, timber, and lumber of all kinds.
Firewood, ashes.
Fish.
Fish oil, viz., train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter, and blubber.
Fins and skins, the produce of fish, or creatures living in the sea.

EXPORT DUTIES.

— Nil. —

6.—BERMUDA.

A TABLE of Duties Levied on Articles Imported into *Bermuda* during the Year ending the 30th of June 1855, being the day that the late Annual Supply Bill, granting these Duties, expired.

TABLE OF DUTIES.

Articles subject to duty.	Amount of duty.	Table of Exemptions.
	£. s. d.	Agricultural implements.
Arrowroot:		Bullion.
Unmanufactured, per cwt.	– 10 –	Books, not reprints of British publications.
Manufactured, per lb.	– – 6	Coin.
Wine of all kinds, per gallon	– 1 9	Coals, for the use of mail steamers.
With 10 per cent. ad valorem.		Diamonds.
Alcohol, whiskey, gin, brandy, shrub, peppermint water, and cordials, per gallon	– 2 6	Fresh fruit.
		Ice.
Rum, per gallon	– 2 –	Implements and boats for whaling.
Malt liquor, cider and perry, per hogshead	– 15 –	Manures.
		Specimens of natural history.
Or in bottles, per dozen	– – 9	Plants and trees for planting.
Cigars, per 1,000	– 8 –	Provisions and stores of every description, for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for Her Majesty's convict establishment in these islands.
Or at option of importer, per lb.	– 1 –	
Tobacco and snuff, per lb.	– – 2	Passengers' baggage, apparel and professional apparatus.
Oxen and cows, per head	– 4 –	Personal household effects of inhabitants of these islands dying abroad, not intended for sale.
No Export Duties.		Shrubs.
		Seeds for planting.
On all goods, other than the above recited, and exclusive of the following Table of Exemptions; an ad valorem duty of, per cent.	4 – –	Fresh vegetables and potatoes.

Part II.

West Indies and Mauritius.

1.—JAMAICA.

SCHEDULE of the Duties Payable on Goods, &c., Imported into *Jamaica*.

Import Duty, 18 Vict., c. 1.

Articles subject to duty.	Amount of duty. £. s. d.
Ale, per tun	4 7 –
Asses, per head	– 5 –
Bacon, per cwt.	– 10 –
Barley, per bushel	– – 3
Beef:	
Dried, per cwt.	– 10 –
Salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	– 10 –
Beans, per bushel	– – 3
Beer, per tun	4 7 –
Birds, singing	Free.
Books, printed, and printed papers	Free.
Bread or biscuit, per cwt.	– 6 –
Bricks, per 1,000	– 4 –
Bullion	Free.
Butter, per cwt.	– 9 –
Calavances, per bushel	– – 3
Candles:	
Composition, per box of 56 lbs.	– 5 –
Tallow, per box of 56 lbs.	– 2 6
Wax or spermaceti, per box of 56 lbs.	– 8 –
Cattle, neat, per head	1 10 –
Carriages, not used for agricultural purposes, for every 100 *l.*	10 – –
Cheese, per cwt.	– 10 –
Cider, per tun	4 7 –
Clothing, army and navy	Free.
Coals*	Free.
Cocoa, per cwt.	– 10 –
Coffee, per cwt.	1 – –
Coin	Free.
Coke	Free.
Corn, Indian, per bushel	– – 3
Cotton wool	Free.
Diamonds	Free.
Dogs	Free.
Dyewoods	Free.
Fish:	
Dried or salted, per cwt.	– 2 –
Fresh	Free.
Smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per cwt.	– 4 –
Alewives, pickled, per barrel	– 2 –
Herrings, pickled, per barrel	– 2 –
„ smoked, per box	– – 6
Mackerel, pickled, per barrel	– 4 –
Pickled, not otherwise enumerated or described, per barrel	– 4 –
Salmon, salted or wet, per barrel	– 10 –
„ smoked, per cwt.	– 10 –
Flax	Free.
Flour:	
Rye, per barrel	– 2 –
Wheat, per barrel	– 6 –
Fruit, fresh	Free.
Goats, per head	– 2 –
Guano, being manure	Free.
Gums	Free.
Gunpowder (excepting blasting powder) per lb.	– – 6
Hams, per cwt.	– 10 –
Hay and straw	Free.
Hemp	Free.
Hides, raw	Free.
Horses, mares, and geldings, per head	1 – –
†Hogsheads, shooks, each	– – 6
Ice	Free.
Indigo, per lb.	– – 3
Lard, per cwt.	– 5 –
Leeches	Free.

* Patent fuel is exempted from duty by 19 Vict., c. 49, s. 51.

† The 19 Vict., c. 49, s. 49, fixes a like tax of 6*d.* on all hogsheads and puncheons containing coals or other articles exempt from duty, instead of the ad valorem duty heretofore charged thereon.

1.—JAMAICA—*continued.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Machinery, for every 100 *l.* value	4 – –
Malt dust	Free.
Manures	Free.
Meat:	
Fresh	Free.
Salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	– 10 –
Meal or flour, not wheat, per barrel	– 1 –
Molasses, per cwt.	– 3 –
Mules, per head	– 10 –
Necessaries, regimental and naval	Free.
Oats, per bushel	– – 3
Oil, per gallon	– – 4
Oilcakes, whole or in powder	Free.
Peas, per bushel	– – 3
Perry, per tun	4 7 –
Plants, growing	Free.
Pork, salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	– 10 –
Porter, per tun	4 7 –
Poultry	Free.
*Puncheon shooks, each	– – 6
Resins	Free.
Rice, per cwt.	– 2 –
„ Undressed, per bushel	– 1 –
Salt, per cwt.	– – 1
„ Rock	Free.
Sarsaparilla	Free.
Sausages, per cwt.	– 10 –
Sheep, per head	– 2 –
Slates	Free.
Soap, per box of 36 lbs.	– 2 –
Soda ash	Free.
Specimens, illustrative of natural history	Free.
Spirits:	
Brandy, per gallon	– 6 –
Gin, per gallon	– 5 –
Rum, produce of, and imported from British possessions, per gallon	– 6 –
Whiskey, per gallon	– 5 –
All other spirits, cordials, or compounds, per gallon	– 8 –
Sugar:	
Refined, per lb.	– – 2
Unrefined, per cwt.	– 10 –
Swine, per head	– 2 –
Tallow, grease, tallow-grease, or grease and slush	Free.
Tea, per lb.	– 1 –
Tobacco:	
Manufactured, including Cavendish, for every lb. weight	– – 3
And upon 100 *l.* in value	30 – –
Unmanufactured, for every lb. weight	– – 1
„ upon every 100 *l.* in value	15 – –
Segars, for every lb. weight	– – 8
And upon every 100 *l.* in value	20 – –
Tongues:	
Dried, per cwt.	– 10 –
Salted or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	– 10 –
Tortoiseshell	Free.
Tow	Free.
Turtle	Free.
Vegetables, fresh	Free.
Wax, bees	Free.
Wheat, per bushel	– – 6
Wines, whether in bulk or bottle, per tun	10 – –
And upon every 100 *l.* in value	10 – –
Wood:	
For 1,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measure, of one inch thick	– 12 –
For every 1,000 feet of white pine lumber, or other lumber, by superficial measurement, of one inch thick	– 8 –
Shingles, cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per 1,000	– 6 –
Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per 1,000	– 3 –
Wood hoops, per 1,000	– 1 –
Staves and heading red or white, oak or ash, per 1,000	– 4 –
And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.	
On all other goods, wares, and merchandise, plantation supplied (supplies), and effects of every description, not previously enumerated, for every 100 *l.* value	12 10 –

* The 19 Vict., c. 49, s. 49, fixes a like tax of 6 *d.* on all hogsheads and puncheons containing coals and other articles exempt from duty, instead of the ad valorem duty heretofore charged thereon.

2.—BRITISH GUIANA.

IMPORT DUTIES.

SCHEDULE of Duties payable on Articles imported or taken out of Bond for Consumption between 1 July 1855 and 1 July 1856.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. $ c.
Bacon, per lb.	– 2
Beef:	
Dried or smoked, per lb.	– 2
Pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	3 –
Bread, navy biscuits, and crackers, and all other kinds, per 100 lbs.	– 50
Bricks, per 1,000	– 30
Buckets and pails, per dozen	– 25
Butter, per lb.	– 2
Candles:	
Tallow, per lb.	– 3
Spermaceti, wax, adamantine, hydraulic press, or any kind of composition other than simple tallow, per lb.	– 5
Cheese, per lb.	– 2
Chocolate, per lb.	– 4
Cigars, per 1,000	3 –
Clapboards, per 1,000	1 50
Coals, per hogshead	– 10
Loose, per ton	– 15
Cocoa, per lb.	– 1½
Coffee, not being prohibited to be imported for consumption into this colony by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, per lb.	– 1½
Confectionery, per lb.	– 15
Cordage, per 112 lbs.	– 25
Corn, grain of every description and every kind, beans, peas, and pulse of every description and every kind, and whether whole or split, per bushel	– 5
Corn brooms, per dozen	– 20
Cornmeal and oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	– 25
Fish:	
Dried, per 112 lbs.	– 50
Pickled, say—	
Salmon, per barrel of 200 lbs.	2 –
Mackerel, per barrel of 200 lbs.	1 –
And all other sorts, per barrel of 200 lbs.	– 75
Smoked, per lb.	– 2
Flour:	
Wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs.	1 –
Rye, per barrel of 196 lbs.	– 50
Ganje, per lb.	– 8
Ground feed, middlings, shorts, and bran, per bushel	– 5
Gunpowder (blasting), in kegs, per lb.	– 4
Gunpowder, in canisters, per lb.	– 10
Hams, and all other dried or smoked meats, per lb.	– 2
Hay, per 100 lbs.	– 10
Hoops:	
Wood, per 1,000	– 64
Iron, per 112 lbs.	– 10
Horses, per head	7 –
Lard, per lb.	– 2
Lime:	
Building, per hogshead	– 25
Temper, per puncheon	– 25
„ per hogshead	– 12½
„ per barrel	– 6
„ per jar	– 3
Lumber, of all kinds, per 1,000 feet, board measure	2 –
Malt liquor:	
In wood, per hogshead	5 –
In bottles, per dozen quarts	– 24
In bottles, per dozen pints	– 12
Matches, per gross of boxes containing each 100 matches, if in packages containing not less than 10 gross	2 –
Matches, per gross of boxes containing each 100 matches, if in packages containing less than 10 gross	4 –
Mules, per head	5 –
Molasses, not being prohibited to be imported for consumption into this colony by Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, for every puncheon not exceeding 1,200 lbs. net, package included	– 25
Muskets, guns, and fowling-pieces, each	2 –
Opium or bang, per lb.	1 –

2.—BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. $ c.
Oats, per bushel	– 5
Oils of all descriptions, castor oil excepted, per gallon	– 15
Onions, per 100 lbs.	– 10
Paints of all kinds, per 112 lbs.	– 25
Pepper, per lb.	– 5
Percussion caps, per 100	– 4
Pitch, per barrel	– 50
Pork, pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	3 –
Potatoes, per bushel	– 8
Rice, per 100 lbs.	– 25
Rosin, per barrel	– 50
Sago, per lb.	– 2
Salt, per lb.	– –½
Shingles, of all kinds, per 1,000	– 50
Shooks, per pack	– 8
Shot, per lb.	– 2
Slates, per 1,000	1 –
Snuff, per lb.	– 15
Soap, per lb.	– 1
Spirits, or strong waters, of all kinds, sweetened or otherwise, not being prohibited to be imported for consumption into this colony by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, for every gallon of full strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon	1 50
Staves and heading, white oak, per 1,000	2 –
Staves of every other description, per 1,000	1 50
Sugar, refined or not, not being prohibited to be imported for consumption into this colony by any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament, per 112 lbs.	4 –
Tapioca, per lb.	– 2
Tar, per barrel	– 50
Tea, per lb.	– 12
Tobacco:	
In leaf, in packages of not less than a hogshead of 800 lbs. per lb.	– 12
In leaf, if in smaller packages, per lb.	– 24
Manufactured (cigars and snuff excepted), per lb.	– 12
Tobacco pipes (clay), per gross	1 –
Tongues, pickled, dried or smoked, per lb.	– 2
Turpentine:	
Crude, per barrel	– 50
Spirits of, per gallon	– 18
Varnish, per gallon	– 18
Wine:	
Of all descriptions, bottled, per dozen quarts	1 50
Of all descriptions, bottled, per dozen pints	– 75
Of all descriptions, in wood, per gallon	– 72

And at these rates upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, wares, and merchandise respectively, and upon all other goods, wares, &c., an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent. on the value of such goods at the place of shipment.

EXPORT DUTIES.

TAXES levied, raised, and collected on all Sugar, Rum, Molasses, Coffee, Timber and Shingles, Firewood and Charcoal, shipped and exported between 30 June 1855 to 1 July 1856.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. $ c.
Upon every hogshead of sugar, not exceeding 2,000 lbs. net, the sum of	– 50
Upon every tierce of sugar, not exceeding 1,000 lbs. net, the sum of	– 25
Upon every barrel of sugar, not exceeding 250 lbs. net, the sum of	– 10
Upon every other package of sugar, at the rate, for every 2,000 lbs. net, of	– 50
Upon every puncheon of rum, the sum of	– 30
Upon every hogshead of rum, the sum of	– 15
Upon every barrel of rum, the sum of	– 8
Upon every other package of rum, at the rate, for every 92 gallons, of	– 30
Upon every puncheon of molasses, not exceeding 1,200 lbs. net, the sum of	– 10
Upon every hogshead of molasses, not exceeding 600 lbs. net, the sum of	– 6
Upon every barrel of molasses, not exceeding 300 lbs. net, the sum of	– 3
Upon every other package of molasses, at the rate, for every 1,200 lbs. net, of	– 10
Upon every tierce of coffee, not exceeding 700 lbs., the sum of	– 50
Upon every tierce of coffee, at the rate, for every 700 lbs. net, of	– 50
Upon timber, at the rate, per 100 cubic feet, of	– 40
Upon shingles, per 1,000, the sum of	– 50
Upon firewood, per cord, the sum of	– 16
Upon charcoal, per barrel, the sum of	– 8

3.—TRINIDAD.

TABLE of DUTIES (Levied under Colonial Ordinance No. 18, 1853) upon all Goods, Wares and Merchandise Imported into the Colony.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Animals (living) viz.:			
Asses, each	–	2	1
Goats, each	–	1	–
Kids, each	–	–	6
Oxen and bulls, each	–	2	1
Cows, each	–	2	1
Calves, each	–	1	–
Horses, mares, geldings, colts, and foals, each	2	–	–
Mules, each	1	–	–
Sheep, each	–	2	–
Lambs, each	–	1	–
Swine and hogs, each	–	1	–
Pigs, (sucking) each	–	–	6
Bricks, the 1,000	–	1	–
Butter, the lb.	–	–	1
Candles:			
Tallow, the 100 lbs.	–	2	1
Wax, sperm, composition, and all others, the 100 lbs.	–	6	–
Carriages:			
On springs, four-wheeled, each	7	–	–
On springs, two-wheeled, each	4	–	–
Chocolate, the lb.	–	–	1
Cheese, the 100 lbs.	–	5	–
Cocoa, the 100 lbs.	–	5	–
Coffee, the 100 lbs.	–	5	–
Coals, the hogshead	–	1*	–
Loose, the ton	–	–	3*
Corn, the bushel	–	–	2½
Cotton:			
Linen, wool, manufactures of, or of cotton, or linen, or wool mixed with any other material (except silk) for every 100 lb. of value	5	–	–
Crackers and other breadstuffs, the barrel	–	–	7½
Engines:			
Machinery, sugar pans, and apparatus used for the manufacture of sugar or other produce, for every 100 *l.* of value	3	10	–
Fish:			
Dried or salted, the 100 lbs.	–	1	–
Pickled, the barrel	–	2	6
Flour, the barrel of 196 lbs.	–	5	–
Gloves, for every 100 *l.* of value	10	–	–
Gunpowder, the lb.	–	–	3½
Haberdashery, for every 100 *l.* of value.	10	–	–
Hair:			
Manufactures of hair or goat's wool, or of hair or goat's wool mixed with any other material, for every 100 *l.* of value	5	–	–
Iron:			
Manufactures of iron, copper, brass, tin, lead, or zinc, mixed, or unmixed with any other metal or material, and all other manufactures known as hardware, for every 100 *l.* of value	5	–	–

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. d.	s.	d.
Jewellery and watches, for every 100 *l.* of value	10	–	–
Lard, the 100 lbs.	–	2	6
Leather, manufactured or unmanufactured (except gloves), for every 100 *l.* of value	5	–	–
Lime:			
Building, the hogshead	–	1	–
Temper, for every 100 *l.* of value	3	10	–
Lumber, white, spruce, and pitch pine, the 1,000 feet	–	6	3
Malt liquor:			
In wood, the 64 gallons	–	10	–
In bottles, the dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion	–	–	6
Manures, for every 100 *l.* of value	3	10	–
Matches, lucifer, for every gross of boxes or other packages, each box or package containing not more than 120 matches	–	8	4
Meal or flour, not wheaten:			
The barrel	–	1	–
The puncheon	–	4	–
Meat, salted or cured, the 100 lbs.	–	4	2
Molasses, the gallon	–	–	6
Muskets, guns, and fowling-pieces, each	–	5	–
Gun barrels, each	–	5	–
Gun stocks, each	–	5	–
Oil, olive, the gallon	–	–	9
Oats, the bushel	–	–	2½
Peas and beans, the bushel	–	–	2½
Pitch, the barrel	–	–	6
Rice, the 100 lbs.	–	2	–
Shingles, the 1,000	–	1	–
Shooks, the bundle	–	–	6
Silk:			
Manufactures of silk, or of silk mixed with any other material, ribbons, for every 100 *l.* value	10	–	–
Soap, the 100 lbs.	–	1	–
Spirits, strong waters, liquors, and cordials, the gallon	–	4	–
Staves, the 1,000	–	10	–
Sugar, refined or not, the 100 lbs.	–	10	–
Tar, the barrel	–	–	6
Tea, the lb.	–	–	2
Tiles:			
Pantiles and other roofing tiles, the 1,000	–	2	1
Paving tiles, the 100	–	1	–
Marble tiles, the 100	–	2	1
Draining tiles, for every 100 *l.* of value	3	10	–
Tobacco:			
Unmanufactured, the lb.	–	–	4½
Manufactured, including Negrohead, Cavendish, and snuff, the lb.	–	–	6
Cigars the lb.	–	–	9

* So in copy.

3.—TRINIDAD—*continued.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Turpentine, spirits of, the gallon	– – 1
Wines, in wood:	
French wines (except Vin de Côte and Muscat), the gallon	– 1 –
Vin de Côte, the gallon	– – 2
Teneriffe, Canary, dry and sweet Malaga, Fayal, Sicilian wines, and Muscat, the gallon	– – 8
Sherry, Madeira, Port, and all other wines not above enumerated, the gallon	– 1 –
Wines in bottles:	
(Except Muscat), the dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion	– 6 –
Muscat, the dozen quart bottles, and so in proportion	– 4 –
Non-enumerated articles, for every 100 *l.* value	3 10 –
EXEMPTIONS.	
Coins, bullion, and diamonds; printed books and poultry.	
Provisions and stores of every description for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.	
TONNAGE.	
Upon all ships and vessels coming to and entering at this colony, the following duties, of tonnage, namely:	
Upon every ship or vessel of 50 tons and upwards, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel	– 1 9
TONNAGE—*continued.*	
Upon every ship or vessel of 25 tons and upwards, but under 50 tons, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel	– 1 3
And upon every ship or vessel under 25 tons, for every ton of the registered tonnage of such ship or vessel	– – 3
Provided always, that no such duty of tonnage shall be payable in respect of any vessel entering and clearing in ballast; and provided, that where any ship or vessel, of which the registered tonnage shall be less than 50 tons, shall enter more than twice in one and the same year, the duty of tonnage payable upon or in respect of such vessel, for every entry after the second in the same year, shall be 3 *d.* per ton, and not more.	
WHARFAGE.	
And upon the following goods landed upon any public wharf or quay in the town of Port of Spain, the following rate of wharfage to be paid by the importer:	
On every 1,000 feet of lumber On every 1,000 staves, or staves in shook On every 1,000 bricks On every 1,000 tiles On every 1,000 slates On every 1,000 shingles On every hogshead of lime On every hogshead of coal	– 1 –

EXPORT DUTIES Levied under Colonial Ordinance, No. 31, of 1855.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Upon sugar:	
For every hogshead	– 3 –
For every tierce	– 2 –
For every barrel	– – 6
Molasses:	
For every puncheon	– 1 –
For every tierce	– – 6
Rum, for every puncheon	– 2 –
Cocoa, for every bag	– – 6
Coffee, for every 100 lbs.	– – 6

By Clauses 2 & 3 of this Ordinance it is enacted, that for the purposes of this Ordinance every cask whereof the truss shall exceed 29 inches shall be deemed to be a hogshead, and every cask whereof the truss shall be less than 29 inches, but more than 18 inches, shall be deemed to be a tierce, and every cask whereof the truss shall not exceed 18 inches, shall be deemed to be a barrel.

That where any such produce shall be exported in any package except those above mentioned, such duties and charges shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid at the following rates; (that is to say)

On sugar, at the rate of 2 *s.* for every 1,000 lbs.
On molasses, at the rate of 1 *s.* for every 100 gallons.
On rum, at the rate of 2 *s.* for every 100 gallons; and
On cocoa, at the rate of 3 *d.* for every 100 lbs.

4.—BARBADOS.

SCHEDULE of Duties on Imports, 1855.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Asses, each	– 8 4
Bread:	
White, 100 lbs.	– – 8
Brown, ditto	– – 4
Bricks, 1,000	– 2 1
Butter, 100 lbs.	– 6 6
Candles:	
Tallow, 100 lbs.	– 5 –
Composition, 100 lbs.	– 8 4
Cattle, neat or horned, head	– 8 4
Cement, 100 lbs.	– – 3
Cider and perry, in wood, gallon	– – –½
Bottle, dozen	– – 3
Cheese, 100 lbs.	– 6 6
Coal, ton	– 2 1
Cocoa, 100 lbs.	– 1 4
Cocoa-nuts, 1,000	– 2 1
Copper, 100 lbs.	– 1 –
Cordage, 100 lbs.	– 1 –
Corn and grain, unground, bushel	– – 3
Fish:	
Salmon, pickled, dried or smoked, 100 lbs.	– 1 –
Other kinds, pickled, barrel	– – 6
Ditto, dried or salted, 112 lbs.	– – 4
Flour, wheat, barrel, 196 lbs.	– 3 6
Indian meal or other flour, barrel, 196 lbs.	– 1 –
Hoops, wood, 1,000	– 2 1
Horses, each	1 13 4
Lard, 100 lbs.	– 3 6
Lead:	
Metal, 100 lbs.	– – 2
White, 100 lbs.	– 1 –
Lumber, white, pitch, or yellow pine, superficial 1,000 feet	– 2 1
Shingles:	
Cypress, 1,000	– 2 –
Cedar, 1,000	– 1 –
Other kinds, 1,000	– 1 6
Malt Liquors:	
In wood, 64 gallons	– 4 2
In bottle, dozen	– – 3
Meat, salted and cured, 100 lbs.	– 4 –
Mules, each	1 5 –
Rice, 100 lbs.	– – 5
Spirits (other than rum) and cordials, gallon	– 2 6
Soap, 100 lbs.	– 1 –
Staves, 1,000	– 2 1
Syrup, the produce of British colonies, 100 lbs.	– 1 –
Tallow, 100 lbs.	– – 5
Tea, lb.	– – 2
Tobacco, 100 *l.* value	12 p' cent.
Turpentine, gallon	– – 1½

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Wines, 100 *l.* value	10 p' cent.
Not being prohibited to be imported for consumption into this island by any Imperial Act:	
Coffee, 100 lbs.	– 2 –
Sugar:	
Refined, 100 lbs.	– 7 6
Raw or Muscovado, 100 lbs.	– 2 –
Molasses, 100 lbs.	– 1 –
Rum, gallon	– 1 8
Nothing imported into this island from any place from which they are prohibited by any Imperial Act to be imported:	
Gunpowder, blasting, keg 25 lbs.	– 1 –
Muskets, guns, fowling-pieces, and gunpowder in canisters	3 per cent. ad valorem.
Goods, wares, merchandise, plantation supplies, clothing and effects of every description not herein particularly enumerated	

Note.—On the aforesaid duties an additional duty of 15 per cent. has been levied from the 15th May.

Table of Exemptions.

Bullion, coin, diamonds; fruit, vegetables; hay, straw; fuel, wood, charcoal; fresh fish; fresh meats; live and dead stock; sheep; manure; salt; blubber, heads, offals of fish; machinery used for agricultural purposes; specimens, natural history; seeds, bulbs, roots of plants or shrubs; printed or manuscript books and papers; passengers' baggage, apparel, and profe-sional apparatus; military clothing, accoutrements, and appointments exported from the United Kingdom, under the authority of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the use of Her Majesty's troops; building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy; military clothing, accoutrements, and appointments imported by officers of Her Majesty's army and navy for their own use; wines and other liquors imported by military and naval messes for the use of such messes.

Articles of clothing, accoutrements and appointments, imported for the use of the militia, police and fire companies of this island by the Commissioners appointed under the Militia, Police, and Fire Company Acts of this island.

And all articles imported for the public service and uses of this island.

Duties on Exports, 1855 - - None.

Port Charges.

Tonnage duty, 2*s.* 3*d.* per ton, with, since 15th May, 15 per cent. additional.

Secretary's office, 12*s.* 6*d.*

Harbour-master's office, 12*s.* 6*d.*

5.—GRENADA.

TABLE of Duties upon Importation of Goods into *Grenada*, under Act No. 153, of 1st June 1848.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Ale, porter, beer, cider, and perry, per hogshead	–	6	–
Ditto, per dozen quart bottles	–	–	3
Asses, per head	–	5	–
Beef and pork, salted or cured, per barrel, 200 lbs.	–	8	–
Bread and biscuit, per 100 lbs.	–	1	–
Bricks and paving tiles, per 1,000	–	5	–
Butter, per 100 lbs.	–	8	–
Candles:			
Wax, sperm, or composition, per 100 lbs.	–	8	–
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	–	5	–
Cattle, neat, per head	–	10	–
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	–	10	–
Cigars, per 1,000	–	8	–
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	–	3	–
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	–	6	–
Flour, wheaten, per barrel, 196 lbs.	–	4	–
Fish:			
Dry or salted, per quintal	–	1	–
Pickled, per barrel, 200 lbs.	–	2	–
Hams, bacon, dried beef or tongues, per 100 lbs.	–	5	–
Horses, per head	1	–	–
Lard, per 100 lbs.	–	4	–
Meal and other flour, not wheaten, per barrel, 196 lbs.	–	2	–
Mules, per head	–	10	–
Oil, olive, per gallon	–	–	8
Peas, beans, barley, calavances, Indian corn, per bushel	–	–	3
Puncheon and hogshead packs:			
With heading	–	–	6
Without heading	–	–	4
Rice, per 100 lbs.	–	2	–
Soap, per 100 lbs.	–	1	–

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Shingles:			
Cypress, or wallaba, per 1,000	–	4	–
Cedar or white pine	–	2	–
Staves:			
White oak, and heading	–	7	6
Red oak, and others	–	5	–
Spirits and cordials, per gallon	–	3	–
Sugar:			
Refined, per 100 lbs.	–	12	–
Muscovado	–	8	–
Tea, per lb.	–	–	4
Tiles and slates, per 1,000	–	6	–
Tobacco leaf, per 100 lbs., including snuff	–	12	–
Wines, bottled or not, per cent. ad valorem	20	–	–
Wood:			
White, spruce or yellow pine, per 1,000 feet	–	5	–
Other descriptions	–	7	6
Hoops, per 1,000	–	5	–
And after the above rates for any greater or less quantity of every such articles.			
Articles of any sort not above specifically mentioned nor exempted from duty under this Act, per cent. ad valorem	5	–	–

Exemptions from Duty on Importation.

Coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruit and vegetables, hay, straw, ice, fresh fish, manures of all kinds, printed books and papers, plants of all kinds, fresh meat, and any articles whatsoever intended for the use of Her Majesty's service, and coals and other articles necessary for the use of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

There are no Duties levied on Articles Exported from this Colony.

6.—TOBAGO.

TABULAR STATEMENT of Duties Levied on Articles Imported into this Island, under the Act intituled "An Act to Alter certain Duties on Goods Imported into the Island of *Tobago*."

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Almonds, raisins, prunes, currants, and other dried fruits, per cwt.	–	12	–
Asses, each	–	5	–
Beef and pork, per 200 lbs.	–	6	–
Boat, per foot keel	–	2	6
Bran, per bushel	–	–	3
Brandy and other spirituous liquors, per gallon	–	3	–

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Bread and biscuits, per barrel	–	2	–
Bricks, per 1,000	–	3	–
Butter, per lb.	–	–	1
Candles:			
Tallow, per lb.	–	–	1
Other kinds, per lb.	–	–	2
Cattle, neat, each	–	10	–

(*continued*)

6.—TOBAGO—*continued.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Champagne, per dozen quarts	– 6 –
China, porcelain, and glass ware, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	
Coals:	
Per hogshead	– 1 6
In bulk, per ton	– 2 –
Coffee and cocoa, ground or unground, per lb.	– – 1
Cordials, per dozen quarts	– 9 –
Corn and grain of all kinds, unground, per bushel	– – 3
Fish:	
Dried, salted, or smoked, per quintal	– 1 –
Pickled, per barrel	– 2 –
Flour:	
Wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs.	– 3 6
Other kinds, and meal, per barrel	– 1 6
Fruit, preserved, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	
Furniture, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	
Gunpowder, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	
Hams, bacon, dried meat, dried and pickled tongues, and sausages, per lb.	– – 2
Hoops:	
Wood, per 1,000	– 4 –
Truss, per set	– 1 –
Horses, mares, geldings, colts, and foals, each	1 – –
Indigo, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	
Lard, per lb.	– – –½
Lime, building, per bushel	– – 1
Lumber:	
White, yellow, and spruce, per 1,000 feet	– 8 –
Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	– 10 –
Mahogany, and other hard woods, per cubic foot	– – 3
Malt liquor, perry, and cider, per hogshead	– 10 –
Malt liquor, perry, and cider, per dozen	– – 6
Marble squares and stones, or flags for paving, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	
Mules, each	– 10 –

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Muskets, guns, and other fire-arms, 15 per cent. ad valorem.	
Nuts, cocoa, per 1,000	1 – –
Oils and spirits of turpentine, per gallon	– – 4
Oars, per running foot	– – 1
Pepper, and other spices, per lb.	– – 3
Pitch, tar, turpentine, and rosin, per barrel	– 1 –
Rice, per 100 lbs.	– 2 –
Salt, per bushel	– – 2
Sheep, goats, and pigs, each	– 2 –
Shingles, per 1,000	– 2 –
Shooks, hogsheads and puncheons, each	– – 3
Silk manufactures, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	
Slate, per 1,000	– 6 –
Soap, per cwt.	– 1 6
Spars, per cubic foot	– – 2
Staves:	
Red oak, per 1,000 pieces	– 6 –
White oak and heading, per 1,000 pieces	– 8 –
Sugar, being the produce of slave countries, per lb.	– – 3
Sugar, not being the produce of slave countries, per lb.	– – 1
Tea, per lb.	– – 4
Tiles, per 1,000	– 3 –
Tobacco:	
Unmanufactured, per lb.	– – 2
Manufactured, per lb.	– – 4
Cigars, 25 per cent. ad valorem.	
Turkeys and geese, each	– 1 –
Vinegar, per gallon	– – 6
Wines, 20 per cent. ad valorem.	
All other articles not enumerated, 7½ per cent. ad valorem.	

TABULAR STATEMENT of Duties levied on Articles Exported from this Island.

— Nil. —

7.—ST. VINCENT.

DUTIES payable at the Treasury, under the Act published the 8th day of September 1852, entitled, "An Act to repeal an Act, entitled 'An Act to repeal an Act, entitled, An Act to repeal an Act, entitled, An Act to lay further Duties on Goods imported into these Islands, and to substitute other Provisions in lieu thereof;' and for the purpose of laying other Duties on Goods imported into this Government."—And under "An Act to assimilate the Duties on all imported Spirits and refined Sugars, and to raise the 'ad valorem' Duty on imported Goods."—Published 24 December 1853.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Ale, beer, cider, porter, or perry, in wood, per tun	1	5	–
Ale, bottled, for every dozen quart bottles thereof	–	–	4
Asses, per head	–	4	–
Beef and pork, salted or cured, per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs. net	–	8	4
Bread or biscuit, per cwt.	–	1	–
Bricks, per 1,000	–	4	–
Butter, per cwt.	–	6	–
Candles:			
Common tallow, per cwt.	–	1	6
Wax and sperm, per cwt.	–	10	–
Stearine, or other composition, per cwt.	–	5	–
Cattle (neat), per head	–	10	–
Cocoa, per cwt.	–	2	–
Cheese, per cwt.	–	4	4
Coffee, per cwt.	–	2	–
Cordage, per cwt.	–	1	6
Canvas, per bolt, not exceeding 43 yards	–	1	–
Currants and raisins, or other dried fruit, per cwt.	–	2	–
Flour, wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs. net	–	4	–
Fish:			
Dried or salted, per cwt.	–	1	–
Pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	–	1	–
Herrings, salmon, and other fish smoked, per cwt.	–	1	–
Hams, bacon, dried beef, dried or pickled tongues, per cwt.	–	4	2
Horses, mares, geldings, per head, not exceeding 12 hands high	–	15	–
All other horses	1	–	–
Lard, per cwt.	–	2	–
Lead, sheet or pipe, per cwt.	–	2	–
Lime, building, per hogshead	–	–	6
Meal, or other flour, not wheat, per barrel	–	1	3
Mules, per head	–	10	–
Naval stores, tar, pitch, crude turpentine, and rosin, per barrel	–	1	–
Oils:			
Common fish, per gallon	–	–	1
All other kinds of oils, except common fish, per gallon	–	–	3
Powder (gun), per cwt.	–	3	–
Peas, beans, and all descriptions of grain, per bushel, save and except rice	–	–	1
Pepper, black and white, per cwt.	–	4	–
Rice, per cwt.	–	1	–
Sheep, goats, and swine, per head	–	1	–
Soap:			
Common or yellow, per cwt.	–	1	–
All other kinds of soap	–	2	–

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Spirits:			
Brandy, per gallon	–	2	–
Gin, per gallon	–	2	–
All other spirits and cordials, except rum, per gallon	–	2	–
Rum, the produce of any British possession, per gallon	–	2	–
Sugar:			
Unrefined, the produce of any British possession, per cwt.	–	5	–
Refined, per cwt.	–	10	–
Shooks, red and white oak, per bundle, not exceeding 35 staves	–	–	3
Slates and tiles of all kinds, per 1,000 pieces	–	4	2
Sago, tapioca, and oatmeal, per cwt.	–	1	–
Snuff and other manufactured tobacco, per cwt.	1	5	–
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per cwt.	–	6	–
Tea, per lb.	–	–	3
Tallow, mill and cart grease, per cwt.	–	1	–
Turpentine, spirits of, per gallon	–	–	2
Vinegar, per barrel, 30 gallons	–	2	–
Wines, in wood and bottle, for every 100 *l.* value	12 p' cent.		
Wood:			
For every 1,000 feet of pitch pine lumber, by superficial measure, one inch thick	–	7	–
White and spruce pine, or other lumber, for every 1,000 feet superficial measure, one inch thick	–	4	–
Shingles, cedar or pine, per 1,000 pieces	–	1	–
Shingles, cypress, wallaba, and all other kinds, as above enumerated	–	2	–
Wood hoops, for every 1,000 pieces	–	1	–
Staves and heading, of all kinds, per ditto	–	2	–
Mahogany	1	–	–
And all other kinds of wood, not enumerated above, for every 1,000 feet superficial measure, one inch thick	–	15	–
Cedar or other posts, or timber, per 100 pieces	–	5	–
All other description of goods, wares, or merchandise, of all and every kind, not above enumerated	10 p' cent.		

Except the following, which shall not be liable to any Duty under this Act, viz.:

Coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruits and vegetables, ice, printed books and papers, manures, military clothing and accoutrements, imported under the authority of Her Majesty's Treasury, and for the use of Her Majesty's troops; all building materials and supplies for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy; all arms and accoutrements imported for the use of the militia of this island; and all machinery imported to be erected in this island, driven by water, wind, steam, cattle, or horse power.

FURTHER DUTIES, under "An Act for laying additional Duties on the Importation of certain Goods into the Government of the Island of St. Vincent and its Dependencies for the period of one Year, to aid in paying Public Debts and Charges."

	£.	s.	d.
On all wines, whether in wood or bottle	8 p' cent.		
On all brandy and cordials, per gallon imp.	–	1	–
On all rum, gin, and other spirits or spirituous liquors, or spirituous mixtures (brandy and cordials excepted), per imperial gallon	–	–	6
On all fish, dried or salted, per cwt.	–	1	–
„ pickled, per barrel of 200 lbs.	–	1	–
On all herrings, salmon, and other fish smoked, per cwt.	–	1	–
On all soap, per cwt.	–	–	6

Act in operation from 27 July 1855 to 26 July 1856.

8.—ST. LUCIA.

A TABULAR STATEMENT of Duties levied on Articles Imported into this Colony in the Year 1855.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Ale, beer, cider, and perry, per gallon	–	–	1
Ditto ditto ditto, per dozen	–	–	4
Asses, per head	–	5	–
Beef and pork, per barrel	–	8	–
Bread and biscuit, per barrel	–	1	–
Bricks, per 1,000	–	3	–
Butter, per lb.	–	–	½
Casks, empty, each	–	–	6
Candles:			
Sperm, wax, or composition, per lb.	–	–	1
Tallow, per lb.	–	–	½
Cattle, neat, per head	–	10	–
Champagne, per dozen	–	8	–
Cheese, per lb.	–	–	1
China, porcelain, images	20 p' cent.		
Coals, per ton	–	–	6
Chairs:			
First quality, per dozen	–	12	–
Second quality, per dozen	–	6	–
Flour, per barrel	–	3	–
Fish:			
Dry and salted, cod, 1 *s.*, scale, 9 *d.*, per quintal.			
Pickled (except salmon), per barrel	–	2	–
Salmon, per barrel	–	6	–
Herrings, smoked, per box, 10 lbs.	–	–	3
Glass	10 p' cent.		
Grindstones, per inch diameter	–	–	¼
Horses, each	1	–	–
Hams, bacon, dried beef, dried and pickled tongues, and sausages, per lb.	–	–	¾
Lard, per lb.	–	–	½
Liqueurs, per dozen	–	6	–
Lime:			
Building, per hogshead	–	1	–
Temper, per jar	–	–	6
Locust, mahogany, and other hard wood, per cubic foot	–	–	1
Meal and other flour, not wheaten, per barrel	–	1	–
Mules, each	–	5	–
Musical instruments	3 p' cent.		
Oil:			
Produce of creatures living in the sea, per gallon	–	–	3
Linseed or cocoa-nut, per gallon	–	–	4
Olive, per dozen	–	1	6
In paubans, per dozen	–	–	6
Pepper, black, per lb.	–	–	1
Pickles, of all sorts, per dozen	–	1	6
Pitch, tar, and rosin, per barrel	–	1	–
Preserved fruits, per lb.	–	–	2
Peas, beans, calavances, per bushel	–	–	3
Barley, oats, and corn, per bushel	–	–	3
Raisins and other dried fruits, per lb.	–	–	1
Rice, per cwt.	–	1	6
Rum and other spirits, per gallon	–	3	–
Slates, per 1,000	–	6	–
Salt, per barrel	–	1	–
Sago, tapioca, arrowroot, per lb.	–	–	1
Sheep and goats, per head	–	1	–
Silk manufactures, 10 per cent. (articles merely lined or covered with silk not to come under this head)	10 p' cent.		
Swine, per head	–	4	–
Stones or flags for paving squares, per square foot	–	–	1
Soap, per cwt.	–	1	–
Sugar, refined, per cwt.	–	4	8
Turpentine spirits, per gallon	–	–	6
Ditto, per barrel	–	2	–
Tea, per lb.	–	–	6
Tiles, per 1,000	–	6	–
Tobacco:			
Cigars, per 1,000	–	4	–
Boutes, per 1,000	–	2	6
Snuff, per lb.	–	–	4
Unmanufactured, per lb.	–	–	2
Manufactured, and not enumerated, per lb.	–	–	4
Tallow and mill grease, per lb.	–	–	¼
Vermicelli and macaroni, per lb.	–	–	2
Vinegar, per gallon	–	–	3
On all wines	10 p' cent. ad valorem.		
Wood:			
Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	–	8	–
White pine and all others, per 1,000 feet	–	5	–
Hoops, per 1,000	–	3	–
Ditto, truss, per set	–	1	–
Wallaba and cypress shingles, per 1,000	–	3	–
Cedar and Boston chips, per 1,000	–	1	–
Masts and spars, per inch, in the average diameter	–	–	2
Staves, red and white oak, shooks, and others, per 1,000	–	6	–
All other articles not enumerated	5 p' cent.		

Exemptions from the foregoing.

Coin, bullion, diamonds, fresh fruits and vegetables, hay and straw, printed books, ice, fresh fish, fresh meats and poultry, and also all agricultural and manufacturing machinery, manure, military clothing and accoutrements imported from the United Kingdom, and under authority of Her Majesty's Treasury, for the use of Her Majesty's troops, and all uniforms directed to be worn by the superior civil officers of Her Majesty's colonies by the regulations of the colonial service, and all building materials and supplies imported *bonâ fide* for the use of Her Majesty's army and navy, and actually applied to such uses.

N. B.—The foregoing Import Tariff was enacted by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, bearing date the 6th July 1849, entitled "An Ordinance for imposing certain Duties on Goods imported into St. Lucia," which Act was subsequently amended by an Ordinance of the 13th February 1851, extending the said Act to an unlimited period; was again amended by an Ordinance of the 22d January 1852, reducing the ad valorem duty on musical instruments from 20 to 3 per cent., and was again amended by another Ordinance, of date the 15th June 1852, by which the duties on articles not enumerated in the said tariff were increased from 3 to 5 per cent.

8.—ST. LUCIA—*continued.*

STATEMENT of Duties levied on Articles exported from this Colony in the Year 1855.

Export Duties on the undermentioned Articles, under the Eleventh Clause of the Ordinance of the 13th February 1851.

Articles subject to duty.	Amount of duty. £.	s.	d.	Articles subject to duty.	Amount of duty. £.	s.	d.
Sugar, per 100 lbs.	–	–	–½	Firewood, per cord	–	4	–
Molasses, per puncheon	–	1	–	Hides, each	–	–	6
Rum, per puncheon	–	2	–	Coffee, per 100 lbs.	–	1	–
Charcoal, per barrel	–	2	–	Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	–	–	6
Logwood, per ton	–	2	–				

Export Duty, under the Ordinance of the 17th July 1852, on Farine Manioc, per pot, 1 *d.*

Export Duty, under the Royal Order in Council of the 18th day of October 1854, on Sugar, for every 100 lbs., 3 *d.*; Rum, per puncheon, 1 *s.*; Molasses, per puncheon, 6 *d.*

Export Duty on Logwood, increased, by the Ordinance of 27th July 1855, from 2 *s.* to 8 *s.*

9.—ANTIGUA.

SCHEDULE of Import Duties in operation on the 1st October 1855.

Articles subject to duty.	Amount of duty. £.	s.	d.	Articles subject to duty.	Amount of duty. £.	s.	d.
Asses, per head	–	4	2	Sugar, refined, in bond in the United Kingdom, not being of the growth of any of the British Possessions in America, or of the Mauritius, or any of the British Possessions within the limits of the East India Company's charter, per lb.	–	–	6
Ale, beer, perry, cider and porter, per dozen quart bottles	–	–	9	Teas of all descriptions, per lb.	–	–	4
Ale, beer, perry, cider and porter, per tun	1	10	–	Tobacco:			
Beef and pork, salted and cured, per barrel of 200 lbs. net	–	16	–	Leaf, unmanufactured, per lb.	–	–	2
Bread or biscuit, per cwt.	–	2	6	Manufactured, per lb.	–	–	4
Bricks and tiles of all descriptions, per 1,000	–	4	2	Wines, whether bottled or not, on every 100 *l.* value	15	–	–
Butter, per cwt.	–	10	–	Wood:			
Candles:				Pitch pine, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick	–	12	6
Tallow, per lb.	–	–	1	White pine, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick	–	8	4
Other than tallow, per lb.	–	–	3	Spruce, for every 1,000 feet by superficial measure of an inch thick	–	8	4
Cheese, per cwt.	–	8	–	Shingles, cypress and wallaba, per 1,000	–	6	3
Cigars, per 1,000	–	10	–	Shingles, cedar, pine or spruce, per 1,000	–	2	1
Cattle, horned, per head	–	10	–	Wood hoops, per 1,200	–	6	3
Fish:				Staves, per 1,000	–	10	5
Dried, per quintal	–	1	–	Shooks, hogshead or puncheon, each	–	–	9
Pickled, per barrel	–	2	–	And after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.			
Flour, wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs.	–	5	–	Packages; namely, butts, hogsheads, puncheons, tierces, and trunks, on their invoice value, 4½ per cent.			
Fruits, dried and preserved, per lb.	–	–	2	All non-enumerated articles, 4½ per cent. ad valorem.			
Hams, bacon, dried beef and tongues, whether pickled or dried, per cwt.	–	8	–				
Horses, mares, and geldings, per head	1	10	–				
Lard, per cwt.	–	5	–				
Mules, per head	1	–	–				
Meal or other flour, not wheat, per puncheon	–	8	–				
Meal or other flour, not wheat, per barrel	–	2	–				
Meal, oil cake or linseed, per cwt.	–	1	–				
Oil of all kinds, per gallon	–	–	6				
Peas, beans, barley, calavances, oats, Indian corn, and all other grain or pulse, per bushel	–	–	3				
Potatoes, not sweet, per barrel (and other packages in proportion)	–	1	–				
Rice, per cwt.	–	2	–				
Sheep, goats, and swine, per head	–	1	–				
Soap, per lb.	–	–	–½				
Spirits:							
Brandy, per imperial gallon	–	2	6				
Gin, and all other spirits not sweetened, per imperial gallon	–	2	–				
Sweetened, and all cordials and liqueurs, per imperial gallon	–	4	–				

Table of Exemptions.

Personal baggage of passengers, bullion, books not being foreign reprints of English copyrights, coin, fresh fish, fresh meat, fruit not being dried or preserved, ice, maps, and charts, machinery and apparatus for mills, steam-engines, and for the manufacture of sugar, rum, or other produce, green vegetables, poultry, plants and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, turtle, provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

10.—MONTSERRAT.

SCHEDULE of Duties levied in this Island on Articles Imported into and Exported from the Port thereof.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Flour, wheat, per barrel	– 5 –
Beef, pork, hams, and other salted meat, per 100 lbs.	– 8 –
Fish, pickled or dried, per 100 lbs.	– 1 –
White pine lumber spruce, per 1,000 feet	– 10 –
Shingles: cedar, pine and spruce, per 1,000 ft.	– 2 –
Pitch pine lumber, per 1,000 feet	– 16 –
Shingles: cypress and wallaba, per 1,000 feet	– 6 –
Cedar posts, per 100	– 8 –
Ditto, square, per 1,000 feet	– 12 –
Hardwood, and other wood not enumerated, per 1,000 feet	1 10 –
Staves, per 1,000	– 14 –
Shooks, per 1,000 staves	– 16 –
Wood hoops, per 1,000	– 8 –
Flour, not wheat, including meal, per barrel	– 2 6
Butter, per lb.	– – 1
Lard, per lb.	– – –½
Oats and corn, per bushel	– – 4
Tallow candles, per lb.	– – –¾
Candles, other than tallow, per lb.	– – 1½
Beans and peas, per bushel	– 1 –
Oil cake, per 100 lbs.	– – 10
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	– 8 4
Horses, per head	1 1 –
Mules, per head	1 – –
Cattle, neat, and asses, per head	– 5 –
Sugar, refined, per lb.	– – 1

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Rice, per 100 lbs.	– 2 –
Bread and biscuit, per barrel	– 2 6
Sugar, Muscovado, per 100 lbs.	– 4 –
Tobacco, per 100 lbs.	– 10 –
Manufactured tobacco, per 100 lbs.	– 12 –
Cigars, 12 per cent. ad valorem.	
Snuff, per 100 *l.*	10 – –
Soap, per 100 lbs.	– 2 1
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	– 5 –
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	– 10 –
Raisins, currants and figs, per 100 lbs.	– 8 4
Vinegar, per gallon	– – 4
Cordials, per gallon	– 2 –
Brandy, rum, and all other spirits, per gallon	– 3 –
Wine, per 100 *l.*	15 – –
Malt liquor, per hogshead	– 10 –
Ditto, in bottle, per dozen	– – 6
And articles not enumerated, and not comprised in the clause of exemptions, per 100 *l.*	5 – –

Table of Exemptions.

Provisions or stores imported into this island for the use of Her Majesty's land or marine forces, bullion, diamonds, fruit not being dried or preserved, vegetables, ice, fresh meat, fresh fish, poultry, personal baggage of passengers, printed books, coins, gold, silver and copper unmanufactured, maps, charts, plants, shrubs, seeds of all kinds imported for planting, trees imported for planting, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits, and turtle.

DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Every hogshead of sugar	– 10 –
,, tierce of sugar, not exceeding 10 cwt.	– 5 –
,, barrel, ditto	– 1 3
,, puncheon of rum	– 4 –

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Every hogshead of rum	– 2 –
,, head of neat cattle	– 4 –
,, puncheon of molasses	– 2 –

11.—ST. CHRISTOPHER.

STATEMENT of Duties on Articles Imported into the Island of *St. Christopher*, on the 1st day of October 1855.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.
Bread and biscuit, per barrel	– 1 –½
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	– 5 –
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	– 5 –
Candles:	
Tallow, per lb.	– – –¾
Other than tallow, per lb.	– – 1½
Cigars, per 1,000	– 12 6
Cheese, per 100 lbs.	– 8 4
Fish, dried and pickled, per 100 lbs	– 1 –½
Figs, currants and raisins, per 100 lbs.	– 8 4
Flour:	
Wheat, per barrel	– 4 2
Not wheat, and meal, per barrel	– 2 1
Grain:	
Peas, per bushel	– 1 –½
Oats, per bushel	– – 3
Corn, per bushel	– – 3
Rice, per 100 lbs.	– 1 –½
Liquors:	
Brandy, per gallon	– 1 6
Gin, per gallon	– 1 6
Other spirits, per gallon	– 1 6
Rum, per gallon	– 1 6
Cordials, per gallon	– 1 6
Malt, per hogshead	– 8 4
In bottles (less 10 per cent. for breakage), per dozen	– – 7
Wines, ad valorem	15 per cent.
Lumber:	
White pine, per 1,000 feet	– 8 4
Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	– 12 6
Hard wood, per 1,000 feet	1 13 4
Cedar posts, per 100	– 8 4
Cedar, square, per 1,000 feet	– 12 6
Shingles, cedar and pine, per 1,000	– 2 1
Shingles, cypress, per 1,000	– 4 2
Wallaba, per 1,000	– 4 2
Staves, per 1,000	– 8 4
Shooks, per bundle	– – 4
Wood hoops, per 1,200	– 8 4

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.
Molasses, ad valorem	8 per cent.
Soap, per 100 lbs.	– 2 1
Salted provisions:	
Pork, Beef, Tongues, Hams, Other meats	per 100 lbs. – 4 2
Butter, per 100 lbs.	– 8 4
Lard, per 100 lbs.	– 4 2
Sugar:	
Refined, per lb.	– – 1
Muscovado, per 100 lbs.	– 5 –
Snuff, per 100 lbs.	– 6 –
Stock horses, each	1 – 10
„ mules, each	– 10 5
„ asses, each	– 4 2
„ cattle, each	– 4 2
Tobacco:	
Manufactured, per 100 lbs.	– 10 –
Unmanufactured, per 100 lbs.	– 6 –
Vinegar, per gallon	– – 2
Articles not enumerated, and not comprised in the Table of Exemptions (including gunpowder, ammunition, arms or utensils of war, not imported from any place from which they are prohibited by any Act or Acts of Imperial Parliament), ad valorem	8 per cent.

EXEMPTIONS.

Provisions or stores for the use of Her Majesty's land or marine forces; bullion, diamonds, fruit not being dried or preserved, vegetables, ice, fresh meat, fresh fish, poultry, personal baggage of passengers, printed books, coin, gold, silver and copper unmanufactured, maps, charts, plants, shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits, turtle, manures, coals and hogsheads containing the same, oil cake, cane bills, hoes, ploughs, chaff-cutters, harrows, machinery employed in the crushing of canes and in the subsequent operation in the manufacture of sugar.

By Act No. 716, which came into operation on the 10th February 1855, an additional duty of 15 per cent. is levied on the amount of Duties payable on the Importation of the before-mentioned dutiable Articles.

STATEMENT of Duties on Articles, the Produce of the Island of *St. Christopher*, on the Exportation thereof, on the 1st October 1855.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.
Sugar, per hogshead	– 4 2
„ per tierce	– 3 7
„ per barrel	– – 6¼
Rum, per puncheon	– 2 1
„ per hogshead	– 1 –½
Molasses, per puncheon	– 1 –½
„ per hogshead	– – 6¼
„ per barrel	– – 3

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.
Salt, per barrel	– – 1
Tous-les-mois, per 100 lbs.	– – 6
Arrowroot, per 100 lbs.	– – 6
Cotton, per 100 lbs.	– 1 –
Potatoes, per barrel	– – 3

By Act No. 716, which came into operation on the 10th February 1855, an additional tax of 15 per cent. is levied on the amount of Duties payable on the Exportation of the above-mentioned Articles.

12.—NEVIS.

TABLE of Duties on Goods Imported.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Ale, beer, and porter, per gallon	– – 1½
Beef, pork, and hams, per cwt.	– 2 6
Biscuits, per barrel	– 2 –
Brandy, rum, and other spirits (except Geneva), per gallon	– 1 6
Butter, per cwt.	– 5 –
Candles:	
Sperm, wax, and composition, ad valorem	10 p' cent.
Tallow, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Cheese, per cwt.	– 5 –
Cider, per gallon	– – 6
Coffee and cocoa, per cwt.	– 5 –
Cordials, per gallon	– 1 6
Corn and grain, unground, per bushel	– – 3
Cornmeal, ryemeal, oatmeal, per barrel	– 2 –
Fish:	
Pickled, per barrel	– 2 –
Salted or dried, per cwt.	– 1 –
Flour, per barrel	– 4 –
Geneva or Hollands, per gallon	– – 6
Hardwood, and non-enumerated wood, ad val.	8 p' cent.
Horses:	
Under 14 hands, each	– 12 –
Over 14 hands, each	1 – –
Lard, per cwt.	– 4 –
Lumber of all kinds, ad valorem	10 p' cent.
Peas and beans, per bushel	– – 6

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Packages of intrinsic value, containing goods, ad valorem	4 p' cent.
Raisins, prunes, and currants, per cwt.	– 8 –
Rice, per cwt.	– 1 –
Shingles, ad valorem	10 p' cent.
Soap, per cwt.	– 2 –
Staves, heading, and shooks, per 1,000	– 8 –
Sugar, refined, per cwt.	– 5 –
Tea, per lb.	– – 6
Tobacco:	
Manufactured, ad valorem	10 p' cent.
Unmanufactured, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Wine, ad valorem	10 p' cent.
Wood hoops, per 1,000	– 5 –

Table of Exemptions.

Asses, coin, cattle (horned), coals, bullion and precious stones, fresh fish, fruit (cocoa nuts excepted), fresh meat, hay, straw, manures of all kinds, mules, salt, sheep, pigs and goats, fresh vegetables, printed books and pamphlets, specimens illustrative of natural history; goods, wares, or merchandise for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, or for the public uses of this island; seeds and trees imported for planting.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise not enumerated in the two preceding tables, a duty of 4 per cent. ad valorem.

Also, an additional duty of 4 per cent., ad valorem, on all goods not exempted from duty by the preceding Table of Exemptions.

PACKAGE DUTIES—Inwards and Outwards.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Hogshead	– 1 4	Bricks or tiles, per 1,000	– 2 8
Tierce, pipe, or puncheon	– – 10	Coal in bulk, per ton	– 2 8
Half tierce, &c.	– – 5	Box or parcel, 5 cubic feet	– – 2
Cask of fish, dry, per cwt.	– – 1	Each two cubic feet additional	– – 1
Barrel	– – 2	Cocoa nuts, per 100	– – 2
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	– 2 –	Peas, beans, corn, grain, fruit, salt, per bushel	– – 1
Shingles, per 1,000	– – 4	Horse, mule, ass, or horned cattle, each	– 1 –
Staves, per 1,000	– 2 8	Ton of iron, or other article in bulk	– 2 8
Wood hoops, per 1,000	– 5 4	Box, parcel, keg, jar, or other article, not otherwise described	– – 1
Hardwood, per 1,000 feet	– 4 –		

EXPORT DUTIES.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Hogshead of sugar	– 8 8	Puncheon of molasses	– 2 6
Tierce	– 5 9	Horned cattle	– 15 –
Barrel	– 1 1	Horse	– 15 –
Puncheon of rum	– 4 –	Sheep	– 4 –

13.—VIRGIN ISLANDS.

RETURN of Duties leviable in this Colony on the 1st day of October 1855, as required by Circular of the 9th September 1850.

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
On each and every horse, mare, colt, or filly	–	4	–	On every barrel of salt	–	–	3
On every mule	–	4	–	On every barrel of coal	–	–	3
On every ass	–	2	–	On every barrel of lime	–	–	3
On every ox, bull, cow, heifer, or calf	–	2	–	On every 100 lbs. of sugar cane	–	2	–
On every sheep or lamb	–	–	6	On every 100 lbs. of cotton	–	1	–
On every goat	–	–	3	On every cord of firewood	–	–	9
On every hog	–	1	–				

There are no Duties leviable on Imports.

14.—DOMINICA.

TABLE of Import and Export Duties, as leviable in the Port of *Roseau*, in this Island.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Ale, beer, cider, and porter, per gallon	–	–	5	Flour:			
Animals, living; viz.:				Wheat, per barrel of 196 lbs.	–	4	2
Asses, each	–	4	2	Other kinds, and meal, per barrel, of 196 lbs.	–	2	–
Horses, mares, and geldings, 14 hands and upwards, each	2	2	–	Fruit:			
Under 14 hands	1	10	–	Dried, per lb.	–	–	2
Foals, each	–	10	–	In syrup or spirits, per gallon	–	1	6
Mules, each	–	16	8	Garlic, per cwt.	–	3	–
Neat cattle, each	–	6	–	Glass, per 100 *l.* of the value	15	–	–
Calves, each	–	2	–	Hams, bacon, dried beef, sausages, and tongues, per cwt.	–	6	–
Pigs, sheep, and goats, each	–	1	6	Lard, per cwt.	–	5	–
Beef and pork, salted, per barrel of 200 lbs.	–	10	–	Lime (building), per bushel	–	–	2
Bran, per bushel	–	–	3	Marble squares, of 12-inch, per 1,000	–	10	–
Bread and biscuit, per cwt.	–	3	–	Nuts:			
Bricks:				Cocoa, per 1,000	–	15	–
Fire, per 1,000	–	4	2	Ground, per bushel	–	1	–
Other kinds, per 1,000	–	6	–	Almonds, per cwt.	–	5	–
Butter, per cwt.	–	7	6	Other kinds, per bushel	–	3	–
Candles:				Oil (olive), per gallon	–	–	4
Tallow, per cwt.	–	4	6	Onions, per cwt.	–	1	6
Other kinds, per lb.	–	–	2	Pepper, per cwt.	–	3	–
Cheese, per cwt.	–	8	–	Peas and beans, per bushel	–	–	5
Coals, per ton	–	1	6	Potatoes, not sweet, per cwt.	–	1	6
Cocoa, per cwt.	–	3	–	Rice, per cwt.	–	2	–
Corks, per gross	–	–	3	Rosin and pitch, per barrel	–	3	–
Corn and grain, unground, not otherwise described, per bushel	–	–	5	Sago, tapioca, and pearl barley, per cwt.	–	3	–
East India goods; viz.:				Salt (common), not table nor rock, per barrel	–	1	–
Silk bandannahs and corahs, per piece	–	2	–	Silks, mixed or unmixed, not corahs nor bandannahs, per 100 *l.* of the value	15	–	–
Cotton, Madras, and Ventapollam handkerchiefs, per piece	–	2	3				
Fish:							
Dried, salted, or smoked, per cwt.	–	1	6				
Pickled, per barrel	–	3	–				

(*continued*)

14.—DOMINICA.—*continued.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Soap, per cwt.	–	3	–
Slates, per 1,000	–	6	–
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy, per cwt.	–	6	–
„ Muscovado, per cwt.	–	3	–
Spirits; viz.:			
Brandy, per gallon	–	3	9
Gin, per gallon	–	2	–
Rum and other spirits, per gallon	–	3	9
Sweetened, and all cordials, and all liqueurs, per gallon	–	3	9
Tar, per barrel	–	2	–
Tea, per lb.	–	–	6
Tiles:			
Pan and roofing, per 1,000	–	2	6
Paving, per 1,000	–	5	–
Tobacco:			
Manufactured, per 100 *l.* of value	20	–	–
Unmanufactured, per 100 lbs.	–	8	4
Turpentine, liquid, per gallon	–	–	6
Vermiceili and macaroni, per lb.	–	–	2
Vinegar, per gallon	–	–	3
Wines of all kinds, per 100 *l.* of the value	20	–	–

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Wood; viz.:			
Hoops, per 1,000 pieces	–	8	4
Lumber, pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	–	12	6
Lumber, white and spruce pine, per 1,000 feet	–	7	6
Shingles, under 14 inches, per 1,000	–	2	–
Shingles, 14 inches and not exceeding 16 inches, per 1,000	–	3	6
Shingles, above 16 inches	–	5	–
Staves and heading, white or red oak, per 1,000 pieces	–	8	4
Staves, other kinds, per 1,000 pieces	–	5	–
Truss hoops, per set	–	1	6
Machinery, implements, and other apparatus for mills, steam-engines, and other agricultural works, and shooks, per 100 *l.* value	5	–	–
Goods not otherwise charged with duty, per 100 *l.* of the value	10	–	–

Table of Exemptions.

Personal baggage of passengers, bullion, books not being foreign reprints of English copyrights, coin, fresh fish, fresh meat, fruit not being dried or preserved, ice, maps and charts, green vegetables, poultry, plants and shrubs, seeds of all kinds for planting, live or fresh turtle, manures of all kinds.

EXPORTS.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
For every 100 lbs. of sugar, shipped during the remainder of the year 1855	–	–	4½
For every 100 lbs. of coffee	–	1	–
For every 100 lbs. of cocoa	–	–	6
For every 100 lbs. of arrow-root or tous-les-mois	–	1	–
For every 100 gallons of syrup	–	4	–
For every 100 gallons of molasses	–	2	6
For every 100 gallons of lime-juice	–	–	6

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
For every 100 gallons of shrub	–	3	–
For every cord of fire-wood	–	1	–
For every barrel of charcoal	–	–	3
For every hide	–	–	6
For every bushel of manioc farine	–	–	3
For every bushel of starch	–	–	6
For every 100 gallons of rum	–	5	–

15.—BAHAMAS.

TARIFF under an Act to consolidate the Duties on Imports, the Tonnage Duty, and certain other Imposts, No. 44, 17th Victoria, chap. 2, assented to 10th March 1854. Duration, Five Years.

TABLE OF DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Ale, in wood, per gallon	–	–	4
Ale, in bottles (quarts), per dozen	–	1	–
Apples, per barrel	–	1	–
Biscuit and bread, per cwt.	–	2	–
Brandy, per gallon	–	5	–
Butter, per cwt.	–	12	–
Calves, each	–	2	–
Candles:			
Sperm, wax, and adamantine, or any composition of tallow and other substances, per cwt.	–	10	–
Tallow, per cwt.	–	5	–
Cattle, cows, bulls, and oxen, each	–	8	–

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Cheese, per cwt.	–	9	–
Cocoa, per cwt.	–	3	–
Coffee, per cwt.	–	4	–
Colts and foals, each	1	–	–
Cordials, per gallon	–	5	–
Cider:			
In wood, per gallon	–	–	1
In bottles (quarts), per dozen	–	–	3
Champagne, per dozen	–	1	6
Corn meal, per barrel	–	1	–
Copper and yellow metals in sheets, copper and composition bolts and nails, per cwt.	–	6	–
Currants, per cwt.	–	8	–

15—BAHAMAS—*continued.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Flour:	
Wheat, per barrel	– 3 –
Rye, per barrel	– 1 6
Figs, per cwt.	– 5 –
Fish:	
Dried or salted, per cwt.	– 2 –
Pickled salmon, mackerel, and shad, per barrel	– 3 –
Herrings, alewives, and other kinds not enumerated, per barrel	– 2 –
Gin, whiskey, and other spirits not enumerated, per gallon	– 2 6
Honey and syrup, per gallon	– – 2
Horses, mares, and geldings, each	1 – –
Hulks and materials of vessels, ad valorem	15 p' cent.
Lard, per cwt.	– 6 –
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	– 8 –
Meat, salted or cured, per cwt.	– 5 –
Molasses, per gallon	– – 2
Mules and asses, each	– 10 –
Nails, of iron, per cwt.	– 3 –
Oats and bran, per bushel	– – 3
Oils:	
Linseed, and other kinds unenumerated, per gallon	– – 6
Olive, sperm and lard, and naphtha, and all other fluids used for burning, per gallon	– 1 –
Pitch, per barrel	– 1 –
Porter:	
In wood, per gallon	– – 4
In bottles (quarts), per dozen	– 1 –
Prunes, per cwt.	– 8 –
Raisins, per cwt.	– 8 –
Rice, per cwt.	– 1 6
Rosin, per barrel	– 1 –
Rum:	
Stronger than 18 per bubble, per gallon	– 3 –
18 and not weaker than 24 per bubble, per gallon	– 2 6
Weaker than 24 per bubble, per gallon	– 2 –
Segars, per 1,000	– 4 –
„ and ad valorem	15 p' cent.
Shingles:	
Cypress, per 1,000	– 2 –
Other than cypress, per 1,000	– 1 –
Soap, per cwt.	– 4 –
Sugar:	
Unrefined, per cwt.	– 5 –
White clayed, per cwt.	– 8 –
Refined, per cwt.	– 10 –
Syrup, per gallon	– – 2
Swine, per cwt.	– 2 –
Tar, per barrel	– 1 –
Tallow, per cwt.	– 3 –
Tea, of all sorts, per lb.	– – 9
Tobacco:	
Manufactured, per cwt.	– 14 –
Unmanufactured, per cwt.	– 5 –
Turpentine, per barrel	– 1 –
Spirits of, per gallon	– – 3
Wines of all kinds, per gallon	– – 6
„ and ad valorem	20 p' cent.
Articles not enumerated, except such as are comprised in the Table of Exemptions, ad valorem	15 p' cent.

Articles subject, on regular importation, to the above ad valorem duty, when not originally shipped with the intention of being brought into this colony, however subsequently they may be imported, and when the requisite information for perfect entry of the same as to the cost or value in the country of production, or place at which they were originally shipped, cannot be ascertained or obtained, shall, in lieu of such duty, be charged a duty of 20 per cent. on the value at the port of entry, or on the price which they shall realise at auction when sold and delivered for consumption therein, at the option of the importer, agent, or consignee.

Exemptions.

The following Articles may be imported without the payment of any Duty whatever:

Articles imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the colonial service; articles imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the use and accommodation of any officer of Her Majesty's army or navy on full pay and doing duty within these islands, upon the production to the receiver-general or other proper receiver, of a certificate signed by the officer commanding Her Majesty's troops in the colony or garrison, or by the senior naval officer on the station, as the case may be, that the articles claimed as exempt from duty are *bonâ fide* imported or supplied, as the case may be, for the purposes contemplated hereby.

Articles of every description imported or supplied from a bonded warehouse for the use of the governor.

Bulbs and roots, seeds of all kinds, shrubs and trees imported for planting; bullion; coin; copper, old, and composition, and only fit to be remanufactured; cotton wool; Indian corn; diamonds; dye woods and stuffs, and divi divi; flax; fruits (apples excepted), and vegetables of all kinds not in sugar or syrup, or otherwise preserved; hemp; ice; iron, old, fit only to be remanufactured; lignum vitæ; mahogany; manures of all kinds; maps; metalline ores; passengers' baggage; poultry, game, and fresh meat of all kinds not preserved in any way; printed books and pamphlets; philosophical instruments and apparatus; provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied from a bonded warehouse, for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces; raw hides; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; tortoise-shell; tow; turtle and fresh fish, not preserved in any way; wax; wood, cedar, and yellow.

Provided always, That if metalline ores, raw hides, dye woods and stuffs, divi divi, mahogany, lignum vitæ, cedar and yellow wood, wax, hemp, flax, iron, cotton wool, or tortoise-shell, proposed to be exempted from import duties, shall be brought otherwise than by regular importation into any port or place of this colony, and sold at public auction, whether such sale shall take place by order of a court of law or otherwise, there shall be imposed and paid upon the gross amount of such sales, in addition to any other auction duty chargeable on such sales, an auction duty or tax of five pounds per centum; and the vendue master or marshal selling any such goods, shall retain such duty of five pounds per centum out of the gross sales so sold by him, and shall forthwith pay the same over to the receiver-general, or other proper receiver; and if such vendue master shall neglect to retain such duty, or having retained the said duty, shall neglect to pay the same over as aforesaid, every such vendue master or officer shall be personally liable therefor, and the same may be recovered against him by action of debt.

Prohibitions

15.—BAHAMAS—*continued.*

Prohibitions.

The following articles are prohibited from importation into the colony:

Books, drawings, and engravings of an immoral or indecent character, and base and counterfeit coins.

Export duty on salt abolished.

Tonnage Duty—One Shilling.

On each and every ton of the registered tonnage of every vessel (except as hereinafter excepted) arriving within these islands from any port or place without the limits thereof: Provided always, That there shall be allowed in favour of vessels arriving in ballast and taking away a full and entire cargo of Bahama produce, and of vessels arriving with part cargo and filling up with Bahama produce, without landing any part of their original cargo, a drawback of one-half of such duty: Provided also, That the following vessels shall be totally exempt from the payment of such duty, viz.:—Steam-vessels, vessels arriving in ballast and departing in ballast, or arriving with cargo and not landing or transhipping any part thereof. Vessels employed in turtling, fishing or sponging, and arriving without any cargo other than turtle, fish, or sponge.

Anchorage and Harbour Fees.

Anchorage.	£.	s.	d.
100 tons, or under	–	5	–
100 to 150	–	10	–
100 to 200	–	15	–
200 and upwards	1	–	–
Harbour.			
Vessels drawing 8 feet and under	–	10	–
Upwards of 8 and below 10 feet	–	15	–
10 feet or upwards, and below 12	1	–	–
12 feet or upwards, and below 14	1	5	–
14 feet or upwards	1	10	–

On every removal from one part of the harbour to another, one half of the above fees are chargeable.

N.B.—In case of vessels proceeding from the port of Nassau in ballast to any of the out-islands of this Government, for the purpose of loading with salt or fruit, and returning with such cargo to the said port of Nassau for a temporary purpose, before proceeding therewith to some port or place abroad, such vessels, on leaving the said port of Nassau for such out-island port, and on returning as aforesaid to such port, shall be liable only to half pilotage and harbour fees.

Entrance Fee - - - - - - 12*s.* 6*d.*

Clearance Fees.

	£.	s.	d.
On every vessel not exceeding 30 tons burthen	–	5	–
„ over 30 and not exceeding 60 tons	–	10	–
„ over 60 and not exceeding 100 tons	–	15	–
„ over 100 and not exceeding 150 tons	1	–	–
„ over 150 and not exceeding 200 tons	1	5	–
On every vessel over 200 and not exceeding 250 tons	1	10	–
„ over 250 and not exceeding 300 tons	1	15	–

And on the clearance of every vessel exceeding 300 tons burthen, a fee increased in the proportion of one shilling for every 10 tons.

Fees on Wrecking Licenses.

	£.	s.	d.
For every license for an open boat, or a decked boat, not exceeding 5 tons burthen	–	8	–
For every license for a vessel larger than 5 tons, but not exceeding 20 tons burthen	–	12	–
For every license for a vessel larger than 20 tons, but not exceeding 40 tons burthen	1	5	–
And for every license for a vessel of upwards of 40 tons burthen	2	–	–

16.—TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

TARIFF of these Islands, under Colonial Ordinances, No. 17, 1849; No. 4, 1850; and No. 2, 1852; in force until the 1st January 1856, and from thence to the end of the next Session of the Legislature.

IMPORTS.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Ale and porter, in quart bottles, per dozen	– – 6
Bay rum and Bay water, ad valorem	10 p' cent.
Beans, per bushel	– – 3
Biscuit and bread, per cwt.	– 1 6
Brandy, per gallon	– 3 3
Bulls, cows, and oxen, each	– 6 –
Butter, per cwt.	– 9 4
Calves, each	– 2 –
Candles:	
Tallow, per cwt.	– 3 –
Sperm and wax, per cwt.	– 12 –
Adamantine, or any composition of tallow, and other substances, other than wax or spermaceti, per cwt.	– 6 3
Cheese, per cwt.	– 8 –
Cider, in quart bottles, per dozen	– – 9
Cigars, per 1,000	– 10 –
Cocoa, per cwt.	– 1 –
Chocolate, per cwt.	– 6 –
Coffee, per cwt.	– 6 –
Colts, each	1 – –
Copper and composition:	
New, per cwt.	– 8 –
Old, ad valorem	7 p' cent.
Cordials, per gllon	– 5 –
Cordage, new, per cwt.	– 4 –
Corn and other grain, not enumerated, per bushel	– – 2
Cows (*see* Bulls), each	– 6 –
Currants, raisins, figs, and prunes, per cwt.	– 8 –
Fish:	
Dried or salted, per cwt.	– 2 –
Pickled salmon, shad, mackerel, per barrel	– 5 –
In kits, per cwt.	– 4 –
Not enumerated, per barrel	– 4 –
Flour:	
Wheat, per barrel	– 3 9
Other than wheat, per barrel	– 1 6
Geese and turkeys, per dozen	– 6 –
Geldings and horses, each	2 – –
Gin, per gallon	– 3 –
Honey (*see* Syrup), per gallon	– – 2½
Horses, mares, and geldings, each	2 – –
Hulks and materials of vessels, ad valorem	15 p' cent.
Iron, unmanufactured, per cwt.	– 2 –
Lambs (*see* Sheep), each	– 1 –
Lard, per cwt.	– 4 –
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	– 6 –
Meal or flour, except wheat flour, per barrel	– 1 6
Meat, salted or cured, per cwt.	– 4 8
Metallic ores, ad valorem	9 p' cent.
Molasses, per gallon	– – 2

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Nails:	
Iron, per cwt.	– 3 –
Copper or composition, per cwt.	– 8 –
Oakum, per cwt.	– 2 –
Oxen (*see* Bulls), each	– 6 –
Oil:	
Olive and almond, per gallon	– 1 6
Sperm, per gallon	– 2 –
Lard, per gallon	– – 6
All others, per gallon	– – 4
Paints in oil, per cwt.	– 4 –
Peas, per bushel	– – 2
Pitch, tar, rosin, and turpentine, per barrel	– 2 –
Porter (*see* Ale), per dozen	– – 6
Poultry, other than geese and turkeys, per dozen	– 3 –
Perfumery, ad valorem	10 p' cent.
Prunes (*see* Currants), per cwt.	– 8 –
Raisins (*see* Currants), per cwt.	– 8 –
Rice, per cwt.	– 1 –
Rope, mahoa, bale-rope, per cwt.	– 2 –
Rum, 24° proof, per gallon	– 3 –
And 1 *d.* per gallon for every degree stronger.	
Rum, of weaker proof, per gallon	– 2 6
Sheep and lambs, each	– 1 –
Shingles:	
Cypress, per 1,000	– 2
Other than cypress, per 1,000	– 1 –
Over 18 inches in length, per 1,000	– 2 –
Shrub, whiskey, or other spirits, not enumerated, per gallon	– 3 –
Soap, per cwt.	– 3 –
Spirits of wine, per gallon	– 4 –
Spirits of turpentine, per gallon	– – 3
Steel, per cwt.	– 5 –
Sugar:	
Refined, per cwt.	– 17 –
Unrefined, per cwt.	– 4 8
Clayed, per cwt.	– 7 –
Swine, per cwt.	– 4 8
Syrup, cane and honey, per gallon	– – 2½
Tar (*see* Pitch), per barrel	– 2 –
Tea:	
Green, per lb.	– – 7
Black, per lb.	– – 3
Tobacco:	
Manufactured, other than cigars, per cwt.	– 8 4
Unmanufactured, per cwt.	– 4 2
Turkeys (*see* Geese), per dozen	– 6 –
Turpentine (*see* Pitch), per barrel	– 2 –

(*continued*)

16.—TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS—*continued.*

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.
Turtle, alive, per cwt.	– 8 4
Wine, when imported in bottles, commonly called whole bottles:	
Champagne, per dozen quart bottles	– 5 –
Barsac, Claret, Hock, Madeira, Port, Sherry, Sauterne — The growth of the Continent of Europe, & the Island of Madeira. (Per dozen quart bottles.)	– 4 –
The wines enumerated and specified above, when imported in wood, per gallon	– 1 6
All other wines imported, either in wood or bottles, per gallon	– 2 6
Articles not enumerated in the above Scale of Duties, except such as are comprised in the Table of Exemptions set forth in this Ordinance, shall pay a duty of 7 *l.* 10 *s.* per cent. ad valorem	7½ p' cent.

Table of Exemptions.

Ale and porter, in wood.
Articles imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the Colonial Service.
Articles of every description imported or supplied out of a bonded warehouse for the use of the President.
Asses.
Bullion.
Cart and cart harness.
Cart wheels, arms, and boxes for cart wheels.
Cedar and yellow wood.
Coin.
Cider, in wood.
Cotton wool.
Diamonds.
Drugs and medicines.
Dye woods and stuffs.
Flax and tow.
Fruits, fresh vegetables, and roots of all kinds.
Hemp.
Hay and mules.
Ice and oats.
Lead or zinc
Lignum vitæ and bagging.
Mahogany and Osnaburgs.
Manures of all kinds.
Printed books and pamphlets, except British reprints secured by copyright, which are subject to a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, under 11 Vict., c. 6, Bahama Acts.
Provisions and stores of every description, imported or supplied from a bonded warehouse, for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces (except cattle and other live stock imported by any contractor for the supply of fresh meat to the same).
Tallow and raw hides.
Tannin.
Tortoise-shell.
Trees imported for planting.
Vegetables of all kinds.

N. B.—The foregoing free articles, when stranded or derelict (excepting coin, bullion, and diamonds), are subject to an import duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem, with an allowance of 75 per cent. drawback on the same if exported from a bonded warehouse within six months.

EXPORTS.

Salt, per bushel - - - - - - - - - - - ¼ *d.*

Light Duty.*

Upon every vessel arriving at any port within these islands, and coming to an entry, per ton, the registered tonnage of such vessel - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3 *d.*

Except vessels of Her Majesty's navy, vessels employed wholly as transports, or storeships in Her Majesty's service, and all steamers, which are exempt from said duty.

* Light duty is payable under Ordinance No. 11, 1849, and commenced being collected since the 19th October 1852, ten days after the lighting of the lighthouse on Grand Turk.

17.—HONDURAS.

SCHEDULE of Duties imposed under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature, 16 Vict., c. 4, s. 40.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Upon all goods, wares, and merchandise, which shall be imported into British Honduras, a duty of 1 *l.* per centum ad valorem, to be calculated on the amount of invoice, with charges and freight, if in sterling money, at five dollars to the pound sterling.	
Wines, spirits, and cordials, per imperial gallon	– 2 –
Tonnage dues, per ton	– 2 –
Schedule of Duties and Taxes imposed upon all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise imported into the Settlement, under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature, 18 Vict., c. 11; passed 15th February 1855:	
Sugar, per 100 lbs.	– 8 –
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	– 8 –
Molasses and honey, per imperial gallon	– 2 –
Tea, per lb.	– 1 –
Malt liquor and cider in bulk, per imperial gallon	– – 6
Malt liquor and cider, in bottles, per one dozen bottles	– 1 –
Tobacco, per 100 lbs.	– 12 –
Cigars, per 1,000	– 12 –
Lumber, per 1,000 feet	– 8 –
Shingles, per 1,000	– 2 –

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Horses and mules, each	– 12 –
Cattle, each	– 4 –
Hay, per 100 lbs.	– – 9
Cocoa, per 100 lbs.	– 4 –
On all vessels entering from seaward for each man cook and apprentice, for hospital dues, to be paid at the time of entry	– 6 –
On all decked vessels, and vessels possessing coasting licences, employed in the coasting trade of the settlement, per average crew per month per man, for hospital dues, which shall be payable by the owner in the month of March	– 1 6
On every wheel of carts, carriages, or drays in Belize, drawn by horses or mules	– 12 –
Licence to sell spirits and cordials, including wines, malt liquors, and cider, in Belize, for 12 months	30 – –
License to sell spirits and cordials, including wines, malt liquors, and cider, in any other place, for 12 months	15 – –
Licence to sell wines, malt liquors, and cider in the town of Belize, 12 months	15 – –
Licence to sell wines, malt liquors, and cider in any other place, for 12 months	7 10 –
Storage on gunpowder, per barrel	– 6 –
And on small packages in proportion.	

SCHEDULE of Duties imposed under an Act of the Legislature, 18 Vict., c. 4, intituled, "An Act to raise an additional Revenue for a limited period, to be applied towards the Building of a new Gaol, and certain other Public Buildings and Works:"

Upon all goods, wares, and merchandise, and upon all other articles imported into this settlement, not subject to a specific duty, other than the duty of one per centum ad valorem, for the purposes of the Civil List, an ad valorem duty of 2*l.* 10*s.* per centum, to be calculated on the amount of invoice, with charges and freight, at the rate of five dollars to each pound sterling.

18.—MAURITIUS.

SCHEDULE of Duties levied in the Customs Department, *Mauritius*, with Tables of Warehouse Rent, &c., as they stood on the 30th September 1855, specifying the Laws and Authorities under which such Duties, &c., are levied.

TABLE OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	RATE OF DUTY.	Authority under which Levied.
Dogs, imported from the United Kingdom, or from any possession in Europe or America	2 *l.* for each dog	Ordinance No. 26 of 1845.
Wine, in casks of 50 gallons each	16 *s.* per cask	
Wine, bottled	2 *s.* per dozen bottles	
Spirits:		
Rum or arrack, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession in America, or of any of the British possessions within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, into which the importation of rum or arrack, the produce of any foreign country or of any British possession into which foreign rum may be legally imported, is prohibited. (*See* Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 159)	6 *s.* per gallon of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength	
Except rum or arrack		
Or cordials sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer	6 *s.* per gallon	
Tobacco:		
Leaf or unmanufactured	3 *d.* per pound	
Manufactured	4 *d.* per pound	
Cigars and snuff	1 *s.* per pound	
Ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry, bottled	9 *d.* per dozen bottles	
Ditto - - - ditto - - - in casks	15 *s.* per hogshead	Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.
Bacon, butter, cheese, hams, tongues, and sausages	4 *s.* per cwt.	
Tea	1 *d.* per pound	
Coffee	4 *s.* per cwt.	
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy		
Silk manufactures	10 per cent. ad valorem	
Woollen manufactures		
Leather manufactures		
Paper and paper manufactures		
Glass and glass manufactures, except glass bottles		
Clocks and watches		
Hardware and cutlery		
Cabinet and upholstery ware		
Perfumery		
Jewellery		
Plate wrought of gold and silver		
Plated ware		
Carriages		
Musical instruments		
All other goods, wares and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not hereinafter declared to be free of duty	6 per cent. ad valorem	

18.—MAURITIUS—*continued.*

Table of Exemptions.

Animals, viz.: Horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, and all other live stock	Ordinance No. 9 of 1854.
Animal charcoal	
Books and maps, except foreign reprints of British copyright works	
Bread and biscuit	
Bricks and tiles	
Coals, coke and patent fuel	
Cocoa nuts	
Coin and bullion	
Copperah or poonac	
Corn and grain unground	
Fish, dried, salted, or pickled	
Firewood	
Flour, bran and pollard	
Fruits and vegetables, fresh	
Glass bottles, imported full	
Hay and straw	
Ice	
Leeches	
Lime	
Machinery and apparatus for the manufacture or improvement of sugar, rum, or other produce of the colony	
Manures of all sorts	
Meat, salted and cured, except bacon, hams, tongues, sausages, and preserved meats	
Paintings and drawings	
Peas, beans, and lentils	
Rice, dholl, and churrah	
School materials for the use of free schools	
Sal ammoniac, saltpetre, and phosphate of soda	
Seeds intended for agricultural and horticultural purposes	
Slates and stones for building and paving	
Vacoa bags and leaves	
Provisions and stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces, or for the Colonial Government	
Objects and specimens, animal, mineral and vegetable, illustrative of natural history, including live plants and trees and vegetable productions connected with the study of botany	
Wearing apparel, baggage and instruments intended for professional use, the property of persons coming to the colony, if such property shall arrive within four months before or after the proprietor thereof shall arrive	
Articles of naval and military uniform intended for the personal use of the importer	
Goods, the growth, production, or manufacture of the dependencies of Mauritius	
Goods, the growth, production, or manufacture of Mauritius and its dependencies, and all goods upon which the full amount of duty (if any be due thereon) shall have been paid on their first importation into Mauritius, legally exported from thence, and afterwards returned, provided such goods shall be returned within three years from the date of their exportation, and it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that they are the identical goods exported from Mauritius, and provided the property of such goods continue in the person by whom or on whose account the same were exported	

Table of Prohibitions and Restrictions on Importation.

Gunpowder, ammunition, arms, or utensils of war, except from the United Kingdom or any British possession; and,
Base or counterfeit coin, absolutely prohibited to be imported. Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 159.

Rum, the produce or manufacture of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter (except rum the produce of any British possession within the said limits into which rum, the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign rum may be legally imported, has been prohibited), and rum of foreign produce or manufacture, prohibited to be imported into Mauritius, except to be warehoused for exportation only. Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 159.

Books wherein the copyright shall be subsisting, first composed, or written, or printed in the United Kingdom, and printed or reprinted in any other country, absolutely prohibited to be imported into Mauritius, provided the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, shall have given notice in writing to the Commissioners of Customs that such copyright subsists, and when the same will expire. Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 160.

Articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles, bearing any names, brands, or marks, being or purporting to be the names, brands, or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, prohibited to be imported. Act 16 & 17 Vict., c. 107, s. 151.

Gandia (*Cannabis Indica*), opium prepared for smoking, indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or any other indecent or obscene articles; and infected cattle, sheep or other animals, prohibited to be imported. Ordinance No. 8 of 1854, Art. 12.

And if any goods be imported or brought into Mauritius contrary to any of the prohibitions or restrictions mentioned in the above table in respect of such goods, the same will be forfeited under the respective laws above referred to.

Dogs prohibited to be imported, except from places in Europe and America. Ordinance No. 26 of 1845.

18.—MAURITIUS—*continued.*

TABLE OF DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	RATE OF DUTY.	AUTHORITY UNDER WHICH LEVIED.
Sugar, the produce of Mauritius -	For every 100 lbs. net French weight, 3 *d.*	Ordinance No. 31 of 1853.

Table of Charges for Warehouse Rent, per Commercial Tariff.

	s.	*d.*
Sugar, coffee, pepper, rice, and grain in bags, per ton, per month - - - - - - - - -	1	3
All other goods, not being liquids - - - „ „ - - - - - - - - - -	1	8
Wines and other liquids in casks - - - „ „ - - - - - - - - - -	2	–
Piece goods and other goods - - - - „ „ - - - - - - - - - -	3	–

When there are odd days, the month is reckoned by six parts; one, two, three or four days are counted five days, and so on for any number exceeding five days.

Table of Queen's Warehouse Rent.

All Articles introduced for Sale, Private Use, or amongst Passenger's Luggage, when secured in the Queen's Warehouse for Examination or for the Duties, if not removed within three days after the authorisation of their Delivery, are charged as follows:—

Levied under Government Notice of 8th May 1827.	If not exceeding 15 Days.		Above 15 Days, and not exceeding a Month.		If exceeding 30 Days or a Month; for every 30 Days.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
If not exceeding one-fourth of a ton - -	–	6	1	–	1	–
If above one-fourth and not exceeding half a ton - - - - - - - - -	1	–	2	–	2	–
If above one-half and not exceeding three-fourths of a ton - - - - - - -	1	6	3	–	3	–
If above three-fourths and not exceeding one ton - - - - - - - - - -	2	–	4	–	4	–
If above a ton, to be charged at the rate, per ton, of - - - - - - - - -	2	–	4	–	4	–

Table of Duties on Licensed Boats.

On boats, barges, lighters, or other craft employed in loading or unloading vessels, or in supplying or discharging ballast, 4 *s.* per ton, per annum - - - - - - - - -	Ordinance No. 12 of 1848, Art. 4.

Note.—By Government notice of 3d December 1827, the holders of annual licenses to the extent of 100 tons are privileged to have additional boats licensed by the month during the rainy season, and the period during which the produce of the island is most extensively shipped.

Part III.

Mediterranean Possessions,

AND

United States of the Ionian Islands.

1.—MALTA.

DUTIES on IMPORTS and DUES for STORE RENT levied under Ordinance of 3d November 1837.

TARIFF (A).

ARTICLE.	Import Duties. £. s. d.	Store Rent on Articles lodged in Bond. £. s. d.
Beer, per Maltese barrel	– 2 –	– – 1
Cattle:		
Bullocks, and other animals of the kind, per head	– 10 –	—
Horses and mules, per head	1 – –	—
Grain:		
Wheat, per salm	– 10 –	– – 2
Indian corn, per salm	– 6 –	– – 2
Barley, per salm	– 4 –	– – 2
Saggina, per salm	– 3 –	– – 2
Other inferior grain	– 5 –	– – 2
Manufactured grain, per cantar	– 6 –	– – 2
Wheat, Indian corn, barley, or other inferior grains, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man, commonly called frumentazzo, per salm	– 2 –	– – 2
Manufactured grain, if damaged so as to be unfit for the food of man, per cantar	– 2 –	– – 2
*Oil, olive, per caffiso	– – 6	– – 2
Potatoes, per cantar	– – 10	– – 2
Pulse and seeds:		
Beans, caravances, chick-peas, kidney beans, lentils, lupins, peas, and vetches, per salm	– 2 –	– – 2
Carrob-beans and cotton seeds, per cantar	– – 6	– – 2
Spirits; viz. For every Maltese barrel of such spirits of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer (namely, London proof), and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof	1 2 –	– – 2
Vinegar, per Maltese barrel	– 2 –	– – 2
Wines:		
The value of which shall exceed 15*l.* per pipe of 11 Maltese barrels, per Maltese barrel	– 11 –	– – 2
All other wines, per Maltese barrel	– 2 –	– – 2

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The duties payable by the salm on grain, pulse, and seeds (except large Sicilian beans), to be charged by the strike measure. The duties on large Sicilian beans to be charged by the heaped measure.

2. Every liquid compounded of spirit, and any other ingredient or ingredients, and containing more than 25 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof, to be liable to the duty on spirits which is imposed by the present tariff.

3. The store rents on grain lodged in bond, to be payable from the day on which the grain was lodged. The store rents on every other article mentioned in the present tariff to be payable from the 10th day after the day on which such article was lodged.

* 4. The Ordinance No. 1 of 1851, under which this due was decreased to ½ *d.*, had a retrospective effect.

5. Under Ordinance of 3d November 1837, a duty on charcoal was levied, which was discontinued by Ordinance No. 3 of 1842.

6. There are no Export Duties.

TONNAGE DUES levied under Ordinance of 3d November 1837.

TARIFF (B).

	£. s. d.
Vessels discharging merchandise in the island, shall, on clearing outwards, pay for every ton, or any part thereof	– – 6

Note.—By Ordinance No. 1 of 1852, the tonnage dues payable by merchant steam-vessels was commuted as follows:

TARIFF (A).

	£. s. d.
For merchant steam-vessels of 400 tons register, and under, shall be paid	1 – –
Above 400, and under 800 tons register	1 5 –
Above 800 tons register	1 10 –

FEES levied under Ordinance of 3d November 1837.

TARIFF (C).

	£. s. d.
For each certificate under the office seal	– 2 6
For each sheet of printed official forms	– – 2

2.—GIBRALTAR.

TABLE of Duties.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
Duty on Wines:	£. s. d.	Wines deposited in the Queen's stores, and afterwards exported from the same, are not liable to the above duty.	£. s. d.
On each botasso introduced into the garrison or territory	1 11 3		
On each pipe, ditto	1 – 10	Duties on Spirits, Strong Waters, or Cordials, admitted for consumption in the Garrison:	
And so in proportion for the subdivisions of a pipe; viz., hogsheads, tierces, quarter casks, and half-quarter casks.		For every gallon being of the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater quantity than a gallon	– 4 –
On all wines in bottles introduced into the garrison or territory, being in regular wine bottles, per dozen	– – 6¼		
On all wines in skins of ordinary size, per skin	– 2 7¼		

3.—IONIAN ISLANDS.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Duties levied on all Articles Exported as well as Imported into the *Ionian Islands*, during the Financial Year 1854.

COMMERCIAL DUTIES.

IMPORTS into the United States of the *Ionian Islands*, as regulated by Acts of Parliament, No. 13, dated 28th July 1834; Nos. 50 and 51, dated 8th June 1835; No. 63, 26th April 1837; No. 21, of 11th March 1841; No. 18, of 30th May 1845; Nos. 25 and 28, of 4th March; No. 29, of 18th March; No. 36, of 25th March; No. 44, of 24th April; No. 54, of 29th May 1847; No. 1, of 20th April 1850; and No. 7, of 3d June 1850.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY. British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Dutch, Belgian, Sardinian, and Papal Flags.	DUTY. All other Flags.	DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY. British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Dutch, Belgian, Sardinian, and Papal Flags.	DUTY. All other Flags.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Almonds, in shell, per 100 lbs.	– 1 2	– 1 3	Bottles:		
Alum, per 100 lbs.	– 1 10	– 2 –	Empty, per 100	– 1 2	– 1 3
Anchors, iron, per 100 lbs.	– 3 8	– 4 1	Empty, large, per dozen	– – 6	– – 7
Aniseed, per 100 lbs.	– 1 10	– 2 –	Brass, old or rough, per 100 lbs.	– 6 4	– 7 1
Apples, per 100 lbs.	– 1 5	– 1 7	Bricks, per 1,000	– 1 10	– 2 –
Bacon, per 100 lbs.	– 2 10	– 3 1	Bulrushes, exempt.		
Barilla, per 100 lbs.	– – 7	– – 8			
Barley, pearl and common, per 100 lbs.	– 2 6	– 2 10	Butter:		
Bees' wax, per lb.	– – 1	– – 2	English and Dutch, per 100 lbs.	– 8 1	– 9 1
Beans, per bushel	– – 6	– – 7	Venetian and Italian, per 100 lbs.	– 4 –	– 4 6
Beer:			All other qualities, per 100 lbs.	– 2 –	– 2 3
In bottle, per dozen	– 1 –	– 1 2			
In cask, per gallon	– – 4	– – 5	Candles:		
Biscuit, per 100 lbs.	– 1 5	– 1 7	Tallow, per 100 lbs.	– 2 9	– 3 1
Bedsteads:			Wax or spermaceti, per pound	– – 2	– – 3
Iron, large, each	– 5 6	– 6 2	Caravances, per bushel	– – 6	– – 7
Iron, small, each	– 2 9	– 3 1	Carob beans, per 100 lbs.	– – 9	– – 10
Books, and all printed publications, exempt.			Cattle, horned, per head	– 4 4	– 4 4
Bottarga, per 100 lbs.	– 11 4	– 12 8			

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY. British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Dutch, Belgian, Sardinian, and Papal Flags.	DUTY. All other Flags.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Calves, per head	– 2 2	– 2 2
Caviare, per 100 lbs.	– 8 6	– 9 6
Charcoal, per 100 lbs.	– – 3	– – 4
Cheese:		
Of the Morea, Gulf of Lepanto or Levant, per 100 lbs.	– 2 –	– 2 3
Of Puglia, Sicily, or Sardinia, per 100 lbs.	– 3 –	– 3 4
Of all other kinds, per 100 lbs.	– 5 4	– 6 –
Chesnuts, per 100 lbs.	– 1 –	– 1 2
Chick-peas:		
First quality, per bushel	– – 8	– – 9
Inferior quality, per bushel	– – 3	– – 4
Cloth, coarse, for carpets, per 100 yards	– 6 5	– 7 2
Coals, exempt.		
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	– 4 9	– 5 4
Copper, old, per 100 lbs.	– 6 –	– 6 8
Cordage:		
Bass, per 100 lbs.	– 1 9	– 2 –
Tarred, per 100 lbs.	– 3 3	– 3 8
White, per 100 lbs.	– 3 8	– 4 1
Cork, per 100 lbs.	– 3 3	– 3 8
Corks, per 1,000	– 1 11	– 2 2
Cotton wool, per 100 lbs.	– 5 4	– 6 –
Cotton twist, per 100 lbs.	– 9 9	– 10 10
Crucibles, three in a bundle, per 100 bundles	– 3 5	– 3 9
Demijohns, casketted, of four gallons each, and in proportion for larger or smaller, per dozen	– 1 6	– 1 8
Dates, per 100 lbs.	– 1 9	– 2 –
Eggs, exempt.		
Fennel seed, per 100 lbs.	– – 8	– – 9
Figs, per 100 lbs.	– 1 8	– 1 10
Fir-pine fruit, per 100 lbs.	– – 8	– – 9
Fish:		
Fresh, per 100 lbs.	– 2 –	– 2 3
Anchovies and sardines, per 100 lbs	– 2 9	– 3 1
Cod, per 100 lbs.	– 1 10	– 2 –
Cettle, per 100 lbs.	– 3 8	– 4 1
Eels, per 100 lbs.	– 2 –	– 2 3
Herrings, red, per barrel	– 3 10	– 4 4
Herrings, salted, per barrel	– 2 11	– 3 3
Mackerel, per 100 lbs.	– 1 11	– 2 2
Salacchi (a small herring), per barrel	– 4 6	– 5 –
Salmon, of Constantinople, per 100 lbs.	– 4 3	– 4 9
Salmon, other kinds, per barrel	– 9 2	– 10 3
Stockfish, per 100 lbs.	– 1 8	– 1 10
Sucking, per 100 lbs.	– 3 6	– 3 11
Tunny, small, per 100 lbs.	– 2 5	– 2 9
All other kinds from the opposite continent, per 100 lbs.	– 2 –	– 2 3
Shell, per 100 lbs.	– – 9	– – 10

Dried, pickled, salted, or smoked.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY. British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Dutch, Belgian, Sardinian, and Papal Flags.	DUTY. All other Flags.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Firewood, exempt.		
Flax:		
Carded, per 100 lbs.	– 9 9	– 10 10
Of Alexandria, per 100 lbs.	– 4 11	– 5 6
All other kinds, per 100 lbs.	– 4 –	– 4 6
Flour:		
Wheaten, per 100 lbs.	– 1 –	– 1 2
Finest quality, per 100 lbs.	– 1 6	– 1 8
Indian corn, per 100 lbs.	– – 6	– – 7
Garlic, per 1,000 heads	– – 4	– – 5
Gloves, per dozen	– 1 1	– 1 3
Grain:		
Of all descriptions (less wheat), per bushel	– – 3	– – 3
Of all descriptions, including wheat imported by Ionian reapers, not exceeding 20 bushels per individual each harvest, exempt.		
Grease, per 100 lbs.	– 4 8	– 5 3
Hams, per 100 lbs.	– 4 7	– 5 1
Hats:		
Felt or silk, each	– – 8	– – 9
Woollen or beaver, each	– 1 4	– 1 6
Oil skin, or other qualities, per dozen	– 3 –	– 3 4
Hemp, per 100 lbs.	– 3 10	– 4 4
Hemp seed, per 100 lbs.	– – 11	– 1 –
Hides, &c.:		
Dressed (sole leather), per 100 lbs.	– 9 9	– 10 10
Ox or buffalo, each	– 1 1	– 1 3
Raw or South American, per 100 lbs.	– 6 11	– 7 9
Calf (skins) dressed, per 100 lbs.	– 14 7	– 16 3
Cordovan (skins) dressed, per 100 lbs.	– 6 9	– 7 7
Small animals, raw or salted, per 100 lbs.	– 3 5	– 3 9
Honey, per 100 lbs.	– 2 –	– 2 3
Horses and mules, per head	– 4 4	– 4 4
Hoops:		
Staves and headings, exempt.		
For sieves, per bundle	– – 1	– – 2
Ice, exempt.		
Incense, per 100 lbs.	– 6 6	– 7 3
Indigo, per lb.	– 1 1	– 1 3
Implements of husbandry, exempt.		
Iron:		
Bar, per 100 lbs.	– 1 7	– 1 9
Hoop, per 100 lbs	– 2 2	– 2 5
Sheet, per 100 lbs.	– 2 9	– 3 1
Lamp black, per 100 lbs.	– 6 –	– 6 8
Lead, per 100 lbs.	– 2 5	– 2 9
Red, per 100 lbs.	– 2 6	– 2 10
White, per 100 lbs.	– 3 8	– 4 1
Lentils, per bushel	– – 7	– – 8
Liquorice, exempt.		
Litharge, per 100 lbs.	– 1 9	– 2 –

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	DUTY. British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Dutch, Belgian, Sardinian, and Papal Flags.	DUTY. All other Flags.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Logwood, per 100 lbs.	– 2 5	– 2 9
Lupins, per 100 lbs.	– – 6	– – 7
Mats, coarse, per dozen	– – 10	– – 11
Macaroni, &c., per 100 lbs.	– 2 6	– 2 10
Meat, salted, per 100 lbs.	– 3 8	– 4 1
Melons, calabashes, &c., per 100	– 1 5	– 1 7
Millet seed, per 100 lbs.	– 1 5	– 1 7
Mill stones, per 100	– 2 6	– 2 10
Mutton, cured, per 100 lbs.	– 1 10	– 2 –
Nails:		
Tacks and brads, per 100 lbs.	– 6 6	– 7 3
All other kinds, per 100 lbs.	– 2 8	– 3 –
Nuts and walnuts, per 100 lbs.	– 1 8	– 1 10
Oars and sweeps, per pair	– – 9	– – 10
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	– 2 6	– 2 10
Ochre:		
Red, per 100 lbs.	– 1 2	– 1 4
Yellow, per 100 lbs.	– – 9	– – 10
Oil, linseed, per 100 lbs.	– 4 –	– 4 6
Olives, cured, per 100 lbs.	– – 10	– – 11
Onions, per 1,000	– – 7	– – 8
Oranges, lemons, citrons, &c., per 1,000	– 1 10	– 2 –
Osiers, exempt.		
Paint, ground, per 100 lbs.	– 8 –	– 9 –
Pears, per 100 lbs.	– 1 9	– 2 –
Peas, per bushel	– – 6	– – 7
Pepper:		
Albanian red, per 100 lbs.	– 2 6	– 2 10
Black and white, per 100 lbs.	– 3 8	– 4 1
Pigs, sheep, and goats, exempt.		
Pitch:		
Boiled, per 100 lbs.	– 1 3	– 1 4
Raw, of Avlona, per 100 lbs.	– – 4	– – 5
Plants, exotic, exempt.		
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	– – 7	– – 8
Poultry, exempt.		
Printed publications, books, maps, &c., exempt.		
Prunes, per 100 lbs.	– 1 5	– 1 7
Raisins, per 100 lbs.	– 1 8	– 1 10
Rice, per 100 lbs.	– 1 10	– 2 –
Roots and seeds, exotic, exempt.		
Sausage, cured, per 100 lbs.	– 5 9	– 6 5
Scoops, boat, per 100	– – 9	– – 10
Seeds:		
Calabash, parched, per 100 lbs.	– 1 9	– 2 –
Melon, parched, per 100 lbs.	– 3 6	– 3 11
Sesame, per 100 lbs.	– 3 3	– 3 8
Shot, small, per 100 lbs.	– 4 –	– 4 6
Silver, in lumps or bars, per oz. troy	– – 8	– – 9
Soap, common, per 100 lbs.	– 6 –	– 6 6
Spirits:		
Brandy, gin, and rum, per gallon.	– – 11	– 1 –
All other kinds, per gallon	– 2 –	– 2 4
Starch, per 100 lbs.	– 4 –	– 4 6
Steel, in bars, per 100 lbs.	– 1 10	– 2 –
Sugar:		
Loaf, per 100 lbs.	– 6 11	– 7 9
Crushed, per 100 lbs.	– 4 11	– 5 6
Soft fine, per 100 lbs.	– 3 8	– 4 2
Muscovadoes, per 100 lbs.	– 2 6	– 2 10
Tallow, per 100 lbs.	– 2 9	– 3 1
Tar, per 100 lbs.	– 1 –	– 1 2
Tea, per lb.	– – 4	– – 5
Tiles, per 1,000	– 2 2	– 2 5
Timber, according to quality, measurement, &c.		
Tin:		
In bars, per 100 lbs.	– 8 1	– 9 1
In sheet, per 100 sheets	– 2 3	– 2 6
Tobacco:		
Manufactured, per lb.	– – 3	– – 4
In leaf, per lb.	– – 2	– – 3
Tongues, salted or dried, per 100 lbs.	– 7 –	– 7 9
Tow and oakum, per 100 lbs.	– 1 9	– 2 –
Trunks or boxes, each	– 1 6	– 1 8
Twine, per 100 lbs.	– 8 1	– 9 1
Umbrellas:		
Silk, each	– 1 6	– 1 8
Other kinds, each	– – 3	– – 4
Vinegar, foreign, per gallon	– – 3	– – 4
Valonia:		
Best quality, per 1,000 lbs.	– 6 7	– 7 4
Inferior quality, per 1,000 lbs.	– 3 5	– 3 9
Vegetables, exempt.		
Wheat, per bushel	– – 5	– – 5
Wines:		
Foreign, value exceeding 2 *s.* 4 *d.* per gallon, per gallon	– – 6	– – 7
Foreign, under 2 *s.* 4 *d.* per gallon, per gallon	– 1 –	– 1 6
Islands (Island of Paxo exempted), per barrel	– 2 –	– 2 6
Wool, per 100 lbs.	– 3 3	– 3 8
Vessels or ships imported by Ionian subjects, exempt.		

Oil, currants, produce of the Islands, and soap manufactured therein, having paid the export duty in the Island where produced or made, exempt.

All other produce of the Islands, exempt.

All articles not enumerated in the foregoing tariff, imported under British, Ionian, Austrian, Greek, Neapolitan, Russian, Tuscan, Belgian, Sardinian and Papal flags, pay an ad valorem duty of 7 per cent.

Under all other flags, 8 per cent.

Clothing, arms, and accoutrements for the use of the troops of the protecting State, are exempted from import duties.

Duties between Island and Island of the States.

Native manufactures and produce, wine excepted (*see* foregoing Tariff), free.

Foreign ditto:

If in Ionian vessels, exempt.

If in foreign vessels, Austrian Lloyd's steamers excepting, three-fourths of original import duty on those articles paying at a fixed rate, and 5 per cent. on articles paying an ad valorem duty.

Transit of foreign salt, 50 per cent.

By Acts of Parliament, dated 2d June 1825 and 20th March 1830, all the Islands were declared free ports, goods deposited therein paying 1 per cent. for the period of deposit; but by Acts dated 15th April 1837, 25th March 1847, and 6th December 1849, that impost, as well as the transit duty of 1 per cent. in the transhipment of merchandise, was abolished.

By Act of Parliament, dated 14th August 1852, the importation into the Island of Paxo of oil, in transit, from the opposite continent, is permitted free of duty.

Salt and gunpowder are public monopolies throughout the Islands.

Commercial Duties continued.

Exports from the United States of the Ionian Islands are regulated by Acts of Parliament, dated 8th June 1835, 26th April 1837, and 29th May 1847.

Oil and currants, 18 per cent. ad valorem.

Wine, excepting that of the Cephalonia Wine Company, 6 per cent. ad valorem.

Soap, 8 per cent. ad valorem.

Valonia, 6 per cent. ad valorem.

All other articles, free.

N. B.—Oil shipped in vessels under Ionian colours, for the purpose of being conveyed from one Island to another of the States, pays the duty of only 7 per cent. ad valorem.

Construction of Roads.

By Acts of Parliament, dated 24th May 1831, 20th May 1833, 29th June 1837, and 18th April 1844, the following duties were authorised to be levied for the construction and repairs of roads, streets, &c., viz.:

Imports:

Large cattle, 4 *s.* 4 *d.* per head.

Pigs, sheep, goats, and calves, 7 ½ *d.* per head.

Exports:

Native produce and manufactures, 1 ½ per cent. ad valorem.

Part IV.

African Colonies.

1.—SIERRA LEONE.

TABLE of Duties upon Goods, Wares, and Merchandise Imported or brought into the Colony, and landed or transhipped therein, either for Consumption within the Colony, or for the purpose of being carried up the *Sierra Leone* River for any use or purpose whatsoever (imposed under Ordinance No. 9 of 1853).

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Ale and beer, per gallon	–	–	6
Ditto in bottles, per dozen	–	1	–
Bacon and hams, per cwt.	–	5	–
Beef and pork, per cwt.	–	5	–
Bread and biscuit, per cwt.	–	2	6
Bricks, per 1,000	–	5	–
Brandy, per gallon	–	2	–
Butter, per cwt.	–	8	–
Candles (not tallow), per cwt.	–	9	–
Clocks:			
Under 20 *s.* value, each	–	5	–
Above 20 *s.* value, each	–	10	–
Cheese, per cwt.	–	5	–
Cigars, per 1,000	–	8	–
Cordials, per gallon	–	2	–
Fish:			
Dried, per cwt.	–	1	–
Pickled, per barrel	–	2	–
Herrings, smoked, per box	–	–	3
Flour:			
Wheat, per barrel	–	5	–
Other than wheat, per barrel	–	2	–
Geneva, per gallon	–	2	–
Horses, each	1	–	–
Iron:			
Bars, per cwt.	–	1	6
Hoops, per cwt.	–	1	6
Pots, per cwt.	–	2	–
Lard, per cwt.	–	5	–
Nails, per cwt.	–	2	6
Pitch and tar, per barrel	–	1	–
Rum, per gallon	–	1	–
Sausages, tongues, and other meats, dried, salted, or cured, per cwt.	–	8	–
Soap, per cwt.	–	2	6
Slates or tiles, per 1,000	–	6	–
Sugar:			
Refined, per cwt.	–	10	–
Crushed, per cwt.	–	8	3
Muscovado, per cwt.	–	6	–
Tea, per lb.	–	–	3
Tobacco, per lb.	–	–	1½
Whiskey and other spirits, per gallon	–	2	–
Wine, per gallon	–	1	6
Wood, viz.:			
Masts and spars in the average diameter, each	–	–	2
Pitch pine, per 1,000 feet	–	7	6
White pine, per 1,000 feet	–	5	–
Shooks, each	–	1	–
Shingles, Cypress, per 1,000	–	2	–
Shingles, Boston or pine, per 1,000	–	1	–
Staves and headings, per 1,000	–	5	–
Upon all other goods, wares, or merchandise,* not previously enumerated, and not being the produce of the Western Coast of Africa (save and except horses), imported or brought into the colony and landed or transhipped therein, either for consumption within the colony, or for the purpose of being carried up the Sierra Leone River for any use or purpose whatsoever, and also except such goods, wares, or merchandise, as shall be entered for exportation, to any place situated elsewhere than up the Sierra Leone River, or shall be prize goods, for every 100 *l.* of the value	4	–	–
The spirits mentioned in the above table not exceeding the strength of proofs by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength of proof,			
Upon the amount of all sales of prize vessels and goods by public auction, after deducting all the charges thereon, for every 100 *l.* of the value	4	–	–

Tonnage.

Upon every ship or vessel entering or leaving this port, for each and every voyage on which each ship or vessel shall so enter or leave, for port, anchorage, and waterage duties or dues, per ton, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per ton of the burden of such ship or vessel.

Provided, that ships or vessels owned by persons resident in any of the British possessions on the Western Coast of Africa, or having an establishment therein, and employed in coasting and drougueing on the said coast from the said possessions, shall only, while so employed, be subject to the foregoing port, anchorage, and wharfage duties or dues once in every year (a year for which purpose shall be from the 1st day of January till the following 31st day of December); and that other ships or vessels shall not be subject to the same for any second or subsequent entrance or leaving during a voyage on which the said duties or dues shall have been once incurred, unless the space of time which shall intervene between such second or subsequent entrance or leaving and the first shall exceed two months; in which case such second or subsequent entrance or leaving shall be considered as an entrance or leaving on a new voyage, and that all ships laden with timber, and coming from the rivers be excepted.

Wharfage Dues

Upon articles subject to any duties of customs, or to be warehoused for exportation, imported or brought into the colony and landed therein, except the other articles hereinafter mentioned, for wharfage, 5 *s.* for every ton; 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for half a ton, and less than a ton; 1 *s.* 3 *d.* for any quantity under half a ton.

Upon the following articles so subject, or to be so warehoused, so imported or brought, and so landed, also for wharfage:

	£.	s.	d.
Upon Lumber, per 1,000 feet	–	3	9
Cypress shingles, per 1,000	–	2	–
Boston or pine, per 1,000	–	1	–
Bricks, per 1,000	–	3	–
Slates, or tiles, per 1,000	–	3	–
Lime, per hogshead	–	2	–

Provided that such slates, bricks, tiles, lime, coals and coke in bulk shall be exempt from the payment of any wharfage when landed elsewhere than at the public wharf.

* By Ordinance No. 4, of 1854, the duty on gunpowder, whether for home use or for exportation, is fixed at the rate of 9 *d.* per barrel of 100 lbs. weight in lieu of the duty of 4 per cent. as above.

2.—GAMBIA.

RETURN of Duties levied on Articles Imported into the British Settlements in the River *Gambia*, in 1855.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.
Upon all goods, wares, and merchandise, not being the growth, production, or manufacture of the Western Coast of Africa, and transhipped or landed in any of the British Settlements in the River Gambia, or taken up the same, save and except goods, wares, and merchandise landed from French vessels at the factory of Albreda (except such as shall be entered for exportation only), and upon invoice price thereof, per cent.	4 – –
Extra duty on the strength of hydrometer proof, and so on in proportion for any greater or less degree of strength on gin, geneva, hollands, brandy, rum, and all other spirituous liquors, however sweetened, per gallon	– – 6
Additional extra duty on the strength of hydrometer proof, and so on in proportion for any greater or less degree of strength on gin, geneva, hollands, brandy, and whiskey, per gallon	– 1 –
On absinthe and wermouth, without reference to strength, per gallon	– 1 –
Extra duty on tobacco, per pound	– – – ¼
Additional extra duty on ditto, per pound	– – – ¼
On all palm wine, imported into the Island of St. Mary's, per gallon	– – 6

EXPORT DUTIES.

— None. —

3.—GOLD COAST.

RETURN for the Year 1854, of the Amount of Duties payable on Imports and Exports in Her Majesty's Settlements on the *Gold Coast*.

IMPORTS.

An ad valorem Duty of one-half per cent. on all imported Articles.

EXPORTS.

No Duties.

4.—CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

TABLE of Duties on Goods imported into the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope* (imposed under Ordinance No. 1, of 1855).

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Ale or beer, viz.:	
In bottles, the gallon	– – 3
Not in bottles, the gallon	– – 2
Cheese, the cwt.	– 10 –
Cinnamon or cassia, the lb.	– – 3
Cloves, the lb.	– – 4
Coffee, the cwt.	– 12 6
Flour, wheaten, the barrel of 196 lbs.	– 3 –
Fruits, dried; viz.	
Currants, raisins, or figs, the cwt.	– 5 –
Ginger; viz.	
Dry, the lb.	– – 1
Preserved, or chowchow, the lb.	– – 1
Gunpowder, the lb.	– – 6
Guns, or gun-barrels, each barrel	1 – –
Mace, the lb.	– – 9
Meat, salted or cured, the cwt.	– 3 –
Nutmegs, the lb.	– – 6
Pepper, the cwt.	– 10 –
Pistols, or pistol-barrels, each	– 10 –
Rice, the cwt.	– 2 –
Spirits, of all sorts, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the gallon	– 3 –
Liqueurs, cordials, or sweetened spirits, the gallon	– 4 –
Sugar; viz.	
Unrefined, the cwt.	– 3 6
Refined, or candy, the cwt.	– 5 –
Molasses, the cwt.	– 2 –
Tea, the lb.	– – 6
Tobacco, viz.:	
Not manufactured, the cwt.	1 8 –
Manufactured (not cigars), or snuff, the cwt.	2 16 –
Cigars (at the option of the officers of Customs), the 1,000	– 12 6
Or the lb.	– 1 3
Wine; viz.	
In bottles, the gallon	– 2 6
Not in bottles, the gallon	– 2 –
Wood, unmanufactured, the cubic foot	– – 2
Goods not being enumerated or described, nor otherwise charged with duty, and not prohibited to be imported into, or used in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, for every 100 *l.* of the value	7 10 –

FREE:

Animals, living.
Books and music, printed.
Bottles, of common glass, imported full of spirits, wine, beer, or ale.
Bullion or coin.
Coals, coke, or patent fuel.
Diamonds.
Guano.
Ice.
Maps or charts.
Pictures.
Provisions or stores of every description, imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, when the Customs duties shall not have been paid thereon.
Seeds, bulbs, or plants.
Specimens illustrative of natural history.
Wine, imported or taken out of bond for the use of military officers serving on full pay in this colony, or in British Kaffraria, and also for the use of officers of Her Majesty's navy serving on board any of Her Majesty's ships, subject however, to such regulations as the Governor shall think think fit to make; and, provided that if any such wines shall be subsequently sold in this colony, except for the use or consumption of any of Her Majesty's military or naval officers, serving as aforesaid, the same shall be forfeited, and be liable to seizure accordingly.
All articles of naval or military uniform or appointments imported by officers stationed in this colony, or in British Kaffraria, for their own use.

5.—NATAL.

CUSTOMS charged on Goods, Wares, and Merchandise Imported into this District, under authority of Her Majesty's Order in Council, dated 26 September 1846.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Coffee, viz.:			
The produce of any British possession, per cwt.	–	5	–
The produce of any foreign country, per cwt.	–	10	–
Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing or taking, for every 100 *l.* of the value thereof	12	–	–
Flour, wheaten, not being of British manufacture, the barrel of 196 lbs.	3	–	–
Gunpowder, per lb.	–	–	3
Meat:			
Salted or cured, of all sorts, not being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, per cwt.	–	3	–
Salted or cured, of all sorts, being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, per cwt.	–	1	3
Oil:			
Spermaceti, of foreign fishing, the tun, imperial measure	7	10	–
Train and blubber, the produce of fish, or creatures living in the sea, of foreign fishing, the tun, imperial measure	3	–	–
Pepper, per cwt.	–	4	–
Rice, the cwt.	–	1	6
Sugar, viz.:			
Not refined, the produce of any British possession, the cwt.	–	2	3
Not refined, the produce of any foreign country, the cwt.	–	4	6
Refined, or candy, not being of British manufacture, the cwt.	–	6	–
Refined, or candy, being of British manufacture, the cwt.	–	3	–

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £.	s.	d.
Spirits of all sorts, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength, the imperial gallon	–	2	–
Tea, the lb.	–	–	4½
Tobacco:			
Not manufactured, per cwt.	–	12	–
Manufactured (not cigars), per cwt.	1	–	–
Cigars, the 1,000	–	5	–
Wood:			
Unmanufactured, viz., mahogany, rose-wood, and teak wood, the cubic foot	–	–	2
All other wood, not the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession, the cubic foot	–	–	2
Wine, viz.:			
In bottles, each of greater content than 12 to the imperial gallon, the produce of any of the British dominions or possessions, the dozen bottles	–	2	–
The produce of any foreign country, the dozen bottles	–	4	–
In bottles, and not of greater content than 12 to the imperial gallon, the produce of any of the British dominions or possessions, the dozen bottles	–	1	–
The produce of any foreign country, the dozen bottles	–	2	–
Not in bottles, the produce of any of the British dominions or possessions, the imperial gallon	–	–	9
The produce of any foreign country, the imperial gallon	–	1	6
Good, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad, for every 100 *l.* of the value	5	–	–
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not herein declared free of duty, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, for every 100 *l.* of the value	12	–	–

FREE.

Bottles of common glass, imported full.
Bullion.
Casks, staves, hoops, and coopers' rivets.
Coin.
Diamonds.
Horses, mules, asses, sheep, cattle, and all other live stock, and live animals; seeds, bulbs, and plants; specimens illustrative of natural history; also agricultural implements; by Order in Council, dated 27 June 1849.
Provisions or stores of every description imported or supplied for the use of Her Majesty's forces.

Any article, being the growth, production, or manufacture of any foreign country, hereinbefore charged with any duty and imported into the district of Natal from the United Kingdom having been there entered for consumption, and re-exported without any drawback of duty having been first paid thereon, such article shall be liable only to such duty as is hereinbefore charged upon similar articles, being the growth, production, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possessions abroad.

And if any goods, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, shall be imported into the district of Natal, through the United Kingdom (having been warehoused therein, and being exported from the warehouse, or the duties thereon, if then paid, having been drawn back), there shall be charged on such goods, over and above the duties hereinbefore imposed on similar goods, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad, three-fourths of the difference (if any) between such duties, and the duties hereinbefore charged on goods, not being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British possessions abroad.

6.—ST. HELENA.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Duties and other Customs Charges levied on Articles Imported into this Colony.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Her Majesty's Orders in Council, 11 July 1839, 13 November 1850, and 21 February 1853.	
Beer:	
In bottles, per dozen quart bottles	– – 6
Not in bottles, per hogshead	– 10 –
Spirits (excepting Cape brandy, arrack, Bengal rum, and aqua ardente, which are prohibited to be imported), per gallon	– 10 –
Wine, per gallon	– 1 9
Wharfage.	
Every pipe, puncheon, butt, cask, jar, and can, of whatever description, of the size and measure of 10 gallons and upwards	– 2 –
Every barrel of flour, and every cask, keg, jar, and can, of whatever description, in size and measure less than 10 gallons	– 1 –
Every case, box, chest, trunk, bale, crate, basket, or other package, measuring—	
60 cubic feet and upwards	– 10 –
30 ditto and under 60	– 5 –
10 ditto and under 30	– 3 –
5 ditto and under 10	– 2 –
Under 5 cubic feet	– 1 –
Every bag of whatever description (except rice and paddy)	– 1 –
Every bag of rice or paddy	– – 3
Bricks, slates, tiles, shingles, laths, and staves, per 1,000	– 3 –
Timber, per cubic foot	– – 1

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Oil-cake, stones, guano, anchors, chains, coals, or patent fuel, in bulk, per ton, or boats, per ton measurement	– 2 –
Horned cattle and horses, each, including cranage fee	– 5 –
Sheep, goats, pigs, calves, each	– 1 –
Heavy articles, and goods not enumerated, per cwt.	– – 2
Condemned vessels for demolition, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, per ton measurement	– 1 –
All articles of every description, not included in the above, each	– – 6
Ships or vessels discharging for repairs, to pay wharfage dues one-half of the above rates.	
Exceptions.	
Coin, empty cases, casks, or tins, landing for the purpose of being filled for immediate reshipment on board of the same vessel from which they were landed.	
Stores landed for the service of Her Majesty's Ordnance, Navy, or Commissariat.	
Fees.	
All permits for goods being landed	– 1 –
All permits for wine or spirits, or either of them	– 5 –
Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor, 22d September 1853.	
Oil and whalebone landed from whalers for reshipment, or transhipped in this port, to pay wharfage dues at one-half of the above rates.	

Part V.

Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

1.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

RETURN of the Duties levied on Articles Imported into the Colony of *New South Wales*, now collected under the Act of Council, 19 Vict., No. 14.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Spirits:		Ale, porter, and beer, of all sorts, in wood, the gallon	– – 1
Brandy and gin, the gallon	*– 10 –	Ditto ditto ditto in bottle, the gallon	– – 2
Whiskey, rum, and all other spirits, the gallon	*– 7 –	Tea, the lb.	– – 3
Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, the gallon	– 10 –	Sugar:	
		Refined and candy, the cwt.	– 6 8
Perfumed spirits, the gallon	– 7 –	Unrefined, the cwt.	– 5 –
Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol, of a specific gravity of ·825, at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, for every gallon, in proportion to strength, the gallon	– 10 –	Treacle and molasses, the cwt.	– 3 4
		Coffee and chicory, the lb.	– – 2
Wine, not containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol, of a specific gravity of ·825, at the temperature of 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, the gallon	– 2 –	Cigars, the lb.	– 3 –
		Tobacco and snuff, the lb.	– 2 –

* By Act of Council, 9 Vict., No. 15, section 75, the duty on every gallon of spirits or strong waters is chargeable, according to the actual strength of proof, by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof.

Exemptions.

Under Act of Council, 16 Vict., No. 7 (5th August 1852), all goods imported for the supply of Her Majesty's service, exempted from all duties and imposts of every description whatsoever.

Under Act of Council, 7 Vict., No. 28 (19th June 1844), all wine imported into the colony of New South Wales or taken out of bond for the use of military or naval officers serving on full pay in the said colony or the adjoining seas, is exempted from duty.

2.—VICTORIA.

A Comparative Scale of the Tariffs in force from the 1st January 1854 to the 1st January 1856.

IMPORT DUTIES.	1 January to 19 January 1854. 16 Vict., No. 2.	19 January to 8 December 1854. 17 Vict., No. 7.	8 December 1854 to 30 April 1855. 18 Vict., No. 9.	1 May 1855 to 1 January 1856. 18 Vict., No. 27.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Ale, porter, spruce and other beer, cider and perry, per gallon	free	– – 6	– – 6	
Tobacco and snuff, the lb.	– 2 –	– 2 –	– 2 –	
Cigars, the lb.	– 2 –	– 2 –	– 3 –	
Tea, the lb.	– – 3	– – 3	– – 6	
Spirits or strong waters of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, the gallon	– 7 –	– 7 –	– 10 –	
Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per gallon	– 7 –	– 7 –	– 10 –	unaltered.
Wine, the gallon	– 1 –	– 2 –	– 2 –	
Coffee, the cwt.	– 10 –	– 10 –	– 18 8	
Chicory, the cwt.	free	free	– 18 8	
Sugar, raw and refined, and sugar candy, the cwt.	free	free	– 6 –	
Molasses and treacle, the cwt.	free	free	– 3 –	
All other goods, wares, and merchandize	free	free	free	
Export Duties.				
Gold, the oz.	free	free	free	– 2 6
All other goods	free	free	free	free.

3.—TASMANIA.

A TABLE of Duties on Imports levied in the Colony of *Tasmania*.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.
By Act of Council, 15 Vict. No. 5.	£. s. d.
Brandy, per gallon	– 12 –
Rum, and all other spirits and strong waters, per gallon; and so in proportion, with respect only to spirits and strong waters in bottle, for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one-eighth part of a gallon	– 9 –
Wine, in wood, per gallon	– 1 –
„ in bottle, per dozen, reputed quart bottles	– 4 –
„ per dozen, reputed pint bottles	– 2 –
Tobacco (snuff excepted) and cigars, per lb.	– 2 –
Tea, per lb.	– – 3
Raw sugar or molasses, per cwt.	– 3 –
Refined sugar, per cwt.	– 6 –
Coffee, per lb.	– – 1½
Dried fruits, per lb.	– – 1
Hops, per lb.	– – 2
Malt liquors, in wood, per gallon	– – 2
„ in bottle, per dozen, reputed quart bottles	– 1 –
„ „ per dozen reputed pint bottles	– – 6

Exemptions.

Wines imported or purchased in bond, for the use of regimental messes.
All articles imported for the supply of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.
All articles imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government.

4.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A RETURN of Duties leviable in the Colony of *Western Australia*, to 31 December 1856.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.	ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Beer, porter, cider, and perry, bottled, per gallon	– – 3	Tea, per lb.	– – 2
Beer, porter, cider, and perry, in wood, per gallon	– – 2	Tobacco:	
Cigars and snuff, per lb.	– 2 6	Manufactured, per lb.	– 1 –
Coffee, per cwt.	– 4 –	Unmanufactured, per lb.	– – 6
Spirits, cordials, or strong waters, not being perfumed or medicinal spirits, to be used as medicine or perfumery only, for each and every imperial gallon of such spirits, cordials, or strong waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon, per gallon	– 10 –	Boiled down for the purpose of being used as a sheepwash, subject to regulations to be from time to time issued by the Governor, with advice of the Executive Council, per lb.	– – 1
Sugar:		Wine:	
Refined and candy, per cwt.	– 3 –	Bottled, per gallon	– 2 –
Moist and molasses, per cwt.	– 2 –	In wood, per gallon	– 1 6
		On all goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the colony, and not otherwise charged with a specific duty, and not hereafter set forth as free of duty, a duty of 6 *l.* per cent., according to invoice value	6 *l.* p' cent.

A RETURN of Goods admitted "free of Duty" in the Colony of *Western Australia*, to 31 December 1856.

Goods Free of Duty.

Animals, living.

Bread and biscuit.
Bags and sacks.
Bales for wool.
Books, printed, not being account.
Bottles, glass, and stone, imported full.
Bran.
Bullion and coin.
Baggage, personal, of immigrants.

Coals, coke, and other fuel.
Corn and other grain.

Flour and meal.

Implements and machinery, agricultural.

Meats, salted, cured, and preserved, except bacon and hams.
Machinery for mills, including millstones.
Maps and charts.

Oatmeal.

Pumps and other apparatus for raising water.
Pictures, prints and statuary.
Plants, seeds, and bulbs.
Provisions or stores, military or naval, required for Her Majesty's Service.
Pulse.

Rice.

Staves and hoops for casks.
Specimens of natural history.

Uniform and appointments, naval, military, and civil, imported by officers stationed in the colony for their own use.

Goods specially exempted by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

5.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA

TABLE of Duties levied under Local Act, No. 8 of 1853.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d.
Apparel and slops, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Bacon and hams, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Bags and sacks:	
Corn, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Gunny, and returned, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Beef and pork, ad valorem	5 p' cent
Beer, porter, ale, cider, and perry, per gallon	– – 4
Blacking, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Boots and shoes, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Bread and biscuit, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Bottles, glass, and stone, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Bricks, fire and Bath, per 1,000	– 5 –
Butter, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Candles, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Canvas, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Carts and drays, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Wheeled waggons and timber carriages, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Carriages, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Casks, empty, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Cement, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Cheese, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Clocks and watches, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Coffee, per cwt.	– 6 –
Confectionery, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Copper:	
Sheathing and nails, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Manufactures, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Cordage and rope, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Corks, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Corn, meal, and flour, viz.:	
Wheat, per quarter	– – 6
Barley, per quarter	– – 6
Oats, per quarter	– – 6
Maize and millet, per quarter	– – 6
Peas, beans, and pulse, per quarter	– – 6
Malt, per quarter	– 3 –
Flour and meal, per 100 lbs.	– – 2
Bran and pollard, per 100 lbs.	– – 2
Cutlery and hardware, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Drapery, viz.:	
Haberdashery, hosiery, millinery, manufactures of silk, linen, cotton, wool, and hair, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Drugs, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Earthenware and china, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Fish, dry and pickled, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Fruit:	
Dried, of all sorts, per cwt.	– 4 –
Unenumerated, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Furniture, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Glass, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Glue, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Gunpowder, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Grindery, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Groceries and oilmen's stores, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Hides, dressed, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Hops, per lb.	– – 2
Ink, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Iron; viz.	
Bar and rod, per ton	– 10 –
Sheet and hoop, per ton	– 14 –
Pig, per ton	– 2 6
Sledges, anchors, anvils, plates, cart-arm moulds, and articles of wrought iron, heavy and in the rough, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Cart-arms and boxes, finished chain, articles of wrought iron finished, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Camp ovens, pots, boilers, and castings, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Manufactures, unenumerated, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Implements and tools, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Jewellery, plate and plated goods, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Lead:	
Pig, sheet, and shot, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Manufactured, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Leather, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Lime and lemon juice, and syrup of all sorts, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Lucifers, ad valorem	5 p' cent.

(*continued*)

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s. d
Machinery, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Musical instruments, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Oil:	
Black, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Sperm, head matter, or other fish or animal oil, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Linseed, rape, hemp, and cocoa nut, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Olive, castor, and other vegetable oils, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Paints, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Painters' colours and whiting, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Paper, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Perfumery, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Pipes, tobacco, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Pitch and tar, per barrel	– 1 –
Potatoes, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Provisions and preserved meats, per cwt.	– 3 –
Rice, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Rosin, per barrel	– – 6
Saddlery and harness, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Salt, per ton	– 3 –
Soap, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Spices, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Spirits or strong waters of all sorts, viz.:	
For every gallon of such spirits or strong waters of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for any greater or less quantity than a gallon; also perfumed spirits, not being sweetened, or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by such hydrometer, per gallon	– 9 –
Spirits, cordials, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article, so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be exactly ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per gallon	– 9 –
Starch, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Stationery, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Steel, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Stones:	
Millstones, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Grindstones, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Roofing slates, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Slabs and flag stones, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Tomb and wrought stones, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Marble, wrought, ad valorem	5 p' cent.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.
	£. s d.
Sugar:	
Refined and candy, per cwt.	– 4 –
Muscovado, per cwt.	– 2 –
Molasses, per cwt.	– 1 –
Tea, per lb.	– – 2
Tinware and tin plates, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Tobacco:	
Manufactured, per lb.	– 1 –
Unmanufactured, per lb.	– – 6
Cigars and cheroots, per lb.	– 2 6
Snuff, per lb.	– 1 –
Sulphured and tarred for sheep-wash, per lb.	– – 1
Turpentine, spirit of, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Vinegar, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Wine, per gallon	– 1 –
Wood; viz.	
Posts and rails, handspikes and poles, per 100	– 1 6
Paling, per 100	– – 6
Shingles and laths, per 1,000	– – 6
Trenails and spokes, per 100	– – 2
Oars, per 100 feet	– 2 –
Square timber and balks, spars, deals, battens, quartering, planks, boards, and sawn, hewn, or split timber of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated or described, per 40 cubic feet	– 2 6
Wool, manufactures of, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Zinc and manufactures of ditto, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Unenumerated articles; viz.	
Raw, ad valorem	5 p' cent.
Manufactured, advalorem	5 p' cent.

FREE LIST.

Animals, living.
Baggage of passengers.
Books, printed.
Bullion and coin.
Coals, coke, and other fuel.
Plants and trees.
Seeds and roots, garden.
Specimens illustrative of natural history.
Pictures and prints.
Works of art.
Wool.
Tallow.
Skins and hides, raw.
Bark.
Gum.
Bales for wool.
Ore bags.

6.—NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORT DUTIES fixed by the Legislative Council, 3 July 1851.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Agricultural implements, not otherwise described, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Ale, porter, and beer of all sorts, in casks, per gallon	– – 4
In bottle, per dozen of two gallons	– 1 –
Alkali:	
Pot and pearl ash, per cwt.	– 2 4
Soda, per cwt.	– 2 4
Alum, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Animals, living	Free.
Apothecary wares, not otherwise described, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Apparel, not otherwise described, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Arms and Ammunition:	
Ordnance of brass or iron, muskets, fowling-pieces, pistols, gunpowder, and percussion caps (importation prohibited except under license from the Government), for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Arrowroot, per cwt.	– 3 6
Arsenic, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Artificial flowers, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Bacon and hams, per cwt.	– 2 –
Baggage of passengers	Free.
Bags, empty:	
Gunny bags, per dozen	– – 6
Corn sacks, per dozen	– 1 –
Bark, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Beef, salted:	
Per tierce	– 6 –
Per barrel	– 4 –
Blankets. (*see* Woollens.)	
Blacking, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Blocks, for ships' rigging, and dead eyes	Free.
Boats	Free.
Books:	
Printed, not being account books	Free.
Account books, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Boots and Shoes:	
Boots (Wellingtons and other long), per dozen pair	– 8 –
Half boots, per dozen pair	– 4 –
Shoes, and women's boots and shoes, per dozen pair	– 3 –
Children's boots and shoes, per dozen pair	– 2 –
Bran and pollard, per bushel	– – 1
Brass manufactures, of all sorts, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Bread and biscuit	Free.
Bricks:	
Bath and Flanders, per 100	– 2 –
Fire and other, per 1,000	– 3 –
Bottles:	
Glass and stone, empty, per dozen	– – 1
Full	Free.
Butter, per lb.	– – 1
Bullion and coin	Free.
Cabinet and upholstery wares, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Cables	Free.

(*continued*)

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Candles:	
Cocoa-nut, palm, spermaceti, stearine, and wax, per cwt.	– 14 –
Tallow, per cwt.	– 4 8
Canvas duck, per bolt	– 3 –
Canes and sticks, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Caps:	
Cloth, per dozen	– 2 –
Woollen, per dozen	– – 8
Carpeting. (*see* Woollens.)	
Carraway seeds, per lb.	– – 1
Carriages:	
Carts and waggons, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Carriage wheels of all sorts, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Casks. (*see* Wood.)	
Cement, Roman, per barrel	– 2 6
Chalk, per ton	– 2 –
Charcoal, animal and vegetable, for every 100 *l* value	10 – –
Cheese, per cwt.	– 4 8
Chocolate and cocoa, per lb.	– – 1
Cider and perry, in bottle, per dozen of two gallons	– 1 3
Clocks and watches, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Coals	Free.
Coal pitch and tar	Free.
Coin and bullion	Free.
Confectionery, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Copper and Composition sheathing:	
Nails and bolts	Free.
Wrought of other sorts, per lb.	– – 1
Cordage and cables	Free.
Coffee, per cwt.	– 4 8
Corks, for bottling, per gross	– – 3
Corn, Grain, Meal, Flour; viz.	
Barley, per bushel	– – 4
hulled. (*see* Pearl and Scotch Barley.)	
Barley meal	Free.
Malt, per bushel	– – 8
Beans, per bushel	– – 8
Oats, per bushel	– – 4
hulled. (*see* Groats or Grits.)	
Oatmeal	Free.
Peas, per bushel	– – 8
split, per bushel	– 1 3
Rye	Free.
Wheat	Free.
flour	Free.
Maize, per bushel	– – 3

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Cotton Manufactures:	
Calicoes or cottons, white or plain, over 36 inches wide, per yard	– – –¾
36 inches and under, per yard	– – –½
Printed, checked, stained, or dyed, wide, per yard	– – –¼
Narrow, per yard	– – –½
Dimities, ginghams, nankeens, damasks, diaper, quilting, per yard	– – 1
Cotton shawls and handkerchiefs, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Muslins, cambrics, lawns, laces, gauzes, crapes, muslin shawls, and handkerchiefs, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Velvets, velverets, velveteens, and cords, per yard	– – 2
Fustians, jeans, jeanets, &c. per yard	– – 1
Counterpanes, each	– 2 –
Bed quilts, each	– – 6
Lace, and patent net, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Hosiery, stockings, per dozen pair	– 1 –
Hosiery of all other sorts, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Tapes and small wares, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Cotton for stitching or sewing, per lb.	– – 1½
Cotton on reels, per gross	– – 1
Cotton twist and yarn, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Earthen and china ware, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Engravings, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Fish, dried and pickled, per cwt.	– 2 –
Fishing tackle, including nets, lines, and twines, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Fruit:	
Apples, apricots, peaches, pears, &c., fresh, per bushel	– 1 3
Ditto, dried, per lb.	– – –½
Almonds, per lb.	– – –½
shelled, per lb.	– – 1½
Currants, raisins, dates, nuts, walnuts, filberts, figs, and prunes, dried, per lb.	– – 1
Oranges, limes, and lemons, fresh, per dozen	– – 2
Glass, crown and sheet, per 100 feet	– 2 –
Glasses, looking and mirrors, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Glue, per lb.	– – –½
Groats or grits, per cwt.	– 2 4
Haberdashery and millinery, not otherwise described, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Hardware and cutlery, not otherwise described, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Harrows	Free.
Hats:	
Beaver, castor, and silk, per dozen	– 12 –
Chip, or willow, felt, leather, and straw	– 1 6

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Hay, per ton	– 8 –
Honey, per lb.	– – 1
Hops, per lb.	– – 1½
Iron:	
Bar, bolt, rod, sheet, and hoop, per ton	1 – –
Nails, per cwt.	– 3 –
Anchors, chains, and chain cables, for ships	Free.
Chain, per ton	2 – –
Hollow ware, per ton	2 – –
Not otherwise described, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Jewellery, not otherwise described, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Juice, of lemons and limes, per gallon	– – 9
Junk	Free.
Lard, per lb.	– – –½
Lead:	
Manufactured, per cwt.	– 2 –
Black, red, and white, per cwt.	– 3 –
Leather:	
Sole, per cwt.	– 7 –
Kip and calf, per lb.	– – 1½
Basils, per dozen	– – 9
Kangaroo, per dozen	– 3 –
All other sorts, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Linen manufactures:	
White or plain, per yard	– – 1
Checked, striped, printed, stained, or dyed, per yard	– – 1
Cambrics and lawns, per yard	– – 2
Damask and diaper, per yard	– – 1½
Sail cloth and sails	Free.
Ticking, per yard	– – –½
Hosiery; viz. stockings, per dozen pair	– 1 –
All other sorts, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Tape and small wares, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Thread, for stitching or sewing, per lb.	– – 2
Yarn, per lb.	– – 1
Litharge of lead, per cwt.	– 3 –
Macaroni and vermicelli, per lb.	– – 2
Machines, thrashing, winnowing, and draining	Free.
Machinery for mills	Free.
Matches:	
Lucifer or Congreve, per gross	– – 8
Vestas, per gross	– 1 6
Molasses, per cwt.	– 1 2
Musical instruments, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Mustard:	
In bulk, per lb.	– – 1
In 1 lb. bottles, per dozen	– 1 6
In ½ lb. bottles, per dozen	– – 9

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Mutton, salted, per cwt.	– 2 –
Oakum	Free.
Oil cloth, per square yard	– – 3
Oil:	
Cocoa-nut, linseed, rape-seed, hemp seed, neat's foot, per gallon	– – 4
Olive, castor, and unenumerated vegetable, per gallon	– 2 –
Oil, blubber, and bone, the produce of fish, or creatures living in the sea	Free.
Of turpentine, per gallon	– – 6
Paints, per cwt.	– 3 –
Painters' and dyers' colours and materials, not otherwise described, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Paper:	
Brown, wrapping, or blotting, per cwt.	– 4 –
Printing and cartridge, per cwt.	– 7 –
Writing, per lb.	– – 1
Paper hangings, per dozen yards	– – 1
Parchment and vellum, per skin	– – 2
Perfumery of all sorts, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Perry. (*see* Cider.)	
Pickles and sauces:	
in quart bottles, per dozen	– 1 6
in pint bottles, per dozen	– – 9
in half-pint and smaller bottles, per dozen	– – 6
Pitch	Free.
Plants, bulbs, trees, and seeds	Free.
Ploughs	Free.
Pork, salted, per barrel	– 5 –
Rice, per cwt.	– 2 –
Rosin, per barrel	– 2 –
Saddlery and harness, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Sago, per cwt.	– 3 6
Salt:	
Coarse, per ton	– 6 –
Fine, per ton	– 10 –
Saltpetre, per cwt.	– 3 6
Silk manufactures:	
Silks and satins, per yard	– – 6
Hosiery, viz., stockings, per dozen pairs	– 5 –
Not otherwise described, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Stuffs, ribbons, lace, fringe, trimmings, &c. for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Sewing silk, per lb.	– 1 –
Twist and yarn, per lb.	– 1 6
Stockings of silk and cotton, per dozen pairs	– 2 –
Stockings of silk and linen, per dozen pairs	– 2 –
Stockings of silk and worsted per dozen pairs	– 2 –
Velvet, per yard	– 1 6

(*continued*)

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Slates. (*see* Stones):	
In frame, per dozen	– – 9
Slops:	
Trousers, moleskin and Tweed, per pair	– – 4
Shirts:	
Blue and red serge, per dozen	– 4 –
Regatta and cotton, striped, per dozen	– 1 6
White, per dozen	– 2 –
Soap:	
Common, per cwt.	– 3 –
Fancy, per cwt.	– 6 –
Spades and shovels, per dozen	– 3 –
Specimens, illustrative of natural history	Free.
Spices:	
Cassia, cinnamon, cloves, mace, pimento, and nutmegs, per lb.	– – 6
Ginger, per lb.	– – 1
Pepper, red or Cayenne, per lb.	– – 1
„ black and white, per lb.	– – 1
Spirits:	
Of tar, per gallon	– – 6
Turpentine, per gallon	– – 6
Brandy, gin, rum, and whiskey, not exceeding hydrometer proof, and so in proportion for spirits of a greater strength (all cordials, sweetened spirits, and liqueurs being rated as proof spirits), at the rate of for every gallon, imperial measure	– 6 –
Scotch and pearl barley, per cwt.	– 2 4
Starch, per cwt.	– 4 8
Stationery, not otherwise described, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Steel, per cwt.	– 4 8
Stones:	
Hearth, flag, and slab, per ton	– 5 –
Grindstones, per foot	– – 8
Slates, ladies', per 1,000	– 10 –
Slates, Countess and Duchess, per 1,000	– 15 –
Stone-blue, per lb.	– – 1
Sugar:	
Refined, loaf, crushed, and candy, per cwt.	– 4 8
Raw, per cwt.	– 2 4
Syrup, in bottles, per dozen	– 1 6
Tapioca, per cwt.	– 4 –
Tar	Free.
Tea, per lb.	– – 2
Tin:	
In plates, per cwt.	– 3 –
Block, per lb.	– – 1
Ware, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Tobacco:	
Cigars and snuffs, per lb.	– 2 –
Manufactured, per lb.	– 1 –
Unmanufactured, per lb.	– – 9
Stems	– – 9
For sheepwash*	Free.
Tobacco pipes:	
Common clay, per gross	– – 4
Other sorts not described, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Tongues, per barrel	– 5 –
Toys, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Treacle. (*see* Molasses.)	
Turpentine (*see* Oil or Spirits of.)	
Twine (except sewing twine), per lb.	– – 1
Varnish, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Vinegar, per gallon	– – 2
Watches. (*see* Clocks and Watches.)	
Wines:	
In cask, per gallon	– 1 6
Bottled, per dozen of two gallons	– 5 –
Wood:	
Board, plank, and scantling, per 100 feet	– 1 –
Cedar, per 100 feet	– 2 –
Casks, empty	Free.
Handspikes, masts, yards, bowsprits, oars, trenails, or trunnels	Free.
Shingles and laths, per 1,000	– 1 –
Palings, per 1,000	– 10 –
Wooden ware, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Wool, unmanufactured	Free.
Woollen Manufactures:	
Cloths, broad, per yard	– 1 3
Kerseymere, per yard	– – 8
Baizes of all sorts, per yard	– – 3
Pilot and flushing, per yard	– – 4
Flannel, per yard	– – 1
Tweeds, per yard	– – 3
Blankets, per pair	– 2 –
Blanketing, per yard	– – 9
Carpets and carpeting, per yard	– – 3
Rugs or coverlets for beds, each	– – 4
Stuffs, woollen or worsted, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Hosiery, viz., stockings, per dozen pairs	– 1 –
All other sorts, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Tapes and small wares, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –
Woollen or worsted yarn	– – –½
Woolpacks, each	– – 6
Zinc, per cwt.	– 3 6
All goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise enumerated, for every 100 *l.* value	10 – –

* Subject to its being rendered unfit for human consumption, and be only admitted free under such regulations and restrictions as may from time to time be made in that behalf by his Excellency the Governor.

EXPORT DUTIES.

— Nil. —

Part VI.

Eastern and other Colonies.

1.—CEYLON.

TABLE of Customs Duties.

IMPORT DUTIES.

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Arms and Ammunition:	
Guns and rifles, each	– 5 –
Pistols, the pair	– 5 –
Gunpowder, the lb.	– – 4
Shot, the cwt.	– 1 6
Bacon, butter, cheese, and hams, the cwt.	– 6 –
Beef and pork, the cwt.	– 2 6
Beer, ale, and porter, and all other malt liquors:	
In wood, the gallon	– – 3
In bottles, the gallon	– – 4
Fish, dried or salted, and fins and skins, the produce of creatures being in the sea, per cwt.	– 1 –
Flour (wheat), per cwt.	– 2 –
Hops, per cwt.	– 6 –
Jagghery or palm sugar, not equal in quality to brown or Muscovado sugar, the cwt.	– 1 –
Malt, per bushel	– – 4
Metals:	
Brass sheets, the cwt.	– 6 –
Copper sheathing and nails, the cwt.	– 6 –
Iron, bar, the ton	– 7 –
„ corrugated, the ton	– 14 –
„ galvanised, the ton	1 10 –
„ hoop, the ton	– 10 –
„ pig, the ton	– 5 –
„ rod, the ton	– 8 –
„ sheet, the ton	– 10 –
Lead, sheet, the ton	1 – –
Spelter and zinc, the ton	– 18 –
Steel, the ton	– 18 –
Opium, the lb.	– 1 –
Paddy, the bushel	– – 3
Pitch, rosin, or tar, the barrel	– 1 –
Rice, wheat, grain, peas, beans, and other grain (except paddy), the bushel	– – 7
Saltpetre, the cwt.	– 1 –
Spirits and cordials, the gallon	– 5 –
Sugar:	
Refined, and candy, the cwt.	– 5 –
Unrefined, the cwt.	– 2 6
Tea, the lb.	– – 6
Tobacco:	
Manufactured, the cwt.	1 – –
Unmanufactured, the cwt.	– 10 –
Cigars and snuff, the lb.	– – 8

ARTICLES SUBJECT TO DUTY.	AMOUNT OF DUTY. £. s. d.
Wine:	
In wood, the gallon	– 1 6
In bottles, the gallon	– 2 6
Goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty or prohibited, and not comprised in the Table of Exemptions hereinafter set forth, for every 100 *l.* of the value thereof in this market	5 – –
Table of Exemptions.	
Books and maps, printed	
Bullion, coin, pearls, and precious stones	
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	
Cocoa-nut oil	
Coffee	
Coir yarn, rope, twine, and strands	
Copperah	
Cotton wool	
Couries, and other shells	
Fruit, not in any way preserved	
Ground nuts, gingely seed, and linseed	
Horses, mules, asses, and all other live stock	
Ice	Free.
Manures	
Pepper, black	
Regimental clothing, necessaries and accoutrements imported for the use of Her Majesty's land and sea forces	
Seeds intended for agricultural and horticultural purposes, including plants	
Specimens illustrative of natural history	
Tanks, iron	
Whale oil	

Port Dues.

Inwards.

Vessels with cargo, the ton	– – 2
Ditto - in ballast	Nil.

Outwards.

Vessels with cargo, the ton	– – 2
Ditto - in ballast	Nil.

And in no case to exceed 5 *l.*, whatever may be the tonnage of the vessel.

2.—HONG KONG.

Hong Kong being a Free Port, no Duties are levied on Goods, either Imported into or Exported from this Colony.

3.—LABUAN.

No Import Duties payable at Labuan.

4.—FALKLAND ISLANDS.

No Import Duties payable at the Falkland Islands.

5.—HELIGOLAND.

No Import or Export Duties are levied in this Island.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (BRITISH COLONIES).

RETURN of the Duties Payable, under Colonial Enactments, on Goods Imported into and Exported from the *British Colonies* (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 295, of Session 1855).

(*Mr. John Ball.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
16 *June* 1856.

[*Price* 8 *d.*]

285.

Under 12 *oz.*

INDIAN DEPARTMENT (CANADA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 April 1856;—*for*,

"COPIES or EXTRACTS of recent CORRESPONDENCE respecting Alterations in the Organization of the INDIAN DEPARTMENT in *Canada*."

Colonial Office,
30 May 1856.

H. LABOUCHERE.

(*Viscount Goderich.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *June* 1856.

SCHEDULE.

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COPIES or EXTRACTS of recent CORRESPONDENCE respecting Alterations in the Organization of the INDIAN DEPARTMENT in *Canada*.

Despatches from the Governor-General of Canada.

— No. 1. —

(No. 66.)

No. 1.
Governor-General the Earl of Elgin to the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart. 18 December 1854

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Earl of *Elgin* to the Right honourable Sir *G. Grey*, Bart., M. P.

Government House, Quebec, 18 December 1854.

(Received, 11 January 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 11, 24 January 1855, page 39.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose the copy of a report which has been addressed to me by Mr. Oliphant, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, detailing the proceedings adopted by him to obtain from certain Indian tribes the surrender to the Crown of a large tract of land held by them on the shore of Lake Huron. Mr. Oliphant takes occasion in this report to offer some general remarks on the condition and prospects of the Indians in Canada, which are entitled to consideration, and to which I have called Sir Edmund Head's attention. 3 November 1854.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Elgin & Kincardine.*

Enclosure in No. 1.

My Lord, Indian Department, Quebec, 3 November 1854.

I HAVE the honour to report for the information of your Excellency, the proceedings which took place at a council convened by me, in obedience to your Lordship's instructions, at the Indian village of Saugeen, on the 13th of October last, for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, from the tribes resident at Saugeen, Owen's Sound, and Colpoy's Bay, a surrender to the Crown of the greater portion of that tract of land which has hitherto been reserved for their exclusive use and occupation. Encl. in No. 1.

The peninsula of Saugeen, which forms this reserve, contains about 450,000 acres. At your Excellency's desire a council was held by Captain Anderson at Owen Sound in July last. I have the honour to annex that officer's report of his proceedings on that occasion, from which your Excellency will perceive, that, owing to the obstacles thrown in his way, both by whites and Indians, the surrender which he ultimately obtained, was of so partial a character, that the Government did not deem it wise to accept it. 16 August 1854, p. 11.

On my way to Saugeen, and in passing through the counties of Grey and Bruce, adjoining this reserve, I received numerous evidences testifying to the expediency of the mission upon which your Lordship had been pleased to send me, and leading me to the hope, that the most beneficial results might be anticipated to all classes of the community, by the successful issue of the undertaking. The tide of emigration which has, of late years been flowing into Canada, has driven before it a crowd of those more adventurous spirits, whose office it is to prepare the way for the industrious emigrant. These were the more eager in their search for wild lands, as the prospect of obtaining them became almost confined in this direction to the counties bordering on the Saugeen peninsula, then an Indian reserve, and which must now be the limit of their explorations. These men were to be seen collected at the door of every backwood tavern, or returning in gangs to the more populous parts of the country where they have no settled occupation, disappointed in their search for land, inveighing against the alleged dishonesty of Crown land agents, organising bands for the forcible ejection of more fortunate squatters, a proceeding which generally resulted in bloodshed; and (in one instance which came to my notice) in murder.

They threatened, in my presence, to settle upon the Indian reserve in defiance of the Government. The general principle that Indian concessions are beneficial alike to the Indian and the white, was here merged in a more important consideration. So keen was the struggle for land, that a surrender of the territory for the purpose of sale, appeared the only method by which the property of these tribes could be conserved to them. It therefore became an obligation upon the Indian Department to spare no pains in endeavouring to

wring from those whom it protects, some assent, however reluctant, to the adoption of the only means by which this object could be achieved. That there should be some disinclination existing on the part of a partially civilized community to cede for ever those lands which formed the hunting-grounds of their forefathers, and which, although they are now utterly worthless in that capacity, still allow them the power of gratifying their wandering propensities, is only to be expected. This repugnance might easily be overcome in the minds of the better educated and more enlightened chiefs, were it not enhanced by a distrust and suspicion of every act of the Government, instilled into them by designing white men, whose superior intelligence enables them to exercise an influence all the more powerful and dangerous, because, in so remote a district it cannot be opposed. It is evident, that any measure on the part of the Government which tends to destroy the monopoly these men have hitherto enjoyed, of enriching themselves at the expense of the Indians, would meet with all the opposition which by insidious means they could bring to bear upon it. The Indians have always been too ready to listen to insinuations which coincided so exactly with their own inclinations.

In addition to the difficulties arising out of these combined adverse influences, there were others of a more complicated nature presented, by the conflicting interests of the white settlements at Saugeen and Owen's Sound. The advocates of these have lost no opportunity for some time past, of inflaming those feelings of jealousy which have long existed between the two bands, in order that in the event of any surrender to the Crown being under consideration, each interest might be represented in council by Indians, whose only desire was to oppose the wishes of their rivals. Under these circumstances, it appeared to me of the highest importance that no arrangement should be entered into, which should on the one hand seem to the Indians to imply a partiality to one or other of the respective bands, or on the other, lay the department open to the charge of having consulted the interests of one European community, at the expense of those of the other.

Immediately on my arrival at Saugeen, I despatched messengers for the chiefs of the Saugeen band, who were absent at their fishing grounds, as well as for those of the Owen Sound and Colpoy's Bay bands; and in the meantime I endeavoured to obtain as much information as possible upon the best means of securing the surrender, and the most satisfactory allotment of the lands. On the afternoon of the day following my arrival the chiefs of the Saugeen band arrived. As I looked for the strongest opposition from the head chief of this band, who entirely influences its opinion, I immediately sent for him privately, and, in a long interview, prepared him for the proposals I was about to make. He left me with strong expressions of dissent. Shortly after the chiefs of the other bands arrived, and, anxious not to allow them an opportunity of consulting either among themselves or with Europeans, I called a grand council at 7 P. M. in the church at the Indian village, which was attended by the chiefs of the different bands and warriors of the Saugeen band. The only Europeans present were Mr. James Ross, M. P. P., who had accompanied me from Toronto, and to whom I am much indebted for the assistance he was at all times ready to afford; Mr. M'Nabb, the Crown land agent, and Mr. Rankin, the land surveyor, and myself. Mr. Jacobs, Indian missionary, acted as interpreter.

I opened the proceedings by stating to them the reasons which had induced your Excellency to recommend the surrender of so large a portion of their territory. The evidence of their own senses was sufficient to bear me out in the truth of my assertions in reference to the avidity with which the neighbouring lands were taken up by whites. They were compelled to admit that squatters were, even then, locating themselves without permission either from themselves or the department upon the reserve. I represented the extreme difficulty, if not impossibility, of preventing such unauthorised intrusion. On the other hand, I explained the advantages which would accrue to them from so large an augmentation of funds as must result from the sale of their lands, by which they would be enabled to erect schools, extend their farms, and purchase many comforts of which they were now deprived. As a further inducement to accede to your Lordship's recommendation, and, also, because I considered, upon many grounds, that it would be a most desirable mode of sale, I promised that the lands, when surveyed, should be sold by auction; that arrangements should be made by which separate titles to farm lots could be granted by the department to the Indians within their own reserves, and having no reference to white men; that the annuities arising from the sale should be paid in money, and not in goods; I finally promised that those chiefs, who were prepared to meet the Government in this measure, so productive of benefit to their bands, should be rewarded by your Excellency with medals. I was met by most decided opposition on the part of Alexander Madwayosh, principal chief of the Saugeen band, whom I have before mentioned, and with whom I maintained an animated discussion, none of the other chiefs taking any part in the proceedings. It was clear, however, that public opinion, more especially with the chiefs of the Owen Sound band, was turning against him, and I therefore passed on to explain to them the limits of the reserves proposed by Government. As soon as the discussion was fairly diverted from the question of the propriety of the surrender to a consideration of the limits of the reserves, I retired for an hour, in order to allow time for a private debate.

It was evident, from what had already occurred, that the fact of this council having been held at Saugeen instead of at Owen Sound, as upon the former occasion, would exercise an important influence upon its proceedings. The Saugeen band maintain that they were first established in this part of the peninsula, and therefore consider that they occupy the most prominent position in the tribe, and are entitled to a larger share in its councils. Feelings of jealousy arising from this cause have invariably manifested themselves when called to a council at Owen Sound, and they consequently opposed a measure, at all times unpalatable,

when

when rendered doubly so by the manner in which it was submitted to them. An additional advantage was derived from the presence of many of the young men and warriors of the Saugeen band, who did not attend at Owen Sound, but whose opinions could now be easily ascertained and allowed to have their due effect.

Upon returning to council I found that the chief, Alexander Madwayosh, had been completely out-voted. Some of the other chiefs now came forward to stipulate for increased limits to their reserves and fresh privileges, in consideration of their readiness to adopt the views of Government. These were discussed *seriatim*; each party finding occasional concessions necessary, until we decided upon the terms of the surrender, as embodied in the document herewith annexed, which I drew out in the presence of the chiefs, and which was afterwards read and explained to them. By 1 o'clock A. M. the signing, sealing, and affixing of totems was concluded, and the council broke up.

13 Oct. 1854, p. 13.

I trust that your Lordship will be satisfied with the extent of the surrender thus obtained. I have appended a sketch map in which the limits have been defined as accurately as was possible without actual survey.

Inserted at p. 14.

The peninsula formed by the northern bank of the Saugeen River, and the shore of Lake Huron, has been ceded for the purpose of being laid out into town lots. The prosperity of this settlement was essentially involved in the extension of the town in this direction, and facilities are thus afforded of forming a harbour by improving the entrance to the river. A block of land at Owen Sound is also ceded for town lots. It is a continuation of the narrow slip surrendered in 1851, and contains far more eligible sites for houses than any which are to be found within the previous limits of the town of Sydenham. There can be little doubt that the immediate vicinity of these large towns to the Indian villages, will render a further surrender necessary, in which they must be included. Upon my suggesting the probability of such an occurrence, the chiefs of both villages expressed their readiness to make this surrender when it was required, and when they are themselves established in farm lots (to be granted in the way before alluded to) in more distant parts of their reserve. The idea, however, of deportation to one of the islands in Georgian Bay, notwithstanding the advantages which must ever result from the consequent concentration, they refused in any degree to entertain.

I may venture, however, here, to express my opinion, that the surrender as it at present stands, will be quite sufficient for some years to come to meet the wants of the European community, and to hope that neither the white man nor the Indian will find in it cause for dissatisfaction.

On the following day I proceeded to Owen Sound, the trail passing for the whole distance (20 miles), either through the reserves or the land recently surrendered. The intelligence that a large portion of the long-coveted Indian reserve was surrendered to the Crown for sale, created some sensation, and as difficulties were likely to arise from the anxiety of squatters to secure a claim, and their ignorance of the manner in which it was proposed that the land should be sold, I immediately issued a notice warning squatters from trespassing, and wrote to the sheriff requesting his assistance in this matter, copies whereof are appended. Believing that it was of the utmost importance that no time should be lost in bringing the most valuable portions of the land into market, I instructed Mr. Rankin to proceed to the survey of the town lots without delay, and also requested him to report upon the whole tract. He was of opinion, in which I fully concurred, that a road should be opened from Owen Sound to the bay of the Fishing Islands, where there is a favourable site for a town.

Mr. Oliphant to Mr. Rankin, 14 Oct. 1854, p. 14.
14 Oct. 1854, p. 15.

Having thus given a detailed account of the proceedings connected with the Indian surrender, I shall take the liberty of offering for your Excellency's consideration, some suggestions as to the conditions which should be attached to those sales, and also as to the mode in which the money arising out of them should be appropriated. So large an accession to its funds may afford an opportunity not to be neglected of effecting a radical change in the system hitherto adopted for the maintenance of the department, by which it may be rendered more independent of external aid than it has been. In order to ascertain the upset price at which the lots should be placed, inspectors should be appointed to appraise their valuation. The advantages of confining the sale to actual settlers were much pressed upon my consideration at Saugeen and Owen's Sound, a large proportion of the community of those settlements being composed of a class which is possessed of more enterprise and experience than capital. Regarding, however, the results which characterise the system now adopted by the Crown Land Department, and the great difficulty which must always attend the enforcement of conditions, compliance with which is supposed to imply actual settlement, it does not seem advisable that the same system should be pursued here. Where private interests are so largely involved, unless it be clearly demonstrable that a different system would be deeply injurious to the prosperity of the country, they have a higher claim upon the consideration of those to whose trust they are confided, than the convenience of a comparatively small portion of the community.

Under these circumstances, it would seem a wiser course that no conditions of actual settlement should be attached to the sale of these lands, but in order to allow persons of limited means to buy, that the purchase-money should be paid by five annual instalments upon the system now adopted in the Crown Land Department. In all cases one-third of the purchase-money to be paid at the time of sale; it being always distinctly understood that the same indulgence which is granted to settlers who hold under the Crown, cannot be accorded to those who are remiss in paying up their instalments to the Indians. It must ever be the duty of the department to enforce the most rigid compliance with stipulations attached to all transactions affecting the property of those whom it protects. As soon, however,

however, as these lands are ready to be brought into the market, an officer must be appointed to sell them, whose duty it will also be to enforce compliance with the conditions of sale. In order that no new charge should be made out of the Imperial grant, the salary of this officer might be paid by commission upon his sales.

It is impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty, the extent of the revenue which must accrue to the Indians who are concerned in this surrender; but the most moderate calculation will furnish so large an addition to the present funds of the department as to lead to the hope that the period may not be very remote, when the views of the Imperial Government with reference to the maintenance of the Indian Department, and which have of late been so much pressed upon the attention of your Excellency, may be carried into effect. I have therefore ventured to submit a general statement of the annual expenditure for the support of the department, as well as of the amount of revenue accruing to the Indians from various sources, with a view of showing the practicability of ultimately relieving the Imperial Government of the burden of contributing towards the superintendence or support of the Indian tribes of the province of Canada. The alterations which I venture to propose, should in no way affect the constitution of the department with respect to the appointment of its officers, or its position relatively to the Provincial Government. They have reference solely to the mode in which the funds under the control of the department should be applied. It is only in accordance with equity and common usage, that where an agency is employed for the management of large pecuniary interests, its officers should be paid out of the funds which they administer, while the fact that these tribes are still in a semi-barbarous condition, does not relieve them from what may be termed the natural obligation of bearing the pecuniary burdens incidental to the process of self-civilization. At the same time it is to be remarked that these changes, however desirable and reasonable they may appear, must necessarily be altogether prospective in their character.

I have roughly estimated the extent of funds which may be anticipated to arise out of the sale of the Saugeen surrender, but at least five years must elapse before the total sum can be placed to the credit of the Indians. It may extend over a longer period, and must, at all events, be subject to many changes before it can be considered available for the purpose to which I have designed it. The fact of this fund having rendered the proposed financial changes feasible, would necessarily imply the postponement of the alterations, until it had accrued in its entirety; but there are other grounds upon which the immediate adoption of any scheme with this object in view would be inexpedient.

The withdrawal of presents to the value of 10,000*l.* annually, although it is extended over a period of four years, is nevertheless so serious and unexpected a reduction of their yearly allowances as to render any imposition of fresh pecuniary burdens undesirable. It has always been the distinct impression of the Indians that their presents were guaranteed to them in perpetuity, and their feelings of disappointment upon this subject have frequently manifested themselves.

It is, moreover, worthy of observation, that the Indians upon whom the burden of maintaining the department would entirely fall, are those who have most suddenly been deprived of their presents. It is true that the extreme poverty of the Indians of Lower Canada, and those resident on the Manitoulin Island have procured for them this indulgence. Upon the same ground they now seem entitled to exemption from those liabilities which abundant means involve upon their more fortunate neighbours.

The Indians of Lower Canada are composed of the following tribes; viz.

The Hurons at La Jeune Lorette.
The Amalicites, Micmacs and Abenequais, at Isle Verte and posts on the St. Lawrence.
The Abenequois of Becaucour.
The Algenquins, near Three Rivers.
The Tête de Boule, at Wamantaslingue, River St. Maurice.
The Iroquois, at Caughnawaga.
The Iroquois, at St. Regis.
Algenquins of the River Desert in the Ottawa.
Abenequois of St. Francis.
Nipissings of Lake of Two Mountains.
Algenquins of Lake of Two Mountains.
Iroquois of Lake of Two Mountains.

On account of the almost utter destitution of some of these tribes, the whole race has been placed in some respects upon a different footing from the tribes of Upper Canada. The Provincial Parliament endows three schools at 50*l.* each, and makes them an annual grant of 1,000*l.* currency. A great portion of this sum is applied to relieving destitution; but about 1,500*l.* consisting of former balances is invested for the benefit of the Indians, and there is a balance of about 500*l.* on hand; 230,000 acres have been recently reserved to them for cultivation or future surrender; besides which the St. Regis Indians own about 17,000 acres of land.

The principal portion of the pecuniary charge which has heretofore fallen upon the Imperial Government, has been created by the costs of the presents which have been granted to the Indians throughout the entire province. These, however, will very shortly be discontinued, and do not therefore now fall to be considered.

The

The following is a statement of the expenditure of the department for Lower Canada, upon other charges, for the year ending 31st March 1854.

	£.	s.	d.
Contingencies - - - - - - - - -	194	18	6
Salaries - - - - - - - - - -	884	14	-
Pensions - - - - - - - - - -	151	8	4
Pensions to Wounded Indians - - - - - -	36	16	4
Sterling - - - £.	1,267	17	2
Currency - - - £.	1,543	-	4

I would suggest to your Lordship the following reductions of this amount. The salary of the local superintendent, now fixed at 350*l.* a year, might suffer a decrease proportionate to the diminution of his labours. When the distribution of presents ceases, the duties of this functionary will be very light. There are no annuities to be paid, as in Upper Canada, entailing long and arduous journeys, the expenses of which are, in every case, borne by the superintendents. The land sales are not nearly so valuable or numerous as in the upper portion of the Province, while the greater portion of the tribes have no settled habitation, and never see the superintendent. A trifling correspondence would indeed be his only occupation. Considering, therefore, the diminished responsibility and labour resulting from these causes, it would seem that 200*l.* a year would be an amply sufficient salary upon which to place the successor of the present incumbent.

The only other reduction which it humbly appears to me might advantageously be effected applies with equal force to the tribes of Upper as of Lower Canada. I will, therefore, take this opportunity of suggesting that the office of interpreter be altogether abolished. At present there is no interpreter to the Lower Canada Indians. The gentleman who recently officiated in that capacity, and who is since dead, could only speak the Iroquois language, which is not spoken by the majority of the tribes for whose benefit he is paid; nor would it be possible to find a person competent to converse in all the different dialects used by them. Each tribe, therefore, visiting the local superintendent is now obliged to bring their own interpreter. It is true that the Indians resident at the large Iroquois village of Caughnawaga demand a larger share of the superintendent's attention than any other band. For which reason, a principal qualification to be looked for in the selection of that officer, should be acquaintance with the Iroquois or French languages, this latter being familiar to the majority of the tribe. The duties of clerk have also been hitherto made to devolve upon the interpreter, but I do not think the correspondence of any local superintendent, certainly not of the gentleman in Lower Canada, sufficient to warrant his retention upon this ground.

In Upper Canada there are always a sufficiently large number of well-educated men in every band, qualified to act as interpreter, while, as the dialects do not differ here as in the Lower Province, the local superintendent should be sufficiently conversant with the language to be able to communicate directly with the tribes under his charge.

The present juncture is peculiarly favourable to the adoption of this measure, as two vacancies are now waiting to be filled up. In the case of the third superintendent, whose interpreter is an intelligent young Indian, I would suggest that he be allowed to retain his present appointment so long as his superior, Captain Anderson, who is a most excellent and zealous officer, continues to act, as the advancing years of this gentleman require assistance during the short period he may still remain in the department.

It will appear that when these reductions have been effected in Lower Canada, the annual expenditure on account of the tribes resident there, will amount to about 1,000*l.* a year; to this is to be added a fluctuating sum to be appropriated to charitable purposes. If the amount at present granted with this object, annually, by the Provincial Government, were devoted instead to meeting the annual expenditure of the department for Lower Canada, it is apparent that it would exactly suffice for the purpose; and I, therefore, venture to express my opinion in the first instance, of the desirability of such a change; but the necessity of course arises of obtaining from some other source, a sum adequate to the relief of the wants of the poorer Indians. The balance of 2,000*l.* already mentioned, is peculiarly fitted to meet this demand, since it is one for which it was originally intended. But as at the end of three, or at most four years, it would be exhausted, some means should, as speedily as possible, be adopted in anticipation of these changes, of creating a permanent fund, to be dedicated to the same object. Such a fund could most readily be supplied from the sale of some portion of the recently laid out Indian reserves of 230,000 acres. This, as it has been designed to enrich the tribes of Lower Canada generally, might very fairly be, to some extent, appropriated to meet the wants of the poorest bands; more particularly since the Indians of St. Regis, who even now pay their own agent, have lands of their own, together with considerable funds; while the Iroquois of Caughnawaga are engaged in various branches of trade and agriculture, and are quite independent in their circumstances.* By these means the Imperial Government would be relieved of all further charge on the score of the superintendence or support of the Indian tribes of Lower Canada.

The

* The St. Regis Indians have 6,500*l.* investments, yielding 390*l.* annual interest, and the Iroquois of Caughnawaga have 260*l.* investments, yielding 15*l.* 12*s.* annual interest. These tribes have no annuity.

The only other Indians in the province who, as I before mentioned, are unable from poverty to contribute towards their own support, are those now resident on the Manitoulin Islands. The Indian settlements on these islands having originally been established by Sir Francis B. Head as an experiment, must still continue a burden upon the Imperial Government. These islands, however, in a mercantile point of view, derive an increasing importance as being situated upon the great route along which the extensive traffic must pass, which is springing into rapid existence, as the mineral resources of Lake Superior become each year more developed. An opportunity will thus be afforded to the more enterprising of the inhabitants to augment their means, by putting into practice those habits of industry, which it has been the object of the institution to inculcate and promote.

The following is the present annual expenditure:

	Sterling.		
Superintendent (250 *l.* currency)	£. 205	9	8
Clergymen	200	–	–
Surgeon	150	–	–
Schoolmaster at Manitowawny	75	–	–
Schoolmaster at the Roman-catholic settlement	50	–	–
Medicine and stationery	50	–	–
Sterling	£. 730	9	8
Currency	£. 888	15	1

This expense, however, would be much diminished, if the New England Society could be induced to transfer their operations from the Six Nations, who, as will hereafter appear, are fully able to support their own schools, to Manitoulin.

Besides the Indians resident on the Manitoulin, the Ojibeways of Lakes Huron and Superior are also under the superintendence of the department. They receive at present 1,100 *l.* perpetual annuity from the Provincial Government, which is guaranteed to them without reduction. Their quota, however, to the general sustenance fund of the Upper Canada tribes would be so very small, that it would not be advisable to trench upon it. Some of their lands may turn out to be valuable from their mineral resources, and a percentage might be taken off them as they were sold. I have not, however, included these tribes among those whom I conceive liable to contribute towards the support of the department. I have the honour to append a Schedule, containing the names of these tribes, their population, annuities, commutation money, investments, annual interest, the amount at present expended by them, and the sums proportionably to be contributed by each tribe, should the proposed scheme come into operation.

(A.) p. 15.

In addition to the total amount of funded property which appears to the credit of these Indians, they have numerous, extensive, and valuable tracts of wild land still unsurrendered, of which it is difficult to obtain any definite estimate. Some of the tribes have also considerable amounts due upon instalments, which have not yet been paid up, for land; among these may be more particularly mentioned the Six Nation Indians and the Chippewas of St. Clair, who have to receive about 7,000 *l.* on this account.

Besides the funded and landed property thus appertaining to the particular tribes, there is another source of revenue, which, though not very large, is common to them all, and which may therefore, with the greatest propriety, be taken as the basis upon which to build the permanent establishment; it is called the "General Fund," and is composed of the following sums:

£. 6,700	–	–	invested at 6 per cent.
700	–	–	„ 5 per cent.
943	14	1	in hand.

The general fund arises out of the interest on the floating capital in the hands of the Receiver-general, uninvested, on account of land sold for the benefit of the sundry tribes of Upper Canada, not including Manitoulin. As long as the Indians of Upper Canada are possessed of lands, and continue to sell them, this sum must exist, and increase in proportion to the annual land sales. It has hitherto been applied in part payment of the salary of the accountant, and to contingencies affecting the department generally; and upon an increase being recently made to the salaries of the accountant, the chief clerk, and the accountant for Indian affairs in the Receiver-general's office, the necessary addition was drawn from this source. The fluctuating incomes of the various tribes surely render this fund most appropriate for the purpose to which I have designed it; since, while it is permanent in its character, it is the common property of all.

The following is a statement of the expenditure, not including the charge for presents on account of the Indian tribes of Upper Canada, for the year ending 31st March 1854.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Contingencies	347	4	9
Salaries	1,612	4	11
Pensions	138	1	–
Pensions to wounded Indians	15	3	4
Sterling	£. 2,112	14	–
Currency	£. 2,570	9	1

By

By the annexed Schedule it appears that the total amount of annuities which these tribes receive is 6,654 *l.* 10 *s.*, and of annual interest 8,884 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.*; making their entire annual income 15,538 *l.* 11 *s.* 9 *d.* From this is to be deducted the sum annually expended by them, for the support of missions, schools, salaries, &c.; viz. 3,744 *l.* 12 *s.*, leaving a net annual income of 11,793 *l.* 19 *s.* 9 *d.*, but to this again is to be added the sum which will accrue to the Saugeen and Owen Sound Indians, from the sale of the recently surrendered territory, which may be roughly estimated at 100,000 *l.* This is rating the land at a dollar an acre; there can be little doubt, however, that it will fetch considerably more than this; this will give an annual interest of 6,000 *l.* It is out of this large income, which may be stated in round numbers, and at the lowest estimate, to exceed 17,000 *l.*, that I respectfully submit that the tribes of Upper Canada should be called upon to defray, proportionably to their incomes, those expenses which are at present charged against the Imperial Government, and which are incidental to the support of the department that watches over their interests. To the expenditure on account of Upper Canada is, however, to be added the amount required for the support of the head quarters of the department, and which will consist of the following sums, if the contemplated increase of 25 per cent. upon the present salaries of Mr. Chesley and Mr. Turner be granted.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The accountant, Mr. Chesley	450	–	–
Chief clerk, Mr. Turner	250	–	–
Accountant of Indian Monies, Receiver-general's department, Mr. Anderson	50	–	–
Stationery	100	–	–
Printing and contingencies	50	–	–
Currency	£.900	–	–

The duties of Mr. Chesley are rather those of assistant to the Superintendent-general, and will be much increased by the recent land surrender. From the annexed Schedule, marked (A.), it will appear that the contributions necessary to meet these charges may, in round numbers, be divided into three equal shares, to be apportioned thus: (A.) p. 15.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Saugeen and Owen Sound	1,100	–	–
Six Nations	1,100	–	–
Nine remaining tribes	1,100	–	–

Before closing this report, I would take the liberty of bringing to the notice of your Excellency certain alterations, which, during the period of my tenure of office as Superintendent-general of Indian affairs, have been suggested to me as improvements upon some of the details of the system at present under operation in the department.

The large pecuniary losses to which the Indians have been subjected on account of the dishonest practices of some of the officers of the department, is mainly attributable to the system employed for the reception of money in land sales.

The course now adopted among the Six Nations, with reference to these sales, has been attended with the most beneficial results. All sums due to the Indian Department are paid by the purchaser into some chartered bank, to the credit of the Receiver-general for Indian account. Duplicate receipts are given by the bank, one of which the superintendent retains, and the other he sends to the Receiver-general, notifying in his monthly returns to the department each separate transaction. These last returns are compared by the accountant at head-quarters with the accounts of monies transmitted to the Receiver-general. By these means large sums would no longer be concentrated in the hands of local superintendents, who are thus exposed to more than ordinary temptation, because there is no adequate check furnished by which peculation can be discovered, until it has become so extensive as to involve losses of the most serious character.

With reference to other changes which seemed expedient, as they nearly affected the Indians themselves, I proposed certain written questions for the purpose of ascertaining their feelings with regard to them. From the tenor of these, I have been led to the conclusion that they concurred in most of the more important alterations I now venture to suggest. The payment of annuities or interest-money in goods, upon requisition, instead of by money, is almost universally unpopular. It has, in many instances, been discontinued, and there can be no good reason why it should not altogether cease. The increased civilization of the Indians and their constant intercourse with whites, have familiarized them with the use of money which they have many ways of obtaining. Could they, however, calculate upon fixed payments at stated periods, they would be enabled to purchase their own implements of husbandry, farm-stock, &c., instead of making those requisitions for them, which are at present a fruitful source of inconvenience and even of roguery. By means of these requisitions, dishonest chiefs are enabled to defraud the tribe to a very large extent; it being impossible to discover whether the articles required are really appropriated in the manner specified. The consequence is that complaints against their chiefs are constantly arising, and a feeling of distrust is thus engendered among the members of the tribe, as well of those who purchase, as of those who distribute the articles. Again, it often happens that the article purchased does not give satisfaction, or some delay arises which destroys its value. It has more than once been the case that seeds have been distributed too late in the year for sowing. Indeed, perhaps the most serious objection to these requi-

sitions is to be found in the injurious effects which in this and in other ways they exercise upon the industrious habits of a tribe. All the articles thus purchased are common property, and the use of them is only allowed to individuals for limited periods. Everybody is, therefore, utterly indifferent to their preservation, nor is it to be expected that persons will be willing to enter upon agricultural operations with the possibility of never having the use of the most necessary appliances at all, or at best only for a short period. When the tribe is large and poor, but very few can thus benefit, and a most injurious patronage is vested with the chiefs, who confine the distribution to their immediate favourites.

Instead, therefore, of paying the Indians at indefinite periods by requisition, I would suggest that half-yearly cash payments should be made to them. The first charge upon their annual supplies, however, should be the public expense of the community. These should be distributed under the control of the department, due importance being given to the recommendations of councils through the local superintendents. The remainder of the money should be apportioned equally among the heads of families in the tribe.

It would seem that the repeal of the law protecting Indians from liability to debt must follow inevitably upon the discontinuance of requisitions. Hitherto it has been urged in favour of this law, that it was necessary, in order to avoid the injustice that would be done to a whole tribe in cases where a creditor distrained upon some improvident member of it, for those articles of common property which were in his possession at the time of the execution. This would no longer be the case under the system of cash payments, but as it would be altogether out of the question that the department should then be accountable for the private debts of individuals, the law protecting them in such cases must be abolished.

The only objection that can be urged against such a mode of procedure, which is, that the apathetic and improvident habits of the Indians render the present system necessary for their protection, does not seem entitled to very much weight. It is no doubt true, that the anomalous footing upon which they have been placed with reference to the white community, had its origin in a laudable desire to protect them from the consequences of their national characteristic weaknesses, accompanied as they were by ignorance and barbarism. But the time seems to have arrived when the machinery, so elaborately devised with this object, may be modified in some of those details which are unpopular with the Indians, involve serious injustice to the whites, are a source of much inconvenience to the department, and very imperfectly answer the purpose for which they were designed.

If the civilising process to which the Indians have been subjected for so many years has been accompanied with success, they have surely by this time arrived at a sufficient enlightened condition to be emancipated from that state of pupilage in which they have been maintained: if, on the other hand, that process has been inadequate to achieve the desired end, it has been long enough in unsuccessful operation to warrant the adoption of some other method of procuring this result. The original intention never can have been to retain this people in a state of permanent minority, and always to regard them as unfit to assume those responsibilities which must, sooner or later, devolve upon every member of a civilised community.

The more intelligent and educated Indians, of which there are a great number, are extremely anxious that the experiment should now be tried of allowing them the control of their own private funds, and express themselves ready and willing to assume the consequent liabilities. This desire seems most natural, and I trust that if it be complied with in the manner proposed, individual enterprise and industry will be developed to an extent which will justify so important an alteration in the administration of Indian affairs.

In order, however, more thoroughly to develop the system by which such favourable results may be anticipated, it seems indispensable that the same privileges of responsible ownership which are granted with regard to moveables should also be extended to land, subject, however, to certain modifications. The liabilities which attach to the possession of landed property are so different in their character, so much more complicated and onerous than those which attach to moveables, that it by no means follows that a people which is sufficiently enlightened and civilized to assume the one is also in a condition to undertake the other. On the contrary, I do not think that the Indians are far enough advanced to become actual freeholders. Their own desire upon the subject, frequently expressed to me, has been that they should be allowed allotments of the reserve, to be settled upon themselves and their children, not by a deed in which the Crown should relinquish the fee, but that by an arrangement of the tribe they should be guaranteed from intrusion, and at the same time, prevented from alienating to other members, except at the recommendation of the local superintendent, where such a conveyance would be manifestly for the benefit of both parties. Any disputes or difficulties arising out of the ownership of their lots upon these terms, should be settled by the chiefs in council, who might at the same time be empowered to increase the size of the lots out of the common lands as an encouragement to those whose extended cultivation rendered such an addition necessary. Under no circumstances should any negociation be entered into with whites, and, indeed, under the proposed titles any transactions with them affecting land would be of no effect.

While thus endeavouring to establish an identity between each member of a tribe and a certain class of interests which are of his own creation, and which depend upon his individual efforts for their existence, it is not to be forgotten that these efforts can only be rendered really effective by a well defined system of education.

The two industrial schools which have been established by your Excellency have already been sufficiently long in operation to prove the success of the experiment, and to justify the outlay of a larger share of those funds which are in the hands of the department for educational

cational purposes. These schools are mainly supported by voluntary contributions from the tribes, each of which devote one-fourth of their annuity to this object, with the exception of the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté, whose village schools are in a very flourishing condition; and the Wyandotts, who receive no annuity, and whose poverty deprives them of the privilege of participating in the benefit of the industrial school; and the Six Nations, who are now relieved from this charge by the exertion of the New England Society, who supply entirely their requirements in this respect. As, however, of all the Indian tribes in the province, the Six Nations are best able to support their own schools, and as their quota would be equal to the present contribution of all the remaining tribes, the project I have already mentioned of inducing the New England Society to remove to Manitoulin would, if carried out, be attended with the most beneficial results to all the tribes in Upper Canada, since it would have the effect of nearly doubling the industrial school fund. The distance at which some of the tribes are situated from these schools, and the expense consequent upon the journeys of the children to and from them, combined with the natural indolence of the Indian character, has the effect of excluding them altogether from the school. Even those in the immediate neighbourhood who may be supposed to appreciate the advantages of this system of education, since they are willing to contribute so largely to its support, have not energy to insist upon their children taking the benefit of it. It would, therefore, be highly desirable, if possible, that the department should exercise some authority in enforcing the attendance of children. In what manner and to what extent this authority could with propriety be exercised, must ever be a matter for your Excellency's discretion. There are many measures of undoubted benefit to the tribes to which they have such strong objections as to render any opposition to their wishes questionable; as, for instance, the concentration of all the tribes into two or three large communities, or the surrender to the Crown for sale of their reserves, although I think that circumstances might even here arise rendering an interposition of authority an imperative duty. The control which, in its capacity of guardian or protector, the department exercises over the affairs of the Indians, ought certainly to be proportionate to the amount of responsibility which devolves upon it, and surely this control could most legitimately be extended over those interests which affect their moral and intellectual culture.

It seems of the utmost importance, as conducive to the success of the industrial schools, that the children should be sent at a very early age, and kept at them for several years, in order by exciting their emulation, to rouse them from an apathy which seems almost constitutional, and by a salutary system of discipline, train them to steady habits of thought and action. The management of these schools is a matter of so much importance, and at the same time of so great difficulty, that I would venture to recommend that a competent person be sent to examine and report upon them, with a view of ascertaining any further alterations or improvements which the development of the experiments up to this period may have suggested. As the village schools also exercise an important influence upon the well-being of each tribe, it would be desirable that an investigation should at the same time be made into their present condition and requirements. By subjecting every youthful member of a tribe to an educational course, at one or other of these schools, the more intelligent and industrious will soon arrive at a sufficiently advanced state to warrant their emancipation from their present dependent condition. Many are desirous, even now, of sharing the privileges and responsibilities which would attend their incorporation with the great mass of the community, and were increased facilities afforded of raising themselves to the intellectual level of the whites by whom they are surrounded, there is every reason to believe that they would frequently take advantage of them. The prospect of one day sharing upon equal terms in those rights and liberties which the white community now enjoy, would operate as the highest stimulant to exertion which could be held out to young Indians. In order, however, to the acquisition of these privileges, the production of certain testimonials and a favourable report, either from the local superintendent or a person appointed for the purpose should be required, when the successful applicant would be entitled to a sum in commutation of his annuity, with which to commence his career as an independent member of society.

In conclusion, I venture to indulge the hope that the views imperfectly embodied in this report may meet with your Lordship's approbation, as tending in the first instance to relieve the Imperial Government of the burden of maintaining an expensive department for the administration of Indian affairs in this province, and by affording increased agencies for the civilization of the respective tribes, ultimately to procure its extinction.

I have, &c.
(signed) *L. Oliphant,*
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

His Excellency
The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T.,
Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sub-enclosure 1, to Enclosure in No. 1.

Sir, Indian Office, Cobourg, 16 August 1854.

I HAVE the honour to report to you that before entering upon the subject of the Indians ceding the Saugeen Reserve to the Crown for sale for their benefit, I had prepared the enclosed

enclosed map, the more readily to explain to them the reserves which I thought it would be advisable for them to make (shaded in red and blue), the blue being for the manual labour school.

The Saugeen band having arrived, I opened the council, and brought the subject before them on the 1st instant.

They at first declared they would not sell an inch, but having pointed out to them the folly of their retaining so large a tract of land, from which they were deriving no advantage, the possibility of the whites taking possession of it, without their deriving half the profit they would from the Government, and in which arguments I was supported by the Rev. Mr. Cribs (a Congregational Minister from Colpoy's Bay) Mr. Surveyor Rankin, Chief Peter Jones, Regedonee and Mr. Charles Keeshick, and opposed by the chiefs and their band from Saugeen, and Chief John Thomas Wahbatick Nawash and their adherents at Owen Sound; at length, however, they began to waver, and requested leave to consult amongst themselves for an hour, and on their return to the council they agreed to cede all except those parts marked on the map in pencil "Limits proposed by the Indians." Having thus far succeeded, and knowing from what had already occurred at the council, that further argument would be of no avail, I told them that I did not believe their great father would permit them to make an arrangement of this kind, by which they would prevent the sale of the most valuable part of their reserve, at a time too when it would command a large price, and thus deprive themselves and their children of the benefit to be gained from it.

The reserves which I have proposed contain in the aggregate about 34,600 acres, which is more than they will cultivate for two or three lives, and in my opinion it would be quite opposed to their interest were the Government to accede to their unwise conclusion, for in two days council they did not advance one good argument why the reserve should not be sold beyond, "We dont want to sell our land," "We want to keep it for our children," "We expect Indians to come here to settle," &c., &c., acknowledging at the same time their inability to manage their concerns.

At Colpoy's Bay, where the proposed reserve contains 6,000 acres, the missionary assures me the whole band put together have not 30 acres under cultivation, and at Saugeen and Owen Sound where each reserve is intended to contain 12,000 acres, neither band have 50 acres under crop; under these circumstances, and acting for the good of the Indians, I would beg leave to suggest that the Government, as their guardian, assume the absolute control of their affairs, as parents over their children, and insist upon their doing that which may wisely be determined upon for their good.

Therefore, with reference to the Saugeen tract, as there is no doubt but what the reserves, marked on the map in red and blue, are amply sufficient for them, I do think that a surveyor should immediately be sent to lay out the remainder into farm and town lots, as may seem most advisable, so that the property be brought into market without delay, and the interest, or such portion of it as may be necessary, applied for their advancement in the arts of civilized life. This is also the view taken of their matters by all who really feel an interest in their well-being; but those traders and others immediately surrounding them, express a contrary opinion, because it is their interest to keep the natives in ignorance, in order the more easily to impose upon them, and enrich themselves.

With reference to the Government assuming a control over this reserve, it may be argued, that the Indians hold a deed or patent for this property, but even should such deed in any way be valid, the guardian surely has the same authority over it as over other matters in which their interest is so deeply involved. I, therefore, do hope that a surveyor may be immediately set to work to survey and ascertain the value, not only of the main land, but of the islands also, so far as they are included in that deed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. G. Anderson*, S. I. A.

L. Oliphant, Esq.,
Superintendent-general, Indian Affairs,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-enclosure 2, to Enclosure in No. 1.

ADDRESS to the *Owen's Sound* and *Saugeen Indians* at the Close of a Council at *Owen Sound*, 2 August 1854.

My Friends,

AFTER talking all day yesterday and nearly all last night, on the subject of your reserve, you have concluded not to cede your land to the Government to be sold for your benefit. Now, if you did not understand the matter, or that you did not expect to derive a benefit from the proposal, your obstinacy would not be wondered at; but as the speeches, both from the whites and those Indians who are in favour of the project, have brought the matter so clearly to your comprehension, every one must believe that you are resolved to oppose the Government, even at a great sacrifice to yourselves and children, or that you are influenced by persons who pretend to be your friends, while, in fact, they seek your ruin.

You complain that the whites not only cut and take your timber from your lands, but that they are commencing to settle upon it, and you cannot prevent them, and I certainly do not think the Government will take the trouble to help you while you remain thus opposed to your own interest. The Government, as your guardian, have the power to act as it pleases with your reserve,

reserve, and I will recommend that the whole, excepting the parts marked on the map in red and blue, be surveyed and sold for the good of yourselves and children.

The money once secured in your Great Mother's strong box will be safe to you for future generations; whereas, if it is not sold, the trees and land will be taken from you by your white neighbours, and your children will be then left without resource.

(signed) *T. G. Anderson,* S. I. A.

Sub-enclosure 3, to Enclosure in No. 1.

Sir, 2 August 1854.

By a rough estimate there appears to be in the whole of the Indian tract to the north of Derby and Arran, about 450,000 acres.

Of this 450,000 acres, about 190,000 lies to the south of a line from the middle of the group of Fishing Islands to Colpoy's Bay, and about 260,000 to the north of that line, terminating at Cabot's Head and Cape Hind; this latter part probably contains but little that can be cultivated, being believed to be very rocky.

Of the 190,000 acres 130,000 is included within the two parcels desired to be retained by the Indians, including all the coast, both of Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, as far north as Colpoy's Bay and the Fishing Islands, leaving about 60,000 acres south of these two mentioned points, while they are willing to part with this 60,000 acres being included, and in a wedge-like shape.

Should they persist in objecting to sell any other portion of the 190,000 acres than this inland wedge-like piece, it is obvious that the principal advantage aimed at, both for themselves and the whites, will in a great measure fail, since the portions they thus propose to retain (although with no idea of using them), are the parts most desired by the whites for the formation of settlements, and for which, consequently, they would be most willing to pay large prices.

Such particularly are the parts including the mill site on the Au Sable River, the coast opposite the Fishing Islands, where a town may be laid out to advantage.

These are the parts which the sale of them being managed for the Indians as white men would manage them for himself, would produce them a very large sum and very speedily. The part they offer to surrender will neither sell so readily nor realize anything like as large a price; and in the mean time, as long as they retain the other more desirable parts, there is no doubt they will constantly be assailed as they have hitherto been by companies of speculators desirous of purchasing from them, &c., and to one or two of whom they have already shown a disposition to yield, although it is evident it would be greatly to their disadvantage to do so.

I hope, therefore both for the Indian's sake, and to allow the white settlements a chance to extend, you will recommend the more limited reservations.

I am, &c.

Captain Anderson, S.I.A. (signed) *C. Rankin.*

Sub-enclosure 4, to Enclosure, in No. 1.

Surrender of the *Saugeen* Peninsula.

We the chiefs, sachems and principal men of the Indian tribes, resident at Saugeen, Owen Sound, confiding in the wisdom and protecting care of our Great Mother across the big lake, and believing that our good father, his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-general of Canada is anxiously desirous to promote those interests which will most largely conduce to the welfare of his Red children, have now being in full council assembled in presence of the Superintendent-general of Indian affairs, and of the young men of both tribes, agreed that it will be highly desirable for us to make a full surrender unto the Crown of that peninsula known as the Saugeen and Owen Sound Indian Reserve, subject to certain restrictions and reservations to be hereinafter set forth. We have therefore set our marks to this document after having heard the same read to us, and do hereby surrender the whole of the above-named tract of country, bounded on the south by a straight line drawn from the Indian village of Saugeen to the Indian village of Nawash in continuation of the northern limit of the narrow strip recently surrendered by us to the Crown, and bounded on the north, east and west by Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, with the following reservations; to wit,

1st. For the benefit of the Saugeen Indians we reserve all that block of land bounded on the west by a straight line running due north from the River Saugeen at the spot where it is entered by a ravine immediately to the west of the village, and over which a bridge has recently been constructed to the shore of Lake Huron; on the south by the aforesaid northern limit of the lately surrendered strip; on the east by a line drawn from a spot upon the coast at a distance of about (9½) nine miles and a half from the western boundary

aforesaid and running parallel thereto, until it touches the afore-mentioned northern limit of the recently surrendered strip; and we wish it to be clearly understood that we wish the peninsula at the mouth of the Saugeen River to the west of the western boundary aforesaid to be laid out in town and park lots, and sold for our benefit without delay; and we also wish it to be understood that our surrender includes that parcel of land which is in continuation of the strip recently surrendered to the Saugeen River. We do also reserve to ourselves that tract of land called Chief's Point, bounded on the east by a line drawn from a spot half a mile up the Sable River, and continued in a northerly direction to the bay, and upon all other sides by the lake.

2d. We reserve for the benefit of the Owen Sound Indians all that tract bounded on the south by the northern limit of the continuation of the strip recently surrendered, on the north-west by a line drawn from the north-easterly angle of the aforesaid strip (as it was surrendered in 1851 in a north-easterly direction); on the south-east by the Sound extending to the southern limit of the Caughnawaga settlement, on the north by a line two miles in length, and forming the said southern limit; and we also reserve to ourselves all that tract of land called Cape Crocker, bounded on three sides by Georgian Bay, on the south-west side by a line drawn from the bottom of Nochemowenaing Bay to the mouth of Sucker River; and we include in the aforesaid surrender the parcel of land contained in the continuation to Owen's Sound, of the recently surrendered strip aforesaid.

3d. We do reserve for the benefit of the Colpoy's Bay Indians in the presence, and with the concurrence of John Beattie who represents the tribe at this council, a block of land containing 6,000 acres, and including their village, and bounded on the north by Colpoy's Bay.

All which reserves we hereby retain to ourselves and our children in perpetuity; and it is agreed that the interest of the principal sum arising out of the sale of our lands be regularly paid to them so long as there are Indians left to represent our tribe, without diminution, at half yearly periods.

And we hereby request the sanction of our great father, the Governor-General to this surrender which we consider highly conducive to our general interests.

Done in council at Saugeen this 13th day of October 1854.

It is understood that no islands are included in this surrender.

(signed and sealed)

John (symbol) *Kaduhgekwun*	(seal.)
Alexander (symbol) *Madwayosh*	,,
John (symbol) *Manedrowab*	,,
John Thomas (symbol) *Wahbudick*	,,
Peter (symbol) *Jones.*	,,
David Sawyer.	,,
John H. Beaty.	,,
Thomas (symbol) *Pabahmorh*	,,
John (symbol) *Madwashermint*	,,
John (symbol) *Johnston.*	,,
John Aunjegahbowh	,,
James Newash	,,
Thomas (symbol) *Wahbuhdick*	,,
Charles Keeshick	,,

(signed) *L. Oliphant*, Superintendent-general, Indian Affairs.
Peter Jacobs, Missionary.

Witnesses.

(signed) *Jas. Ross*, M.P.P.
C. Rankin, P.L.S.
A. M'Nabb, Crown Land Agent.

Sub-enclosure 5, to Enclosure in No. 1.

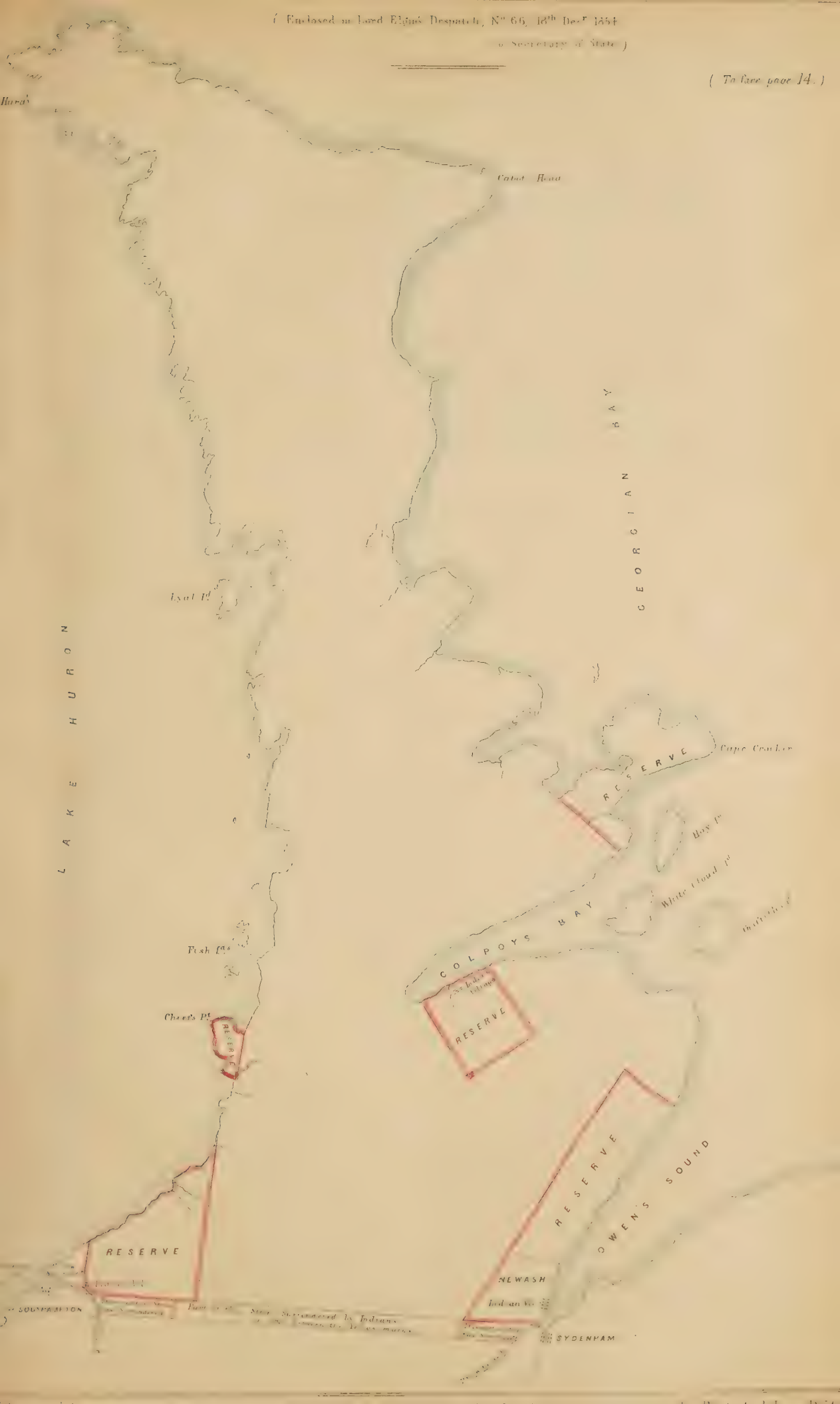
Sir, Owen Sound, C. W., 14 October 1854.

I HAVE to inform you that the tract of land, known by the name of the Saugeen Peninsula, has been surrendered to the Crown by the Indians, with the exception of certain reserves, which I have to request that you will mark off on the ground according to the terms of the surrender, as explained by a sketch of the peninsula, which will be furnished to you. I have also to request that, after you have examined the whole tract, you will report to me your opinion of the best method of dividing it into lots, with a view to making it most largely productive to the Indians.

In conclusion, as there is a great probability of squatters trespassing upon the surrender before it is offered for sale, you are requested particularly to use every means in your power to prevent such intrusion, and in all cases, in which it shall come to your notice, to give information thereof to the sheriff, and call upon him summarily to eject all persons thus trespassing.

(Enclosed in Lord Elgin's Despatch, N° 66, 18th Dec.r 1854
to Secretary of State)

(To face page 14.)



NOTICE.

Surrender of the Indian Reserves on the Peninsula of *Saugeen*.

Notice is hereby given, that no squatters will be allowed upon the land recently surrendered to the Crown by the Indians. All persons found trespassing or cutting timber will be prosecuted and punished. The above-mentioned lands will be surveyed, divided into lots, and put up to public auction without delay; and any improvements made by squatters prior to that period will not be recognised by the department as affording any claim for compensation.

I have, &c.

C. Rankin, Esq. (signed) *L. Oliphant*, Superintendent-general.

Sub-enclosure 6, to Enclosure in No. 1.

Sir, 14 October 1854.

I HAVE to inform you that, with the exception of certain small reserves, the whole of the Saugeen and Owen Sound Peninsula has been surrendered to the Crown by the Indians. As these lands will be divided into lots and sold by public auction, and it is most desirable that no squatters be allowed to trespass upon them prior to the sale, as the department will not recognise any claim on account of improvements effected by them, I am, therefore, directed by his Excellency the Governor-General to request your assistance in summarily ejecting any persons who may, in defiance of the notices already issued, intrude upon the property of the Crown.

I have, &c.

Mr. Sheriff Schneider, County of Grey. (signed) *L. Oliphant*, Superintendent-general.

Sub-enclosure 7, to Enclosure in No. 1.

UPPER CANADA.

(A.)

TRIBE.	Population.	Annuity.	Commutation Money, 1854.	Investments.	Annual Interest.	Salaries and School Subscription.	Amount proposed to be Contributed by each Tribe.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Six Nations	2,406	none - -	886 12 5	88,610 - -*	7,133 16 2	1,085 - -	1,150 9 -
Mississagas of Credit	202	522 10 -	102 9 11	5,850 - -	351 - -	230 12 6	140 13 -
Chippewas of St. Clair and Walpole Island.	1,291	1,100 - -	628 5 8	2,900 - -	174 - -	407 10 3	205 6 -
Chippewas of Thames	595	600 - -	299 10 9	2,700 - -	160 10 -	212 10 -	122 6 -
Moravians of the Thames	154	150 - -	77 10 7	none - -	none - -	75 - -	24 2 -
Wyandotts of Anderdon	126	none - -	65 13 -	3,223 6 8	192 16 -	50 - -	31 2 -
Mohawks Bay of Quinté	374	450 - -	178 4 10	7,973 6 8	456 9 7	129 12 -	146 - -
Saugeen and Owen's Sound	343	1,250 - -	170 13 9	500 - -	6,030 - -†	547 10 -	1,173 3 -
Chippewas Lakes Huron and Simcoe.	383	1,200 - -	186 1 2	2,850 - -	167 - -	532 5 -	220 5 -
Mississagas of Alnwick	142	642 - -	71 19 5	3,655 - -	213 10 -	227 2 6	137 18 -
Ditto, Rice and Mud Lakes.	210	740 - -	108 - 2	none - -	none - -	247 10 -	119 5 -
	6,226	6,654 10 -	2,775 1 8	118,261 13 4	14,884 11 9	3,744 12 -	3,470 9 -
These two Tribes are not included in the above Table:							
Lake Huron Indians		600 - -					
Lake Superior ditto		500 - -					

* Besides investments in England, mortgages, bank stock, interest on which is included in annual amount, £3,[illegible] of Grand River Canal Stock, unproductive, is held by the Six Nations.

† £.6,000 of this income is predicated on the anticipated sales of the tract recently surrendered at Lake Huron.

—No. 2.—

No. 2.
Governor-General Sir E. Head, Bart., to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. 15 Dec. 1855.

(No. 154.)

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir *E. Head*, Bart., to the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M. P., dated Government House, Toronto, 15 December 1855.

(Received, 1 January 1856.)

(Answered, No. 42, 21 February 1856, page 39.)

IN a despatch, dated 24th January 1855, No. 11,* Sir George Grey was pleased to observe, with reference to Indian matters, "But before adopting a conclusion on the practical questions which it (Mr. Oliphant's Report) suggests, I shall await the communication of the opinions which you may form, after you shall have had an opportunity of giving it your consideration."

*Vide p. 39.

I have, in consequence of what was there said, endeavoured to obtain the best possible information, and to consider the least objectionable means of gradually effacing from the Estimates of the Imperial Parliament all and any charges for the Indians of Canada. In doing this, I have given full weight to the propositions made by Mr. Oliphant, in his report to Lord Elgin; and I am prepared to say that I think the scheme set forth by Lord Bury, in the annexed report, would be more effectual in itself, and more satisfactory in every way, than the contingent expiration of the charge at the end of seven or eight years, as proposed by Mr. Oliphant. In the first place, in order to assume that the charge would so expire, we must suppose that all went perfectly smooth; that the Saugeen lands turned out as good and as valuable as it is hoped they will; and that the surveys, the sales, and the payments, all were made and effected at the precise moments anticipated. How little any such uninterrupted success is to be anticipated, we may judge by the attempt to commence the sales this autumn, which has failed, as I believe, by the neglect, if not the wilful misconduct of one of our surveyors. This delay alone will postpone the first receipts from this large tract for eight months or more.

There is no necessity for my explaining the details of Lord Bury's scheme, which he has set forth himself, and to which I earnestly solicit the attention of Her Majesty's advisers.

If this plan were adopted, a sum of 80,000 *l.*, representing the average payment for (say) seven years, would have to be voted by the Imperial Parliament, and invested in six per cent. Canadian Debentures, in the name of some official trustees in England, and the interest would be paid to the Indian Department here in perpetuity. The result of such an investment would be the immediate and entire disappearance of the charge from the Estimates of the House of Commons, not merely its expiration at the end of eight or ten years, as contingent on the success of certain sales and transfers of property in this country. Whether it is worth the while of Great Britain to purchase the redemption of the charge at such a price, it is for Her Majesty's Government to judge. I approach the whole subject with pain and misgiving, because I never feel quite confident of the possibility of reconciling the perfect good faith of England towards the Aborigines with the natural wish of the Queen's Government to effect the abolition of all charge on the Imperial revenue; a course which I know to be, in the abstract, right and desirable in every way. This misgiving in my own mind makes me perhaps catch at an expedient which neither a British Government nor a British House of Commons may deem admissible; but such as it is I submit it to your consideration, and I shall be ready to do my utmost to carry out that or any other course of policy which may appear best adapted for obtaining the same results.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Indian Department, Toronto, 5 December 1855.

To his Excellency Sir *Edmund W. Head*, Bart., Governor-General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency.

1. Before entering on the general affairs of the Indian Department, I beg leave humbly to lay before your Excellency a few observations.

Wishes of the Home Government to be relieved from the expenses of the Indian Department.

2. Your Excellency has been pleased to inform me that it is the wish of the Imperial Government that the Indian Department should cease to be an annual charge upon it, and further, to order me to consider the best means of enabling the Imperial Government to effect this change in a manner consonant at once with justice and economy.

Duke of Newcastle to General Rowan 21 January 1854, Appendix, No. 1, p. 31.

The despatch which orders the reduction of the department says: "But it will be proper to turn attention to the gradual reduction of the Indian establishment itself, now that the object (the distribution of presents) for which it was organized, is in course of rapid extinction. I shall be glad to receive a report from you on this subject."

Lieut.-General Rowan to the Duke of Newcastle, 3 March 1854, Appendix, No. 2, p. 32.

The honourable Colonel Bruce then Superintendent-general, reported for the information of the officer administering the Government, upon the practicability of following these directions. His report will be found enclosed in a despatch from his Excellency Lieutenant-General Rowan to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

In it, Colonel Bruce speaks in strong terms of the inexpediency of decreasing the department any further. General Rowan in his despatch just referred to, says: "Colonel Bruce has entered so fully into the subject, that it might be sufficient for me to record my entire concurrence (for the reasons which he has assigned) in his opinion, that, in the actual condition of the Indians, a department specially devoted to their protection is indispensable, and that the existing establishment which was reduced to its present standard in the year 1845, is by no means excessive, although taking into account the increasing intelligence of the Indians, it may hereafter be found possible as vacancies occur, gradually to modify the present system with a view to increased economy, without impairing its efficiency."*

3 November 1854, Lord Elgin to Sir G. Grey, No. 66, 18 Dec. 1854, p. 3.

5. After this date the question appears to have dropped, till it was re-opened by Mr. Oliphant in his report to his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, enclosed by his Excellency in a despatch to Sir George Grey.

Mr. Oliphant, during his tenure of the office I now hold, received the commands of the Earl of Elgin to devise a scheme for relieving the Imperial Government of this annual burden. In obedience to his Excellency's command, he produced a report which recommends that the entire burden of supporting the department should be borne by the Indians themselves. The Earl of Elgin was then on the point of returning to England, and Mr. Oliphant's report was acknowledged by Sir George Grey, in a despatch to your Excellency dated 24th January 1855,† in which he says:—"Mr. Oliphant's report is a valuable one, and has not failed to attract my attention; but, before adopting a conclusion on the practical questions which it suggests, I shall await the communication of the opinions which you may form after you shall have had an opportunity of giving it your consideration."

† Page 39.

6. In accordance with the intimation conveyed in the latter part of this extract, your Excellency was pleased to send me to Upper Canada‡ in the early part of June last, in order to make a careful personal inspection of various tribes of Indians scattered over the Province. I had every facility afforded me from all persons concerned in the department.

7. I believe that Mr. Oliphant considered it to be his duty, not to discuss the justice of the case, but simply to state how far the Indian Department could be made self supporting, in case Imperial aid were withdrawn without equivalent compensation; and moreover, to propose a mode of proceeding, which should totally absolve the Imperial Government from any further expense in the case of the Indians of Canada. Though I am fully sensible of the value of the information contained in the report he in consequence produced, I cannot agree with the opinions he founds upon it.

What courses can be adopted to attain this object.

8. My duty appears to me to be keeping in view the wishes of the Imperial Government, to examine the various courses which it is competent for it to pursue. This involves two questions:—First, whether from pledges given to the Indians or from other causes, it may not be difficult for the British Government entirely to withdraw their assistance; Secondly, to inquire into the practicability of the scheme already before your Excellency, to examine how far, if adopted, it would in practice, attain the ends proposed, and, if necessary, to suggest a substitute for it.

9. I have omitted all details not absolutely necessary; for further information, I would refer your Excellency to the report of the Commissioners Rawson and others, to his Excellency

* I have quoted the entire despatch in the Appendix (No. 2), as I shall have occasion to draw your Excellency's attention to it again in another part of this Report.

‡ The seat of government was then in Quebec.

Excellency Sir Charles Bagot, on the reconstruction of the Indian Department, and to the report of Mr. Oliphant already mentioned.

How far the Imperial Government is pledged to continue its pecuniary support.

10. In order to ascertain whether pledges given to the Indians or other causes render it inexpedient for the Imperial Government to withdraw from them its pecuniary support, it will be necessary to examine the manner in which they have heretofore been dealt with.

Conduct pursued towards the Indians of America by the Spanish, United States and British Governments contrasted.

11. The system pursued towards the aborigines of America by Great Britain, has differed from that both of the Spanish Government in ancient times towards the savages of Central America, and that adopted in more recent days by the United States.

12. The former appearing to assume that the Pope had granted their land to the Spaniards, refused altogether to recognize any rights of the Indians; and took little further trouble about them, except to enslave them, or to defend themselves from constant and harassing attacks.

13. The United States authorities deport whole tribes to more distant hunting-grounds, by peaceable means if possible, but, if necessary, by force, as soon and as often as the increasing tide of white emigration appears to demand wider bounds.

14. The system of Great Britain differed from the other two, much in practice and still more in theory. She acknowledged a qualified right of property in the Red man by purchasing his land. She refrained from insisting on her rights as conqueror, and, in return for the territory he ceded, promised him protection. If at that time the policy which now appears to be implied, by withdrawing the Imperial aid, had obtained, the aborigines would have been left alone, to resist or succumb to the incursions of the whites, without Government interference; but a different course was adopted. The Indians were recognized as having a species of right to the land; a bargain was made; the Indians have kept their part of it, for we (that is the Crown or the colonial community) have their lands. To cease altogether from affording them pecuniary support would have in their eyes the appearance of a breach of faith, a withdrawal from the payment of a promised equivalent. If it be urged that the Indians are a part of the colonial body politic, and that interference or assistance has been gradually taken away from the other elements of the colony to which they belong, the answer is, they can scarcely be considered as such, whilst they neither possess the right of suffrage, nor incur liability to arrest for debt. With the white population, moreover, interference is neither needed nor would it be acceptable; but the Indian has not sufficiently profited by the lessons of the dominant race to acquire the degree of civilization necessary to protect his own interests. He is still treated as a ward or child. The necessity for protection is as strong now, perhaps stronger, than ever; and I venture to think that the Imperial Government, if their attention were properly directed to the inevitable consequences of the withdrawal of their assistance, would continue to extend to the Indians at least the same amount of protection as was vouchsafed by our ancestors.

Assistance and protection of Government still required by the Indians.

Three alternatives remain, if Imperial aid be withdrawn.

15. It would, I think, be hopeless to attempt suddenly to merge the Indians in the general mass of the population. If, therefore, Imperial aid be withdrawn, three alternatives would remain:

(A.) The Indian Department must be abolished;
(B.) Or it must be handed over to the Provincial Government;
(C.) Or be supported by Indian funds alone.

I beg to submit to your Excellency the arguments which naturally occur against either of these modes of proceeding.

Necessity of having a department for Indian affairs.

16. (A.) Strong reasons must naturally, of course, exist to induce the Imperial Government to depart from a system that has so long prevailed; and though no reasons are detailed in the Duke of Newcastle's despatch already quoted (Appendix 1.),* the impression on his Grace's mind would appear to have been that the distribution of presents having ceased, no further work remained to be done by the Indian Department.

* Page 31.

17. This distribution has, however, always been the smallest part of the duty of the department; indeed, the correspondence and general business of the office now greatly exceeds that of former years.

18. The land sales alone have become so large and important, that a department in some form is an absolute necessity. The purchase-money for Indian lands is paid by annual instalments, which bear interest; the books in this office are, therefore, unavoidably intricate and extensive; a glance at them would prove not only the necessity for the existence of a department, but would show how intimately interwoven with it are the affairs of that large portion of the white population who have purchased lands situated in the various Indian surrenders. All such accounts would, of course, be thrown into inextricable confusion by the dissolution of the department.

19. But the strongest argument against the abolition of the Indian Department is the total ruin in which it would involve the Red race. Left to their own resources the Indians would have no longer any defence against the whites, who forcibly squat upon their lands and plunder their timber. Even now the department, with the statute-book at its own back, can scarcely restrain these intruders from their work of spoliation. Half-civilization, such as they now possess, would lend the Indians nothing but its vices. They are helpless to resist aggression; the very care previously lavished upon them, which saved them the trouble of bestirring

bestirring themselves, and exempted them from the rights and duties connected with property, has incapacitated them for taking charge of their own affairs.

20. They have too much of the sullen pride of the savage, on the one hand, to endure life as helots, the only terms except beggary which would be open to them, and, on the other, are too much accustomed to the first lessons of civilization to relapse completely (even if they had not been deprived of their hunting-grounds) into their primitive barbarism. Want and disease would hasten for a few short years what I believe, notwithstanding all the care now bestowed, is fast coming to pass, the extermination of the Red man.

Control of the Indian Department should continue with the Imperial Government.

21. (B.) This might, it may be said, be obviated by throwing the management of Indian affairs into the hands of the Provincial Government, who really reap the benefit of the lands acquired in the name of the Crown. Such a mode of proceeding is, however, open to objections, which are strongly stated in the following extracts:

22. Extract from the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Aborigines of the British Settlements: 26 June 1837.

"The protection of the aborigines should be considered as a duty peculiarly belonging and appropriate to the Executive Government, as administered either in this country or by the Governors of the respective colonies. This is not a trust which could conveniently be confided to the local legislatures. In proportion as these bodies are qualified for the right discharge of their proper functions, they will be unfit for the performance of this office. For a local legislature, if properly constituted, should partake largely of the interests, and represent the feelings of the settled opinions of the great mass of the people for whom they act. But the settlers in almost every colony, having either disputes to adjust with the native tribes, or claims to urge against them, the representative body is virtually a party, and therefore ought not to be the judge in such controversies.

* * * * * *

"Whatever may be the legislative system of any colony, we therefore advise that, as far as possible, the aborigines be withdrawn from its control."

23. Extract of a despatch from Lord Glenelg, which concludes with the following words:—

"It should be regarded as a fixed principle in any arrangements that may be made regarding the Indians, that their concerns must be continued under the exclusive care and superintendence of the Crown. My meaning cannot be better expressed than in the words of the committee: 'They think it right to observe, in general, that, in the recommendations which they have offered, they assume that the Indians must continue to be as they have hitherto been, under the peculiar care and management of the Crown, to which, whether under the French or English dominion, they have been taught exclusively to look for paternal protection, in compensation for the rights and independence which they have lost.'"

24. (C.) The third alternative, viz., throwing the support of the department entirely upon Indian funds, is the one adopted by Mr. Oliphant in his report. To examine that will, I conceive, be the fairest way to test the feasibility of the plan.*

Examination of Mr. Oliphant's scheme for rendering the Indian Department self-supporting.

25. It is to be remarked that, while enumerating minutely all the sources from which the Indians derive their incomes, he himself cautions the reader that a large part of the funds of which he treats exist only in anticipation, or are otherwise unavailable at present. He says,† "At the same time it is to be remarked, that these changes (which he had just detailed), however desirable and reasonable they may appear, must necessarily be altogether prospective in their character."

† Page 6.

"I have roughly estimated the extent of funds which may be anticipated to arise out of the sale of the Saugeen surrender, but at least five years must elapse before the total sum can be placed to the credit of the Indians.‡ It may extend over a longer period, and must, at all events, be subject to many changes before it can be considered available for the purpose to which I have designed it. The fact of this fund having rendered the proposed financial changes feasible, would necessarily imply the postponement of the alterations until it had accrued in its entirety; but there are other grounds upon which the immediate adoption of any scheme with this object in view would be inexpedient."

26. Of the whole sum, upwards of 4,700 *l.* which he proposes to raise from the Indians for the support of the department, more than 2,200 *l.* must be struck off as unavailable, for the following reasons; 1,100 *l.* is merely the estimated amount for which certain lands in Upper Canada, lately surrendered, will sell at a future time, say seven years hence.

27. £.1,150, which he also counts upon, is money annually voted by the provincial Parliament (1,000 *l.* for charitable purposes, and 150 *l.* for schools),§ which it is, of course out of the power of any one, except that body, to divert from the specific object for which it is voted. One large portion, therefore of the funds necessary for carrying out his scheme will

§ Page 7.

* For such part of it as relates to this subject, *see* Appendix, No. 5.

‡ By the terms of sale as they now stand, the whole sum cannot accrue under seven years; probably not so soon.

will not be available for several years, and another, under existing arrangements, not at all.

28. Counting, therefore, only the available money that could be applied to the support of the department, we find—in Lower Canada, nothing.*

† Page 7. (Mr. Oliphant proposes,† by diminishing certain salaries, to reduce the expenditure in Lower Canada from 1,267 *l.* 17 *s.* 2 *d.* to 1,000 *l.*, and to apply the annual provincial grant to meet it, devoting in its stead, to charitable purposes, balances of that grant unexpended in former years,‡ until such balances are exhausted, and then supplying their place by selling some land which has recently been granted to the Indians. This cannot be done. *See* page 7.)

The funds appropriated by Mr. Oliphant to the support of Lower Canada being, however, unavailable, there remains to be provided for that division of the province 1,267 *l.*

‖ Page 8. 29. I quote from Mr. Oliphant's Report, the expenditure in Upper Canada.‖

	Sterling.
¶ Page 8. Manitoulin Establishment	£. 730 9 8
This he proposes to leave still on imperial funds;¶ I need not, therefore, further allude to it.	
Page 8. Sundry charges, not including presents	£. 2,570 9 1
Page 9. Head quarters	900 — —
	£. 3,470 9 1

	£. s. d.
To meet this, he appropriates the Indian general fund, which consists of balances of floating interest of Indian land sales in the Receiver-general's hands, yielding annually about	437 — —
This sum has usually been reserved to meet extraordinary expenses not chargeable to any particular tribe, gratuities or compensation for losses in special cases, &c. &c.	
A levy according to income on various tribes of Upper Canada:**	
** Page 9. Six Nations	£. 1,100 — —
Nine other tribes	1,100 — —
Saugeen Indians	1,100 — —
	3,300 — —
TOTAL	£. 3,737 — —
The 1,100 *l.* to be contributed by the Saugeen Indians will not accrue for eight years. We must, therefore, deduct (for the present, at least) as unavailable	1,100 — —
Leaving available only	£. 2,637 — —
To meet, according to Mr. Oliphant's calculation, expenditure in Upper Canada	3,470 9 1
†† Page 7. Lower Canada	1,267 17 2††
	£. 4,738 6 3

30. (It must also be remarked, that this scheme provides only for what has been paid for out of Imperial funds; but from the Indian funds themselves a much larger sum has and must still continue to be paid, in addition to the charges thus for the first time imposed upon them.)

31. I must repeat, that Mr. Oliphant states the necessary expenditure at 4,738 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* As I have endeavoured to show there is only 2,637 *l.* to meet this now (and even at the close of the Saugeen land sales, and under the most favourable circumstances, there will still be a deficiency of 1,000 *l.* per annum). If, however, 4,738 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* covered all necessary expenditure, this deficiency might easily be made up from Indian funds. But, in fact, these figures give an inaccurate or rather an incomplete idea of what is required. Mr. Oliphant's Report only treats of raising an annual sum to replace the Imperial grant, but besides the Imperial grant, about 4,777 *l.* of Indian funds are annually expended by the department.

This

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* The St. Regis Indians have interest from investments — £. 390 — —
Iroquois of Caughnawaga — 15 12 —
The remaining nine tribes scattered over the province —
Out of this the Lower Canada Indians could spare nothing.

‡ These amount in the aggregate to about 2,000 *l.* currency.

This charge would have to be borne by the Indians, irrespective of the new charge of 4,738 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.**

32. From the examination of Mr. Oliphant's scheme, we therefore deduce the following facts: a period of from six to eight years must elapse, if this report be adopted, before any change at all can be made. It is one entirely prospective in its character. Land recently surrendered to the Crown (known as the Saugeen Reserve) must be sold, and the accounts closed, before the sum on which Mr. Oliphant counts as the basis of his scheme† can be made available. Supposing the land all to be sold at once, of which there is no reasonable hope, the terms of sale (one-third of the purchase-money on each lot down, and the remainder in six annual instalments) would defer the collection of the whole into one sum for seven years, and experience of like sales has shown that this would be even further protracted. Even then, the Imperial funds would not be completely relieved; the Manitoulin Island establishment being left a burden on them. The object of entirely erasing the Indian Department from the Estimates would therefore not be attained.

This object unattainable.

Examination of Mr. Oliphant's Report summed up.

† Page 6.

33. To divert 1,000 *l.* currency now annually voted by the Provincial Parliament for the relief of certain destitute Indians, towards the general support of the department, would involve the intervention of the Canadian Legislature to sanction such proceeding, and, according to the principle laid down by the Committee of the House of Commons, on the Aborigines of British Settlements (section 22), and the Committee of the Legislative Council (section 23), such course would not be advisable, even were the Colonial Legislature disposed to agree to it.

34. It is further proposed that the sum required for the support of the department be made up from a variety of sources, such as retrenchments of salaries, by retaining per-centage on certain land sales, and by a levy, according to property, on all the tribes of Upper Canada. To apportion these exactly would involve an excessive amount of complication. The fault of the department even now is the unnecessary complication of its details. Were this not the case, I question the abstract justice of alienating these various funds.

35. The amount proposed to be raised is after all not adequate even to the present demands of the department. New ones, moreover, will soon arise, for which it makes no provision. The department has now been in existence in its present shape, viz. a civil department, under the control of the Governor-General since 1845; before that time it was military in its character, and the officers enjoyed military rank. Many of its present employés belonged to it before its reorganization; some of them have been in the service nearly half a century. The oldest of these must soon retire on pensions, or be continued to the detriment of the department: no provison is made for this.

36. It would swell the limits of this report to give an account of each source of revenue of the Upper Canada Indians, and the charges upon them, which are numerous, various, and fluctuating; but I beg humbly to express my opinion, that they are totally insufficient to bear the support of a department unless aided by Government in some form.

37. Such a burden would consume so large a proportion of the Indian funds, that the efforts now being made to raise them in the social scale would be completely paralyzed. So far as the improvement of the Indians is concerned, it would cause the labour of years to be thrown away, and would entirely undo whatever has been done among them in the way of civilization. A large proportion of them are now coming by slow degrees to appreciate education; the elder and even middle aged Indians are too apathetic and indolent to get over their hereditary, vagrant and careless habits. With them the lesson of civilization will never be more than half learned; with careful attention we may prevent them from lapsing completely into barbarism; we never can brighten them into intelligence. One change for the better is apparent; they appear to a certain degree to appreciate for their children those advantages of which they are too indolent to avail themselves. Whatever funds may accrue to the Indians by the sale of their lands will not be too large, nor will they be unworthily employed in redeeming them, as far as in us lies, from their hereditary curse. For the reasons above stated, I venture to express my opinion that either of the three alternatives mentioned in paragraph 15, present insuperable difficulties.

38. It now, therefore, remains for me to set before your Excellency as briefly and clearly as I can the course which I humbly venture to recommend. It is of course difficult to show why the support of the Indians should continue to devolve upon the Imperial Government, without knowing distinctly the reasons which have suggested to the latter the intention of withdrawing their assistance. The practice of our ancestors indicates the views then entertained on the subject, and is good evidence of their interpretation of the contract, or *quasi* contract they had made. Though that policy has not as yet been totally abandoned, it appears to be considered either that the Indians no longer need assistance, or that precedent, in this instance, forms no valid reasons for the continuance of the policy it sanctions; in

Course recommended.

* *Note.*—The Expenditure of the Department for 1855, was—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Imperial Grant (without presents)	3,470	9	1
Indian Funds	4,777	–	6
	£.8,247	9	7

in other words, that a burthen which weighs on the British people without affording adequate compensation, has been borne long enough.

39. If my former surmise be correct, I venture to believe that this report will show they are still in urgent need of protection and pecuniary aid. If the latter, I cannot of course presume to offer any observations. I may, however, venture to direct your Excellency's attention to the fact, that a new deprivation coming so closely on the cessation of the presents, would be a very considerable hardship to the Indians, while their uniform loyalty to Her Majesty's person, renders questionable the propriety of any step which might have the effect of alienating their affections. I have every reason to fear that such would be the effect of the withdrawal of Imperial aid, an act which, right or wrong, they would consider as a breach of faith.

40. The following table sufficiently proves the existence of their loyalty. Indeed, I have reason to know that some tribes put themselves to considerable inconvenience, in order to be able to send in these unsolicited contributions to the Patriotic Fund.

SCHEDULE of Subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund by the Indians.

	Currency.
Six Nations	£. 122 15 7
Lakes Huron and Simcoe (three bands)	16 1 8
Rice and Mud Lakes	12 10 –
Alnwick	25 – –
Port Credit Indians	25 – –
Saugeen and Owen Sound (two bands)	17 10 –
Mohawks, Bay of Quinté	10 – –
	£. 228 17 3

41. I venture to submit to your Excellency the following extract from the speech made by an old chief named Sawyer, in a general council of his tribe held at Port Credit; also one of chief Seneca Johnson at Onondago, when I was last in Upper Canada, as I believe it presents an accurate picture of the feelings with which the Indians regard the cessation of their presents. After referring loyally to Her Majesty, and pointing out some of the improvements made by this band, Chief Sawyer said:* "Since you ask me to express our wishes, I trust I will not be deemed unreasonable in expressing a hope that our great Mother the Queen may be pleased to reconsider the stoppage of our presents, which we always considered were promised to us and our posterity as long as a remnant of us remained; but perhaps we are wrong, and no such promise was made: our aged and more destitute people feel keenly the loss of their blanket. The young and hearty people may work and earn clothing, but the other classes that I have described cannot. We desire to convey to the ears of our Father at Quebec, through you, our heartfelt thanks for the interest he takes in our welfare, and to pray that he will use his influence to procure the continuance of our presents to our poor and aged people for a few years longer."

Chief Johnson said,† "You have invited us to lay before you, for the information of our great Father at Quebec, all our wants and wishes; we have no doubt you mean what you say, and we will therefore begin by asking for a general statement of our monied affairs, in order that we may be able to tell our young men how much funds we have, and how the interest has been applied, and that we may be put in possession of written proof that such sums are due to us. This request is made because our presents are about to be stopped (not having been promised, as is alleged, in writing) to be perpetuated as long as grass grows and water runs; such however was the promise."

At the same council they voted, without being solicited, 25 *l.* to the Patriotic Fund.

Proposal for commutation.

42. Though I have stated strongly my opinion that it is inexpedient to withdraw Imperial aid from the Indians without compensation, I would, however, have it distinctly understood, that I by no means stand forward as an apologist for the present system in all particulars. During the seven years that must elapse before Mr. Oliphant's scheme could in any case come into action, the department would have to be supported as now, by Imperial funds. I would humbly suggest to your Excellency the inquiry, whether the Imperial Parliament might not find it more advantageous to vote, once for all a sum, which invested in Canadian debentures at six per cent. would yield sufficient annual income to support such charges as ought in fairness to be borne by the Imperial Government, and so erase the Indian Department entirely and at once, from the Imperial Estimates. No scheme as yet before your Excellency fulfils either of these two conditions.

43. For that purpose, all that would be required is a sum equal to the amount of Imperial money expended by the department during the last seven years. I say Imperial money, because many charges have been and still ought to be borne by the funds of the Indians. The amount expended in those seven years has been, 77,431 *l.* 1 *s.* 5 *d.*; that actually voted by the Imperial Government, 90,185 *l.* The balance between the amount voted and the amount expended, reverted to the Crown. The annual expenditure during that

* For Proceedings of Council. *See* Appendix, No. 4, page 33.
† For Proceedings of Council. *See* Appendix, No. 3, page 32.

that time has averaged yearly, 11,061 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*, but the decrease of expenditure caused by the cessation of presents, would enable us to keep up the department for the sum I have named.

£. 77,431 (I speak in round numbers, but the exact amounts will be found in the accompanying tables)* would produce, invested in Canadian debentures guaranteed by the Provincial Government, about 4,645 *l.* a year. The expenditure of Imperial money, as I will endeavour to show, ought to be within that sum.

44. If, then, this could be obtained, the Indian Department, including Sir Francis Bond Head's experimental establishment at Manitoulin might for the future be erased from the Estimates. As this change would only alter the mode of supporting the Indians, and not change the character of the connexion between the department and the Imperial Government, which would have supplied the capital, it would be advisable to place the whole fund under the immediate control of the Governor-general, under the name of the Imperial Indian Fund; this would mark the Imperial character of the department, the importance of which, I think, cannot be too highly estimated. The principal should be invested through the Receiver-general of this Province, in provincial debentures which bear 6 per cent. interest; it should stand in the name of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the interest thereof be placed to the credit of the Governor-general, who, I suppose, would transmit to the home authorities an annual statement of the expenditure. The personal supervision of the Governor-general, and the rigid following up of a system of checks on money warrants, which has recently been adopted, would render the expenditure of the annual interest as secure as at present, and go far to obviate all unnecessary complication.

45. The expenditure, which is defrayed from Indian funds directly or indirectly, is already under the exclusive direction of the Governor-general. The annual 1,000 *l.* voted by the Provincial Parliament is, and of course must remain under the control of the Governor-general in Council, who authorizes payment from it on the recommendation of the Superintendent-general of Indian affairs.

46. The charges that would properly fall on the Imperial Indian Fund, are,—

Charges proposed to be borne on the "Imperial Indian Fund," to be created under the scheme for commutation.

The Manitoulin Establishment	£. 730	9	8
Head Quarters of the Department; viz.:			
Salaries of Accountant	419	3	6
Chief Clerk	246	11	6
Accountant in the Receiver-general's Office	51	7	4
Five Visiting Superintendents	963	–	3
Contingencies:			
Pensions to old officers	600	–	–
Ditto wounded Indians	52	–	–
Ditto already on list	253	–	–
Provisions for destitute Indians	333	–	–
Gratuities in lieu of presents	300	–	–
Contingencies of Head Quarters	520	–	–
Clerk to one of the Visiting Superintendents	82	3	10
	£. 4,550	16	1

47. It would appear by this table, that a small balance would remain unemployed; practically, I am inclined to think this would not be the case, but it is difficult to do more than approximate to the amount required to meet some of the charges which from their nature vary from year to year; I have therefore placed all fluctuating charges under the head of contingencies. The exact amount they will require in any one year is not ascertainable.

48. If, however, any balance should remain, I humbly suggest to your Excellency that it might be employed in the first instance, say for one or two years, as a fund for the assistance of Indian education generally, either by increasing the efficiency of the present industrial school at Mount Elgin, and adding to it a manual labour school, or by assisting, at the discretion of the Governor-general, such schools, missions or other educational establishments as he might think proper. The 600 *l.* I have set down as provision for superannuated officers might ultimately be insufficient for its purpose, and the balance mentioned above, with interest (should any part of it, or of the contingent fund have been lying idle) might then be applied to increasing the superannuation fund.

49. There is one charge on the list which requires a few words of comment; viz., 300 *l.* for gratuities in lieu of presents. I was aware that it was your Excellency's opinion, that any arrangement by which the hardship mentioned by Chief Sawyer, whose speech I quoted above, could be mitigated, would be both just and expedient. The complaint is very general among the Indians, that the aged and infirm suffer severely from the loss of their presents. On the 13th of August last, I caused the following circular to be addressed to the visiting superintendents of the Indian Department, with a view of discovering if, by

Assistance to infirm Indians.

* Appendix, No. 7, page 34.

by some small gratuities, it was possible to mitigate the blow the old Indians have experienced.

(Copy.)

"Private and confidential.

"Dear Sir, "Indian Department, Quebec, 13 August 1855.

"The presents are about to cease, but the Superintendent-general would like to have a nominal return of a limited number of Indians under your superintendence whom, from age or other infirmity, and good character, you would wish to recommend as the recipient of a blanket annually, as a special mark of consideration.

"If such mark of favour could be obtained, it might be considered by the tribes as a compliment, and really be the means of mitigating a hardship to worn-out and deserving chiefs and warriors, and their wives.

"I should remind you that this communication is private, and not to be talked of to the Indians. No individual under the age of 60 should appear on your list, and the indulgence would even, if obtained, not be extended to any except those who may be now recommended.

"I have, &c.

(signed) "*S. T. Chesley.*"

Their answers have not yet been received, but in submitting this report to your Excellency, I appropriated the sum of 300*l.* to the purpose. This at the ordinary price would produce 500 blankets. These blankets, if distributed judiciously, and accompanied by some remarks on the fact that it was a special favour from Her Majesty who had heard of the sufferings of the Indians, might produce an effect which would render the appropriation not only solidly useful, but highly politic.

50. I would suggest that from the lists sent in, the oldest and best conducted Indians should be selected as the recipients of this bounty, and that none should be hereafter added to it. By this means the whole sum would eventually revert to the department, and become otherwise available.

Pensions to old officers of the department.

51. The charge of 600*l.* for pensions to old officers requires some comment. I would here refer your Excellency to General Rowan's despatch (already quoted and inserted at full length, Appendix 2)* in which he says, speaking of the old officers, "Your Grace will perceive that these gentlemen have in most instances served for a very long period, indeed some of them, who entered the department towards the beginning of the present century, took part with the Indians in several hard-fought engagements during the American War of 1812–14. It has been the uniform practice in the department, which was always under the exclusive control of the Imperial authorities, to pension deserving officers of long standing on their retirement from active service, either in consequence of their age and infirmities, or of reductions in the establishment. Under these circumstances, as the discontinuance of the salaries allotted to missionaries and schoolmasters only takes effect after the death or removal of the present incumbents; and I cannot doubt that whatever course Her Majesty's Government may see fit to adopt with regard to the establishment itself, the officers who have so long and meritoriously discharged the duties devolving upon it, will be treated with the same just and liberal spirit." I have appended a list specifying the length of service of the oldest of the officers of the department, which will show the necessity of losing no time in attending to General Rowan's suggestion, (Appendix 6).† Though it is evident that such a sum as 600*l.* would be quite inadequate to afford a retiring pension to each officer of the department according to his length of service, yet I think it would be equally unjust to those who have served long and well if no such provision were made, and to the other requirements of the department if a larger sum were set aside.

* Page 32.

† Page 34.

52. I would suggest that it be given more in the form of a gratuity at the discretion of the Governor-general, who of course must be intimately acquainted with the merits of the various employées, than as a regular pension to which each might look forward with certainty at the close of a certain term of service. For this latter purpose 600*l.* would be manifestly insufficient.

Some changes recommeded in the details of the department.

53. Should this report be approved, the period of its adoption would present a favourable opportunity for changing and simplyfying some of the details of the department.

54. When on the report of Mr. Rawson, it assumed its present shape in 1845, certain relics of its former military character were retained, which are both costly and inconvenient. Of this nature is its connexion with the Commissariat. The issue of all stores, and indeed every expense which is defrayed from Imperial funds, now passes through this branch of the public service. I will mention a few of the inconveniences which this division of labour entails.

55. Salaries of certain officers at head-quarters are paid by the Commissariat from the Parliamentary grant. Some are paid in a still more complicated form, their incomes being derived in unequal proportions from the Imperial Government, the Indian general fund, and from per-centages on land sales.

56. The Commissariat issues presents, and pays the carriage of our stores. Some of these are purchased in Canada, some in England, and some come through the Commissariat from the Ordnance department.

57. We

57. We have separate estimates for Canada West and Canada East; this as they are both paid from the military chest is a useless complication, and causes much unnecessary correspondence and delay.

58. The Commissariat business is, not all transacted in one place; requisitions from this department being not unfrequently transferred from one military station to another.

59. The result of this is that it frequently arises that a demand for a certain article which should be furnished by the Commissariat is followed by a lengthened correspondence before it can be discovered in what store it is to be found; and it not unfrequently happens that an article required at one extremity of the Province is in store at the other, and that the carriage consumes more than its value. The department alone knows when and where such articles would be required, and would take care to store them in an easily attainable position. Every consignment of Commissariat stores for issue to the Indians, is accompanied by a Commissariat officer; this is needless trouble and expense. The visiting superintendents of the Indian Department (who are under bonds to the Indian office) might be advantageously entrusted with the distribution of stores, to those Indians among whom they live, and discharge each in his own district, all the duties now performed by the Commissariat.

60. The Commissariat officer having charge of stores, is guided necessarily by the personal knowledge of the superintendent, for their correct distribution; it seems therefore unnecessary to send another officer when one as well or better qualified is on the spot. These remarks are not intended in any degree as a complaint of the Commissariat, but simply as showing the inconvenience of transacting the business of one department through another.

Prospects and present condition of the Indians.

61. Before closing this Report, I venture to submit to your Excellency a few remarks on the prospects and present condition of the Indians.

62. Old officers of the department, and persons who for a long series of years have been connected with them look with hopeful eyes on the efforts of the Indians to attain self-civilization. Persons who cannot from their own recollection compare the present with the former condition of the Indians, see more readily how much remains to be done, than the results of past labours among them. Mr. Chesley, an old and valuable officer of the department, whom I requested to favour me with his remarks on the subject which I am now about to discuss, writes as follows:—

Letter from Mr. Chesley.

"To a casual observer, the advance of civilization and in agriculture amongst the Indians in Canada would appear tardy, and some persons, without troubling themselves with much inquiry, are ready to assert that no progress has been made in either. But those who have taken an interest in the welfare of the small remnant of the once numerous races of Mohawks and Chippewas that are still stretched along the north shores of the St. Lawrence, and the vast lakes westward, especially the few officers of the department whose connexion with them looks back some 40 winters, can easily discern a large amount of improvement in the moral and social condition of all the settled tribes, who have been more immediately under the supervision of the Indian Department. The little improvement that had been achieved by the efforts of the various missionaries and officers of the department, was nearly lost during the war of 1812, 1813 and 1814, when all the tribes, with their wonted loyalty to the British Crown, flew with alacrity to its standard, and were therefore, during that war, estranged from their previously peaceful dwellings and rude plantations. The commencement of their change from semi-barbarism to civilization may be fairly put down to the year 1815. At that period, their knowledge in cultivating the ground was confined to the use of a rude grubbing hoe, with which they planted small patches of Indian corn, mixed sometimes with beans; and an axe, or tomahawk, which was chiefly used in pealing the bark from the trunks of the ash and elm trees, to construct their cabins. The Indian then laughed at the folly of the pale-faces in ploughing the ground to prepare it for receiving the seed; by this process, said they, the good soil is turned under, and the bad uppermost. They also ridiculed the use of harrows, and, above all, flouring-mills; the former, they said, did nothing but turn up the loose roots and stones, whilst the latter separated the grain and wasted the best part of it. These and other like prejudices, retarded, and, indeed, almost altogether prevented any visible improvement, until about the year 1818, when, by the immigration of white settlers from the mother country, the back woods were turned into cultivated farms, which had the double effect of driving away the wild game upon which the Indian depended for subsistence, and also of showing him a better and easier way to get a livelihood. By dint of perseverance and persuasion on the part of the missionaries and the local superintendents, under the directions of the department, the Indian prejudices have been in a great measure overcome. They devote nearly all their disposable funds for educational purposes, agricultural implements, building comfortable houses, and purchasing cattle and improved seed grain. In almost every tribe of the settled Indians in Upper Canada are to be found some whose farms compare not disparagingly with those of the adjoining whites. Amongst them may be named Peter Smith, one of the Six Nations, who had last summer 60 acres of wheat under crop; and John W. Hill, of the Bay of Quinté, had 45 acres."

63. The conclusion which has strongly suggested itself to my mind during my tour of inspection in Upper Canada is, that the only obstacle to intellectual equality between the White and Red races is to be found in the difference of language. Till the obliteration of the native tongue, or at least till every Indian speaks the language of the country he inhabits, the

the Indian can, I think, never be merged on equal terms and with an equal chance of success in the mass of the Anglo-Saxon or French-Canadian population. If that could be effected, the rest would follow. There is no want of mental capacity in an Indian. In one, at least, of the schools which I have visited, the scholars are fully equal, if not superior, to the average pupils of the common schools of the whites.

64. It was a long and arduous work to bring the Indian to suffer any attempt at civilizing him. For years, too, the attention of the authorities was much more anxiously devoted to making him a faithful ally in war than to ameliorating his condition in peace. It may almost be said, that till 1845 the civilization of the Indians was never the object of a definite and well organized scheme.

Missions.

65. Though I would not willingly introduce anything into this report which might have the appearance of controversial discussion, it is evidently necessary, when speaking of the moral condition of the Indians, not to pass over in silence the degree of success attained by the different missions.

66. The form of teaching which experience would seem to point out as best suited to the mind of an Indian, is that adopted by the Methodists. Much of their success may, no doubt, be attributable to the class of men who officiate as the ministers of that sect.

67. I think it is observable, as a general rule, that the Methodists live more intimately among their converts, and appear better qualified than others to share without repining the rude life of the savage they teach. The ministers of other denominations do not shrink from the hardships inseparable from the back-woods' life; but I think few can enter so familiarly and intimately, I may almost say so instinctively, as the Methodists, into the wants and feelings of the Indians.

68. Their system of classes, also, appears better suited to satisfy the mental wants of the Indian than any other. By this system, the converts are divided into small bands, or classes, each under the direction of a class-leader, whose business it is to exercise constant supervision over those under his immediate care. I believe he is bound to see and converse with every member of his class at least once a week.

69. The missionary has thus the state of each individual brought clearly and constantly under his notice, and his own individual efforts are more likely to be well directed. Of the civilizing effect of their instruction, I can speak in the highest terms. Most of our schools are under Methodist supervision; those at least of Upper Canada.

70. The Lower Canadian Indians are mostly Roman-catholics, who have always been the first pioneers of Christianity. None labour more zealously, or with more self-denial, than their present successors. They christianize, but they can hardly be said to civilize in an equal degree. This may be owing, perhaps, to the mode of instruction, which fails in sufficiently inculcating self-reliance. The Roman-catholic Indians are taught to look so exclusively to the missionaries for guidance, that in their absence they are almost entirely helpless. It is almost useless, as far as civilization is concerned, to convert, unless, along with the still greater lessons of Christianity, that healthy spirit of self reliance be inculcated which constitutes the great distinguishing difference between the blind follower and the reasoning convert. Doubtless, in Lower Canada, there are difficulties to contend with that are not encountered in the Upper Province.

71. Except at St. Regis and Caughnawaga, few of the Lower Canada Indians have a settled home. A tract of land has been lately granted to them by the Provincial Parliament on the Lower St. Lawrence; but they have not enjoyed it for a sufficient time to allow of any conclusion as to its effect.

72. The Church of England are extremely successful where they have once established a foothold. On the Bay of Quinté, and among the Six Nations, their influence has been most beneficially exerted, as will be seen by reference to paragraph 95.

73. Their converts are, however, not nearly so numerous as the Methodist in Upper Canada. Their missionaries are, as far as I am acquainted with them, most exemplary men.

74. It is impossible that a missionary, living entirely among the Indians, should not acquire a very great degree of power among them in temporal matters. That this is not always judiciously exercised, is the fault of individuals, not of the system. The heads of the various missions are, however, always ready to interpose with authority, where the Indian Department can only do so indirectly.

75. The Indians of Upper Canada are for the most part Christians; those of Walpole Island, many of whom still remain heathens, are indeed the only exception. A Church of England missionary has resided among them, but as yet his efforts have not been crowned with great measure of success. I must, in justice to this gentlemen say, that from all I hear, no man could be more devoted to his work.

Schools.

76. I now turn to the subject of schools. In most of the reserves of Upper Canada, the Indians support schools somewhat resembling the common schools of the whites. These, however, from want of regular and efficient organization, are in such an unsatisfactory condition, as to be almost utterly useless. The small pittance which the Indians can afford

to

to give a school teacher, is insufficient to attract a well-qualified man. Besides this, it is idle to hope that Indian children, when at home, will attend with even tolerable regularity during the whole year. They almost invariably accompany their parents on their hunting and fishing excursions, as well as to the sugar bushes, at the season for making maple sugar.

77. Very careful supervision is requisite to effect any considerable improvement on the present plan. This we have no means of bestowing; but I think a better class of teachers might be obtained by shutting up the schools during these wandering seasons, and keeping them open only during half the year; giving, however, the same remuneration for the shorter period, as formerly for the whole year. It would be advantageous too, if some method were adopted of obtaining uniformity in the plan of instruction, instead of leaving it, as now, entirely at the mercy of the local schoolmasters. A return is made every three months, showing the branches of education taught, number of pupils, regularity of attendance, &c.; but such information is insufficient and meagre.

78. These common schools ought, if properly managed, to be preparatory to the two training establishments at Alnwick and Mount Elgin. I think attendance at one of the latter, after a certain time passed at the preparatory schools, ought to be made compulsory. The Indians, generally, would not dislike this. There are a sufficient number of tolerably well educated men among them to turn the public opinion of their brethren in favour of it, and they would be willing as well as able to do so.

79. I confess, however, that I entertain very slender hopes of seeing the common schools become really useful. The children must be absent from home, removed from the moral influence of that constitutional apathy which distinguishes their parents, and, if not checked, will descend on themselves, before they can be permanently benefited.

80. It seems absurd to suppose that a state of laziness and squalor, must necessarily be the lot of an Indian; but without constant supervision, such will assuredly be the case, and supervision is not possible except by centralization. This brings me to the principal matter I have to lay before your Excellency under the present head.

81. The two educational establishments instituted by Lord Elgin, are both situated in Upper Canada; one at Alnwick, near Cobourg, on Lake Ontario; the other called Mount Elgin, after its founder, at a beautiful spot on the bank of the Thames.

82. Of these, Mount Elgin, which is under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Rose, an influential member of the Methodist society, is infinitely the best conducted. The pupils are generally intelligent, clean and orderly; some young men who have completed their course of education there, are now perfectly ready and able to take their places as members of the general population, as soon as the money in commutation of their annuities is given them to make a start in life. This method was devised by Colonel Bruce, to give the pupils who have completed their course of instruction, a fair beginning. I conversed with these young men, and found them extremely intelligent, and in information quite equal to the average of the respectable class among whom they will henceforth live.

83. After what I had seen of other Indian schools, I was much struck with the improvement exhibited by all the pupils in this. With most of them, the shy unwillingness to answer when spoken to, which is generally very observable, was abandoned for a bearing remarkable for eagerness and quick apprehension. The elder pupils all spoke English; and I was particularly struck with the aptitude all seemed to evince at figures. The Indians generally have a remarkably quick appreciation of music, and learn readily to sing from notes. The whole of the pupils joined in this exercise, and sang in parts with considerable correctness. Of the farm (entirely cultivated by the boys) I can speak in the highest terms.

84. The Alnwick School, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Musgrove, also of the Methodist persuasion, was not satisfactory. The children were not nearly so clean, nor were their dormitories and other apartments kept well ventilated, or in good order, as at Mount Elgin.

85. I was too much pressed for time to hold an examination of the children, but they appeared decidedly less intelligent; and the itch, which was very prevalent, spoke little for the cleanly habits inculcated.

86. The boys had, however, done work about the house and grounds neatly and well, and some of the lads who have completed their course are a credit to it, and would be so to any similar establishment. I may add, that I purposely visited Alnwick without any warning. This was not the case at Mount Elgin. This circumstance could not, however, have caused the marked difference I saw.

87. Taking then into consideration the different degree of success which has attended the two establishments, I would submit to your Excellency whether it would not be advisable to close the Alnwick School, and remove it to Mount Elgin, or to some part of Upper Canada, near the Saugeen peninsula.

88. The former of the two schemes is the one to which I should myself incline, as I think the centralization of the two establishments at a spot so fitted for the purpose in every way, and the supervision of both by a single head, would greatly increase their efficiency, and render it easier to carry out any improvement which experience may from time to time suggest.

 89. I have

89. I have ascertained that the Alnwick band of Indians would not object to surrender their reserve to the Crown, and migrate to Mount Elgin. The full value would most likely be obtained for the Alnwick school-house and improvements, and the proceeds might be applied to making the necessary arrangements at Mount Elgin.

90. It is fair to state that the objections to this plan are, principally, the perhaps natural unwillingness of the Saugeen Indians, who are large contributors to the school fund, and who will, when the projected sales are completed, subscribe still more largely, to send their children so far.

91. The long distance which separated them from Alnwick, was, perhaps, one of the principal causes of the want of success visible in that establishment. On the other hand, if the school be too near the habitation of the parents of the pupils, the difficulty of enforcing their constant attendance will be much increased.

92. It is not easy to decide whether the apparent injustice to the Indians, of not consulting their wishes as to the site for the school, or the danger of the failure of the establishment which might follow from yielding to them, ought to have most weight with the department in deciding this matter.

Comparative degree of improvement in the different bands of Indians of both sections of Canada.

93. With regard to the general condition of the Indians, I think the easiest way to present to your Excellency a definite view, will be to adopt an arbitrary number, as expressing the average standard of civilization among the general mass of the white population, and comparing the various tribes of Indians with it.

94. It is with much diffidence that I venture to submit this plan to your Excellency. It can never tell the whole truth, and even the scanty observation it gives must depend in some degree upon hearsay evidence, or necessarily imperfect observation; still, I think it may afford an indication of the state of the Indians throughout the province. I have adopted the number 15, as a convenient standard.

95. In Upper Canada, taking the standard as 15:—

The Chippewas of Sarnia (Methodist) will be to it as		8
	Walpole (Church of England)	1
	Thames (Methodists)	3
	Moravians (Moravians)	2
	Saugeen (Methodist and Presbyterian)	3
	Owen Sound (Methodist and Church of England)	3
	Colpoy's Bay (Methodist)	not personally known.
	Beausoleil (Methodist)	ditto.
	Snake Island (Methodist and Church of England)	2
	Rama (Methodist)	3
Missessagas	Rice Lake (Methodist)	6
	Mud Lake - ditto	6
	Skugog Lake, ditto	6
	Alnwick - ditto	6
	New Credit - ditto	7
Mohawks	Bay of Quinté (Church of England)	8
Ditto and others,	Six Nations (Church of England)	7
Wyandotts	Amherstburgh (Church of England and Methodists)	6

In Lower Canada:

Iroquois	St. Regis	7
	Caughnawaga	7
Iroquois, Nipissings, Algenquins	Two Mountains	7
Abenequois	St. Francis	6
	Becancour	5
Algenquins	Three Rivers	2
Hurons	La Jeune Lorette	10
Amalacites	Isle Verte	4
Micmacs	Restigouche	3
Tribes of the Upper and Lower Saguenay and the north shore of the St. Lawrence	Savages	0

Holding property in common.

96. Mr. Oliphant in his report animadverts strongly on the system which now exists, under which the members of a tribe hold all property in common. He says,* "All the articles thus purchased (by requisition) are common property, and the use of them is only allowed to individuals for limited periods. Everybody is, therefore, utterly indifferent to their preservation; nor is it to be expected that persons will be willing to enter upon agricultural operations, with the possibility of never having the use of the most necessary appliances at all, or at least only for a short period. When the tribe is large and poor, but very few can thus benefit, and a most injurious patronage is vested with the chiefs, who confine the distribution to their immediate favourites."

* Page 10.

Evil effects resulting from holding all property in common.

97. With these remarks I venture to express my entire concurrence; but it is difficult to devise any means by which the Indian shall be allowed to have a direct interest in property of his own, while his known improvident habits render it impossible that he would keep it for any considerable time.

98. The

98. The Indians, as a general rule, will sell anything for which a purchaser offers, often without minutely inquiring into their right to do so, and this through their ignorance or carelessness.

99. The system of holding in common does not tend to impress the value of property on their minds; the old adage, that what is everybody's business is done by no one, is unusually applicable in this case.

100. The plough is too often left to rot in the fields during the winter, and the seine on the river shore; and it has happened more than once that a yoke of oxen has been overworked while there was a demand for labour, and allowed to die of starvation afterwards, because it was no individual's stated business to feed them.

101. These careless habits are the moral effects of the system now in force; to eradicate these habits, and at the same time to modify the system which they in the first instance rendered necessary, requires great caution.

102. If it was attempted to teach the Indian to feel responsibility, by giving him the absolute control of property, he would instantly sell it, and become worse off than before. The present state of things, on the other hand, shows, and reason points out, that if he has no rights of property at all, he will never assume the responsibility they impose.

Scheme suggested by Sir Edmund Head.

103. With a view to ascertain the opinions of some gentlemen who, from near connexion and long intimacy with the Indians, would be likely to give sound advice, your Excellency directed me to write the letter which I here insert, placing the views which you had been led to entertain on the subject in the form of a series of questions.

* Page 10.

104. Mr. Oliphant in his report had broached opinions very similar to those which your Excellency desired me to embody in the letter I allude to. He says,* "In order, however, more thoroughly to develope the system by which such results may be anticipated, it seems indispensable that the same privileges of responsible ownership which are granted with regard to moveables, should also be extended to land, subject however to certain modifications. The liabilities which attach to the possession of landed property are so different in their character, so much more complicated and onerous than those which attach to moveables, that it by no means follows that a people which is sufficiently enlightened and civilized to assume the one is also in a condition to undertake the other. On the contrary, I do not think that the Indians are far enough advanced to become actual freeholders. Their own desire upon the subject, frequently expressed to me, has been that they should be allowed allotments of the reserve to be settled upon themselves and their children, not by a deed in which the Crown should relinquish the fee, but that by an arrangement of the tribe they should be guaranteed from intrusion, and at the same time prevented from alienating to other members, except at the recommendation of the local superintendent, where such a conveyance would be manifestly for the benefit of both parties."

Concurred in by the Rev. Dr. M'Murray.

105. The letter to Mr. M'Murray was as follows:

Reverend Sir, Indian Department, Quebec, 19 May 1855.

His Excellency the Governor-general has reflected with much interest on a conversation which he had with you when you were at Quebec, on the subject of gradually civilizing a portion of the Indians. His Excellency is most desirous of receiving from you and from others most conversant with this people, such hints as may be made the ground-work of future action in so important a matter. The outline of the plan which his Excellency had in view may be briefly stated as follows:

I. That each local superintendant should be called upon to report the names of those members of each settlement under his care, whose previous education and habits of industry make it likely that they might be fit and desirous of assuming a mode of life different from the majority of their race.

II. That if, on inquiry, such a desire was manifested by each or any of these individuals, such person should undergo a sort of examination or inquiry before two or three commissioners interested in the welfare of the Indians, and thoroughly conversant with their habits and wants.

III. That the following points should be inquired into by such commissioners:

1st. Whether the individual Indian had shown proof of steady industrious habits, so as to be fit to earn his own bread.

2d. Whether he was acquainted with any trade.

3d. Whether he could read and write, and was acquainted with the elements of religion.

4th. Whether he had any notion of the rights and duties conferred and imposed by civil society on its members.

IV. That on its appearing that the above questions could be answered satisfactorily, the Governor-general should have power to confer on such individual a portion of Indian land not exceeding acres, to be ultimately held in free and common soccage, and should advance for a year or two a certain small sum for the purchase of seed and agricultural implements from the Indian funds, but that such individual should cease to have any claim on the funds of the tribe in any other shape.

V. That for two years the individual in question should be on probation, and the patent for his land should not issue till the second year was ended, when he and his children after him should be deemed capable of exercising the rights and privileges, and to be liable to all the duties and all the charges incident to the rest of the Queen's subjects; all protection for debt contracted since his first entry on his land should cease.

I am quite conscious that the outline of the scheme above suggested is most imperfect, but his Excellency has directed me to state it even in this form, in the hope that it may lead to some information or suggestions being offered by yourself or other benevolent persons interested in the welfare and progress of the Indian race.

I have, &c.

Rev. W. M'Murray, D. D., &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Bury*, Supt. General.

106. The Rev. gentleman, as will be seen by a reference to the Appendix, in which his answer is quoted at length,* highly approved of the plan here shadowed forth, proposing at the same time some slight modifications of its details.

107. The greater part of your Excellency's scheme as interpreted and commented on in Mr. M'Murray's letter, appears to me very practicable, and the department might immediately begin to carry it out with great advantage; but there are one or two points on which I venture to submit some observations.

Language.

108. This scheme, though comprehensive and embracing all that concerns the object of which it immediately treats, is not, I think, capable of being carried out without strong efforts being made in another and parallel direction.

109. I would reiterate that the most civilized Indians are those who speak the English or French languages. Indeed no degree of improvement ever takes place in an Indian's condition and mode of life till he learns the language by which he is surrounded. I venture humbly to suggest to your Excellency that in any modification of our present system, a knowledge of the English language should have a more prominent place than it has at present.

110. All other plans directed towards another class of wants, teaching the Indian the habit of taking care of his own concerns, and giving him, like the white man, an individual interest, may, I think, go on at the same time, theoretically, but will be found practically only to succeed this primary want. I mean to say, that till an Indian has learned English or French, and so placed himself on an equality with the population by whom he is surrounded, he will not, in most cases, take advantage of the other. An Indian, ignorant of these tongues, labours under insuperable difficulties.

111. As an instance of its good effects, I may mention the Hurons of La Jeune Lorette. Their proximity to Quebec has forced them to learn French, and indeed has obliterated the Indian language; they, in consequence, though not possessed of a foot of land, or enjoying a farthing of annuity, treat on equal terms with their white neighbours, and have lost almost entirely the distinguishing characteristics of Indians.

Indian Protection Act.

112. The next point to which I would humbly direct your Excellency's attention is Mr. M'Murray's answer to question V. It is there proposed, that "for two years the individuals in question should be on probation, and the patent for his lands should not issue till the second year was ended, when he and his children after him should be deemed capable of exercising the rights and privileges, and to be liable to all the charges incident to the rest of the Queen's subjects; all protection for debt contracted since his first entry on his land should cease."

113. Mr. M'Murray, in his answer says, that two years is too short a probation, and suggests four years probation. He then, passing to the consideration of the Indian after fulfilling his period of probation, proposes the abolition of the Indian Protection Act.

114. Two years certainly, as Mr. M'Murray says, appears to me too short a probation. But I do not think that even after the extended period he proposes, it would be well absolutely to put the fee of the land out of the hands of the Crown by an ordinary patent, at least for a few years, until it was proved by experience how the scheme is likely to work.

115. Perhaps the preferable plan would be to grant a license of occupation for 10 years, convertible into the grant of fee, either to the first occupant or his children, at the end of that period, provided the Crown were satisfied with his conduct during the interval.

116. Some such scheme as this appears to be in contemplation in the United States. I cut the following from the "Philadelphia North American" newspaper of August the 15th, as it appears to bear on the subject:

"But the latest development of our Indian relation is, perhaps, the most important as affecting the fate of their race. What we allude to may be inferred from the following facts; in the state of Michigan there are about 7,000 Indians, in various stages of civilization. With them the United States Government has lately made a treaty, which looks to their ultimately becoming citizens. This treaty provides, that each head of a family shall have a permanent

* Appendix, No. 8.

a permanent home or farm of 80 acres, each single adult 40 acres, and each family of orphan children 80 acres, to be selected by the individuals, within certain tracts; and for which they shall receive a certificate from the Government. After actual residence therein for 10 years, the patent of title is to be issued, and for five years subsequently, they are to have exclusive privileges of purchase of reserved lands adjoining. In addition to this, they are to receive, in the aggregate, $500,000 in money, with which they may make a fair beginning. At the end of five years, the tribal organization must cease. Here we have an indication of that policy which is to settle the future of the Indians. It is beyond the power of the general government to make them citizens of existing states, but the provisions of the treaty all look to such a result, and the State Government would probably make no difficulty in ceding to them the rights of citizenship."

117. "The system, as we now understand it is to extinguish the tribal organizations, and prepare for the final abolition of exclusive reservations, by giving each family a separate tract of land for residence. Of course, as a condition precedent to the success of such a scheme, it is requisite that the Indians should be civilized, and for that purpose reservations will still be necessary for the wild tribes. At the last Session of Congress, it was proposed to organize the country of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws into a territory or territories, to be represented at Washington like Kansas and Nebraska, and with the design of converting these Indians into citizens. A part of the project was the abolition of reservations and the requisitions of individual titles by the Indians. No doubt this will ultimately be done, but just at present the agitation on the subject of slavery interferes with it."

118. On the second of Mr. M'Murray's remarks on this subject, suggesting the repeal of the Indian Protection Act (which secures the Indian from liability to debt), I think that one of these questions depends on the other; the justice, I mean, of repealing the Protection Act, depends on the degree of success which attends the scheme of civilization. If an individual Indian obtains any sort of title to his land, the Protection Act should cease to defend that individual; but this indulgence will be extended to but few persons, and it would be hard to deprive a large majority who hold their lands in common, of protection, because a better educated minority can take care of themselves.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(signed) *Bury*,
Superintendent-general.

Sub-enclosures to Enclosure in No. 2.

LIST of APPENDIX to Viscount *Bury*'s Report.

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Appendix, No. 1.

(No. 71.) (Copy.)

Sir, Downing-street, 21 January 1854.

I have received your despatch, No. 22, of the 27th December last, accompanied by an estimate of the probable expense of the Indian Department, for the year ending on the 31st of March 1855; I see no reason to object to this estimate, and it will be submitted to Parliament.

But it will be proper to turn attention to the gradual reduction of the Indian establishment itself, now that the object for which it was organized is in course of rapid extinction. I shall be glad to receive a report from you on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Newcastle.*

The Officer administering the Government of Canada.

Appendix, No. 2.

(No. 10.) (Copy.)

Government House, Quebec,
3 March 1844.

My Lord Duke,

With reference to your Grace's despatch, No. 71, of the 21st of January last, I have the honour to transmit, for your information, the accompanying Report, which has been drawn up by the Superintendent-general of Indian affairs, in respect to the practicability of effecting a reduction on the Indian establishment in this Province, now that the customary issues of presents to the Indians are in the course of rapid extinction. Colonel Bruce has entered so fully into the subject, that it might be sufficient for me to record my entire concurrence, for the reasons which he has assigned in his opinion, that in the actual condition of the Indians, a department specially devoted to their protection is indispensable; and that the existing establishment, which was reduced to its present standard in the year 1845, is by no means excessive, although, taking into account the increasing intelligence of the Indians, it may hereafter be found possible, as vacancies occur, gradually to modify the present system with a view to increased economy, without impairing its efficiency. But I cannot leave this subject without bringing under your favourable notice the strong claims of the officers of the department upon Her Majesty's Government. On this point I can speak with the greater confidence, having been formerly brought, for many years, into frequent and close official communication with them, and thus had ample opportunities of observing their zeal and efficiency. On reference to the list appended to the Superintendent-general's Report, your Grace will perceive that these gentlemen have, in most instances, served for a very long period; indeed, some of them who entered the department towards the beginning of the present century, took part with the Indians in several hard-fought engagements during the American War of 1812–14. It has been the uniform practice in the department, which was always under the exclusive control of the Imperial authorities, to pension deserving officers of long standing, on their retirement from active service, either in consequence of their age and infirmities, or of reductions in the establishment. Under these circumstances, as the discontinuance of the salaries allotted to missionaries and schoolmasters only takes effect after the death or removal of the present incumbents, and I cannot doubt that whatever course Her Majesty's Government may see fit to adopt, with regard to the establishment itself, the officers who have so long and meritoriously discharged the duties devolved upon it, will be treated in the same just and liberal spirit.

I have, &c.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *William Rowan.*

Appendix, No. 3.

Minutes of the Proceedings at Council, held in the Six Nations Indian Council House, in *Onondaga*, on Friday the 6th July 1855, pursuant to a Notice given by Mr. Superintendent *Thorburn*, by Directions of Lord *Bury*.

1. Present at the Council:—Mr. S. T. Chesley, on the part of the Indian Department; Mr. D. Thorburn, Local Superintendent; Peter Smith, Interpreter; 6 Chiefs of the Upper Mohawks, 4 Chiefs of the Lower Mohawks, 4 Chiefs of Oneidas, 8 Chiefs of Onondagas, 3 Chiefs of Senecas, 9 Chiefs of Cayugas, 3 Chiefs of Tuscaroras, 2 Chiefs of Nanticottis, Total, 39.

Extract from Proceedings.

2. After Mr. Thorburn had introduced Mr. Chesley to the Council, Chief Seneca Johnson being appointed to preside, Chief John Johnson of the Upper Mohawks, opened the proceedings by a speech.

3. Mr. Chesley having replied, and stating the objects for which their father the Governor-general had sent him to visit his Red children, Chief Seneca Johnson rose, and spoke as follows:

4. Father, as we are exhorted by your address just delivered to abandon our roving habits, and to become farmers, and as we cannot farm without land, we hope that our great Father will not ask us for any further surrenders of the small quantity that is left to us.

5. Father, you have invited us to lay before you, for the information of our great Father at Quebec, all our wants and wishes. We have no doubt you mean what you say, and we will therefore begin by asking for a general statement of our monied affairs, in order that we may be able to tell our young men how much funds we have, and how the interest has been applied, and that we may be put in possession of written proof that such sums are due us. This request is made because our presents are about to be stopped, not having been promised (as is alleged in writing) to be perpetuated as long as grass grows and water runs. Such however was the promise.

Appendix, No. 4.

MINUTES of PROCEEDINGS at a Council held at the *New Credit* Indian Settlement, in *Tuscarora*, on Saturday the 7th July 1855.

1. Present:—Mr. Chesley, on the part of the Department; Mr. D. Thorburn, Local Superintendent; Chief Peter Jones, Chief Sawyer.

(EXTRACT.)

The Council was opened by prayer and a hymn, after which Mr. Chesley, being introduced by Mr. Thorburn, addressed the Council in a speech.

2. Chief Sawyer replied at considerable length, concluding with the following words: "Since you ask us to state our wishes, I trust I will not be deemed unreasonable in expressing the hope that our great mother the Queen may be pleased to re-consider the stoppage of our presents, which we always considered were promised to us and our posterity as long as a remnant of us remained; but perhaps we are wrong, and that no such promise was made. Our aged and more destitute people feel keenly the loss of their blanket. The young and hearty may work for and earn clothing, but the other classes I have described cannot. We desire to convey to the ears of our kind Father at Quebec, through you, our heartfelt thanks for the interest he takes in our welfare, and to pray that he will use his influence to procure the continuance of the presents to our poor and aged people for a few years longer."

3. Chief Peter Jones, after consulting with his people a few minutes, during which all present raised their right hands in token of approval, stepped forward, and addressed Mr. Chesley and Mr. Thorburn as follows:

4. "We are informed that our mother the Queen, across the wide water, is engaged in a bloody war with a powerful adversary, and that already much blood has been shed, and many precious lives lost. We cannot raise the tomahawk in her assistance as we would do if the fight were on our borders. But we may be permitted to raise our hearts in fervent prayer to the great Spirit above, invoking his blessing on the head of our beloved Queen, and crowning her arms with success in the perilous conflict. We sympathize deeply with the bereaved widows and orphans of the brave men who have fallen by disease and by the sword in this fearful war; and in proof of the sincerity of our hearts, we desire that the sum of 25 *l.* may be taken from our annuity fund, and forwarded to the proper quarter, as our contribution towards the Patriotic Fund."

5. Mr. Chesley thanked them in the name of their father, the Governor-general, for their unanimous expression of loyal feelings, and their generous and liberal contribution towards the Patriotic Fund.

The Council was then closed.

Appendix, No. 5.

CONSISTS of an Extract from Mr. *Oliphant*'s Report, commencing at paragraph beginning "It is impossible," at page 6, and ending at the words, "nine remaining tribes, 1,100 *l.*," at page 9.

Appendix, No. 6.

NAMES of the OFFICERS and MISSIONARIES now on the Strength of the Indian Department who entered its Service previously to its Re-organization in 1845.

NAME.	Various Capacities of Service.	Present Office.	Date of First Appointment.	Whole Period of Service.	
S. Y. Chesley	Interpreter, Lieutenant, Resident Superintendent of St. Regis, Land Agent and Accountant.	Accountant and Assistant to Superintendent-general.	Nov. 1813	42 years	Served through the whole American War, from the day of the Battle of Aylenfarm to 1 August 1815; was engaged at the taking Ogdensburgh, at Hoople's Creek; Expedition to Four Corners, at Chateauguay and Plattsburgh. Age 60 years; speaks the Mohawk language fluently. A most valuable officer.
Thomas G. Anderson	Interpreter and Visiting Superintendent.	Superintendent	1815	40 ,,	Did duty in a military capacity at Prairie du Chien and Macana, and as Superintendent at Coldwater, Manitoulin, Toronto and Coburg; 72 years of age; speaks Chippewa. Also a very valuable officer.
D. C. Napier	Secretary and Superintendent	Superintendent	1825	30 ,,	Has performed the functions of these offices at Montreal and Quebec. is 67 years old. Does not speak any Indian language.
George Ironside	Superintendent at Amherstburh and Manitoulin.	Superintendent at Manitoulin.	1826	29 ,,	Has been at Manitoulin Island since 1845. Is 48. Speaks Chippewa imperfectly.
Frs. Assickenack	Interpreter	Interpreter	1849	6 ,,	Is a full-blooded Indian, was educated at Toronto College.
D. Thorburn	Special Commissioner and Superintendent.	Special Commissioner and Superintendent.	1844	11 ,,	Acted in the previous capacity since 1844, and in both since January last. Is 65 years old.
	MISSIONARIES:				
Rev. Richard Flood	Missionary	Missionary	1834	21 ,,	Resides at Carradoc.
Rev. F. A. O'Meara	Ditto	Ditto	1841	14 ,,	Manitoulin.

Appendix, No. 7.

STATEMENT of the SUMS voted by the Imperial Parliament for defraying the Expense of the Indian Department in *Canada*, during each of the under-mentioned Seven Years.

	£.
Year ending 31st March 1849	14,308
,, 1850	14,102
,, 1851	14,102
,, 1852	13,660
,, 1853	12,424
,, 1854	12,151
,, 1855	9,438
Sterling	£. 90,185
YEARLY AVERAGE	£. 12,883. 11. 5. sterling.

SUMS actually expended, as per Commissariat Accounts Current.

	£.	s.	d.
Year ending 31st March 1849	12,369	2	6
,, 1850	9,712	11	10
,, 1851	16,453	12	10
,, 1852	12,238	5	8
,, 1853	8,771	10	6
,, 1854	9,869	11	—
,, 1855	8,016	7	1
	£. 77,431	1	5
YEARLY AVERAGE	£. 11,061	11	6 sterling.

Classification of the various Charges on the Parliamentary Grant during the foregoing Seven Years.

Year ending 31 March	PRESENTS.	SALARIES.	PENSIONS.	CONTINGENCIES.	Pensions to Wounded Indians.	PROVISIONS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1849 -	7,351 11 6	2,568 15 9	517 - 7	1,492 5 8	59 11 8	379 17 4
1850 -	4,823 4 1	2,572 9 1	475 16 -	1,327 6 3	52 - -	461 16 5
1851 -	11,843 9 7	2,573 6 8	496 3 10	1,078 - 11	36 16 8	425 15 2
1852 -	7,944 8 2	2,391 14 4	417 1 -	1,031 1 1	63 7 6	390 13 7
1853 -	4,738 15 8	2,433 11 -	424 11 -	714 19 1	52 - -	407 13 9
1854 -	6,103 19 3	2,596 18 11	289 9 8	551 10 9	52 - -	275 12 5
1855 -	4,604 17 6	2,306 18 3	253 8 2	516 14 8	- - included with General Pensions -	333 8 6
£.	47,410 5 9	17,444 14 -	2,873 10 3	6,711 18 7	315 15 10	2,674 17 2

Grand Total - - - - - - £. 77,431. 1. 5.

Appendix, No. 8.

My Lord, Dundas, 22 August 1855.

Your letter of the 19th May last, has remained too long unanswered, and the period which I have permitted to elapse since its receipt may argue an indifference on my part to the subject of your Lordship's communication.

But such I assure you is not the case; after so long and protracted an absence at Quebec, from my parish, I found a great deal to attend to on my return, which occupied the whole of my time for many weeks.

Besides, I was very unwilling to reply to your Lordship's letter until I had submitted it to some of my brethren, who are now labouring amongst the Indians, whose opinions I was anxious to obtain before I ventured to express my own upon so important a subject. This necessarily involved a considerable portion of time, but if so, I thought it desirable to secure the counsel of those who were as deeply interested as myself in the welfare of the Indians of our country. I am happy to inform your Lordship that the outline of the plan which His Excellency the Governor-general had in view, and which he has done me the honour to submit to my consideration, has met with the unanimous approval of those gentlemen, whose views on the subject I solicited.

Indeed so admirably suited did we consider it, for the accomplishment of the object which his Excellency has in contemplation, that it is with a great deal of hesitancy I venture to offer any suggestions of my own.

There is very little doubt, my Lord, that the present condition of the Indians is, generally speaking, very deplorable, but at the same time one which may be greatly ameliorated; and I am of opinion that to accomplish any thing more than what has already been done will require the united action of the Government and those who have their spiritual welfare at heart. To the former belongs more particularly the management of their temporal matters, to the latter their spiritual concerns, and yet both must act in concert, for their civilization and conversion must go hand in hand.

The missionary who has been labouring amongst this interesting people can do little more than direct their minds to the consideration of the things of another world; this is particularly his province, for if he ventures to meddle with their temporal concerns he is sure to be censured, if not charged with having other objects in view than those which would evoke for their peace.

The missionary can lead the Indian to a certain point in civilization, but only to a certain point, when I think the action of the Government should be brought to his assistance, in some such manner as that proposed by his Excellency, viz. by making him in reality an owner of the soil; thus severing the leading-strings by which he has too long been held, and upon which he has too much relied, instead of upon his own exertions. The Indian, to be benefited, must be a party, and an interested party, in the great work of his civilization. But so long as he merely holds the land which he is called upon to improve and cultivate, simply as it were by sufferance, and to be deprived of it whenever a surrender may be required, over which he has little or no control, he cannot be expected to have the same interest in it as if it were absolutely his own, to be held by himself and his children in perpetuity, in the same manner and by the same tenure as the soil is held by his white neighbours around him.

By extending to him this privilege, he will at once become interested, which will be a very important step gained towards his civilization.

The missionary may succeed in arresting his thoughts, and turning them to the consideration of the welfare of his soul; and, in my opinion, it is then more immediately the part of the Government to render its assistance, and to direct his mind to the welfare of the body; and the first step, it occurs to me, towards accomplishing this, will be to give him an interest in his earthly possession, a title to his property, so that he may be assured that the labour he may bestow upon it may not be reaped by others, but by his own family after him, which has not always been guaranteed to him. There are instances of Indians having been removed from their settlements, when they had taken the first step towards civilization, namely, by clearing a portion of the forest, to a more remote part of the province, where they were expected to begin again to clear the land, with no better security than they had before; and have thus had the mortification to see the sweat of their brow enjoyed by the purchaser of their former possessions. Such a policy, my Lord, you will yourself see, is most unwise, and must have a most disheartening effect upon the Indian, who is not forward of himself to labour, and he will most certainly become less so if such a system should be continued.

But his Excellency's plan of giving the Indian, as soon as he is in a condition to hold it, his land in fee and common soccage, would effectually, if judiciously carried out, obviate for the future so ruinous a policy as that to which I have just alluded.

The Indian requires every inducement to wean him from his indolent and listless life; and when once his mind becomes engaged in, and turned to the pursuits of agriculture, even on ever so small a scale, a point has been gained, and no obstacle should be thrown in his way; on the contrary, every encouragement should be held out to him to secure his perseverance in well doing.

With these general remarks, I will now proceed to notice more particularly the several heads of your Lordship's communication.

I. Under this head, I would simply remark, that the local superintendent might be the channel of communication with the Government; but I apprehend he could scarcely be expected to have so intimate a knowledge of each individual case as those missionaries who might be labouring within the bounds of his superintendency.

Residing, as the missionaries do, with the Indians constantly, they would be most intimately acquainted with their several characters, and the best qualified to decide who were the farthest advanced, and the most prepared by their previous habits, to receive and make a good use of the boon which his Excellency wishes to extend towards them.

By application to them, I am sure they would be most happy to furnish the superintendent with the most accurate information he could require.

II. The duty prescribed under this head might safely be committed to the missionary; but to relieve him from the responsibility of the choice of candidates, and thus throw the onus upon him, as well as to keep down jealousies which would necessarily arise, it would be better to entrust it to the hands of some disinterested person or persons, who had the welfare of the Indians in view, and who would in reality attend to the duty, a most important one, in a conscientious and unbiassed manner.

It would even be more judicious to relieve the local superintendent also of this duty; for the charge of partiality would as likely be fastened upon him as upon the missionary, where the privilege could not at first be safely committed to all.

III. The queries under this division are so much to the point, and so fully meet the case, that I can suggest nothing, but dismiss it with this single remark, that many might be found, and certainly some who are quite capable of taking care of their property, who could not comply with all the requirements contained in the four queries. But doubtless exceptions would have to be made in this as in all other cases. The commissioners might have the authority given them to recommend those who could comply with the 1st and 2d, but not fully with the 3d and 4th.

IV. I am of opinion, that the object sought to be obtained under this head of his Excellency's plan, will require a good deal of judgment to carry it out beneficially.

In the first place, the greatest care possible will have to be taken in giving up the title of his land to the Indian at all, and therefore every safeguard should be thrown around him to prevent his disposing of it afterwards.

I know that many of the Indians desire it, and would not abuse the trust committed to them. But at the same time, I think as a first experiment, the privilege should be extended to but very few, to be selected from the most prosperous of the Indian missions or settlements. The number might readily be extended, if it was found to be beneficial, by the addition of a few every year. As to the quantity of land to be given to each individual, that will require a good deal of consideration. In the case of a single man, who should give up only his own individual interests, 100 acres might be as much as he could well manage. But in the case of a married man with a family, such an allowance would be altogether insufficient. This might be obviated by giving every male member of the family 100 acres, on attaining the age of 21 years, if he were otherwise qualified.

There would still be the interests of the female to be regarded, who is now entitled equally with the male to a participation in the funds of the tribe.

She might either receive an allowance of land, or her right might be commuted, by the payment

payment of an equivalent in money. Another difficulty would arise here. The Indian might contend that he would still be entitled to receive his portion of the funds of the tribe annually, realized from the sales of land made prior to his being placed in this new position. That the grant of 100 acres, or whatever quantity might be given to him absolutely, in no way affected his former rights; that the grant to him was only given from the lands still remaining in the possession of his tribe, in which he had an equal interest with the rest; in short, that it would only be confirming his title to a certain proportion of his own property.

If he ceased to participate in the funds of his tribe, simply because he had received a title to a portion of his own, and in addition received assistance for a year or two until he was established in his possession, I apprehend that he would soon discover that he would by so doing, be placed in a more unfavourable situation than those who had no such privilege extended to them. The share of the funds which he would relinquish in consequence of having received his deed, would go to swell the general amount of the funds to be divided amongst those who were not considered fit to assume this new position; and the larger the number who should thus surrender their share of the annuities, by accepting their title-deeds, the greater would be the sum to be divided amongst those who were ineligible.

There would naturally arise also, in the minds of the Indians, two very important questions. 1st. What would become of their funds, or their present capital, after all had received their deeds and the assistance proposed? And 2dly. What disposition would be made of their lands, should any remain, after all had the apportionment of 100 acres, or whatever quantity the Government might deem it proper to give them.

Until these questions were disposed of satisfactorily, I fear that few would be inclined to accept of the deeds for their respective shares. But before any deed was given to any Indian, I would suggest here, that the consent of the chief or chiefs of his tribe or nation, should first be procured.

The grant of a certain "sum of money for a year or two for the purchase of seed and farming implements," as proposed in his Excellency's plan, would have a most beneficial effect. But I would go a step further, and hold out premiums to encourage education, industry, frugality, cleanliness, &c., &c. amongst them. For instance, prizes might be awarded annually for the greatest number of acres of land cleared within the year; for the best cultivated farm; for the best stock of horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs, &c.; for the best dwelling and farm-houses; for various articles, the produce of their farms, and amongst the children for the greatest improvement in their studies and regularity in their attendance at school. A premium might also be extended to the various handicrafts; and last, though not least, for the greatest cleanliness and neatness in their houses and families. This list I am aware might be greatly extended; in short, some such plan though on a smaller scale, as that which is now in use amongst the agricultural societies of the province, might be extended to the Indians, with very great profit and advantage.

V. I think the term named under this head, for the issuing of the patent, is quite too short. I would strongly recommend that no patent should issue for at least four years. Perhaps another year's probation might be added as a general rule, with greater safety. It would be far better for the Indian to submit to a long probation at first, than that he should by too hasty a movement be put into a situation to be robbed of his land, before he was capable of taking care of it, or fully appreciated the boon bestowed upon him. I repeat here, that in the first instances, too great care cannot be taken to secure the Indian against loss; at the same time a fair trial should be given him to test his capability of holding his property in his own name.

With regard to the protection of the Indians from the common process of law for debt, I cannot but think that it has led to very unhappy results, and has, I fear, induced dishonesty, if it has not in reality produced it.

The Indian, I am convinced in many instances, knowing that he could not be sued, has contracted debts which he never intended to pay, or which he felt he ought not to pay to their full extent. With the knowledge that his creditor, in consideration of the risk he would have to run (in fact, to trust entirely to the Indian himself), has added so much to the price of the articles sold, that if even one half should be realized, he would be secure; the Indian has too frequently been careless about meeting the demands of his rapacious creditors, and satisfied that he could not be proceeded against for his debt, he has repudiated it altogether, and more especially if it has been chiefly for liquor.

The tendency of all this has been most prejudicial to their temporal and spiritual interests; and it is a matter I humbly submit, worthy of the consideration of the Government, whether such a protection is judicious, and whether it should not be blotted from the statute book, and the Indian be placed henceforward, in this respect, on the same footing with the white man. Having thus secured, as we may presume to the Indian his land, the next step I think should be to extend to him all the privileges of a subject; by this I mean those rights which are common to all the subjects of Her Majesty: as for example, the elective franchise, a part in municipal institutions, the right of being selected as a juror, and of holding and conveying property when, and to whomsoever he pleased; in a word, to place him at once in the same position as any other subject of the Queen, amenable to the same laws, and entitled to the same privileges. For experience has, I think, abundantly shown, that the longer the Indian is kept in a comparatively helpless condition, and treated as a child, the less inclined he will be to assume the responsibility of providing for or taking care of himself.

But set him free as soon as he is prepared for the emancipation, and show him that he must rely entirely, like his white neighbour, on his own exertions; let him feel, in fact, that he is no longer a child, but raised to the dignity of a man, and I am convinced that an

important step will be gained towards his well-being, both here and hereafter. But all this forces on another consideration, viz., whether the Indian thus raised should not be permitted, like his fellow-subjects, the right to petition his Excellency in Council, through the chiefs of his nation or tribe, and also the Legislature, if necessary, instead of being compelled as is at present the case, to prefer his petition only through the medium of his own local superintendent. A subject of Her Majesty has the free and untrammelled right to petition, and so should the Indian when he is raised to his new position. The denial of this has, I am aware, given rise to numerous complaints and to more dissatisfaction than almost anything else. I am fully sensible of the objections to such liberty, that it might be attended, and doubtless would be accompanied with some inconvenience, and might induce them to refer every trivial matter to the Government, instead of submitting it in the first instance to their own superintendent, and thus render their applications frequent and troublesome, but not more so, I apprehend, than the constant applications of the whites. Some appeal from the decision of the local superintendent should undoubtedly be permitted; and, in certain cases, a direct application to the Governor in Council, irrespective of the superintendent, should be allowed, which, under proper restrictions, would be a powerful means of removing a great deal of jealousy and heart-burning, which its denial is almost sure to produce.

There is yet another matter connected with their own internal management which I think calls for some attention, and upon which I will offer a few remarks here: I allude to the appointment of their chiefs; this should be held, as it now is, in the hands of the Government; but I think the office might be invested with a little more authority than it possesses at present. To be more explicit: a chief, who had become christianized and civilized, might be appointed to the magistracy and to other offices, not only of trust but also of emolument, and especially the latter, should any such be found necessary amongst them.

But the qualifications for the office of a chief should be raised as the present occupants disappeared. The chief should be required to read and write the English language easily; his moral character should be unexceptionable, and he should be entirely free from that slavish vice, intemperance, which is rapidly obliterating the Indian name. If some such stringent departmental regulation could be framed and rigidly carried out as the following: that intemperance should invariably deprive a chief of his office, upon sufficient evidence being furnished of his guilt, and in fact, that the offence should be total disqualification for the chieftainship. I think it would be a wholesome restraint upon the individual himself, and have also an excellent effect upon the whole community. The nation or tribe would, at all events, have the benefit of a good example from their rulers, and a powerful stimulus would thus be given them to go and do likewise.

Upon the question of intemperance itself, as far as it affects the Indian, I need say nothing here, nor indeed offer any suggestions upon the subject. The whole question is now before the Legislature, and should any good result from its deliberations, the Indian will receive the same benefit as the white man; for the law, should one be carried, will equally affect both.

It is not without much diffidence, my Lord, that I ventured to offer the foregoing crude and imperfect suggestions; but if they can, in ever so small a degree, be made available to his Excellency the Governor-general in his noble efforts to elevate the present deplorable condition of these poor children of the forest, I should be abundantly rewarded, and feel that my time has not been lost, but devoted to the truest interests of this interesting, but too long neglected people.

To Viscount Bury,
Superintendent-general of Indian Affairs,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *William M'Murray*, D. D.,
Rector of Ancaster and Dundas.

—No. 3.—

No. 3.
Governor-general Sir E. Head to Right hon. H. Labouchere, M. P.
15 March 1856.

(No. 51.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir *E. Head* to the Right Hon. *H. Labouchere*, M. P.

Government House, Toronto, 15 March 1856.
(Received 1 April 1856.)

Sir, (Answered 4 April 1856, No. 69, p. 42.)

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your despatch of February 21, No. 42, relative to the management of the Indian Department in this Province

As Her Majesty's Government have finally decided upon following the course set forth in that despatch, with a view of making the establishment entrusted with the care of Indian affairs self supporting, it only remains to adopt such measures as may seem best calculated speedily to ensure the object desired.

The returns of the number of persons recommended for the continuance of the yearly blanket, and an estimate of the cost, are in course of being made out, and will be forwarded immediately on their completion, as also lists of the Indians to whom pensions have been granted, with a statement of the respective sums allotted to them.

There

There are in the hands of the Commissariat Department in this Province a certain number of blankets, kettles and other articles, which were originally destined to be distributed among the Indians as presents.

A few rifles, with their appurtenances, which formed part of this stock, have been, at my request, put at the disposal of the Adjutant-general of Militia. The greater part of the other things are to be advertised for sale.

I would suggest, Sir, that the blankets and such other articles as may be considered useful should be reserved as applicable for the relief of the aged Indians above referred to. They would probably fetch merely nominal prices if sold by auction.

The few flags and medals also yet in store have been reserved, at my request, as not being worth selling, though useful as marks of honorary distinction.

I intend this despatch merely as one of an intermediate character.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edmund Head.*

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
Right hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., M. P., to Governor-general Sir E. Head
24 January 1855.

(No. 11.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable Sir *G. Grey*, Bart., M. P., to Governor-General Sir *E. Head.*

Sir, Downing-street, 24 January 1855.

I have received your predecessor's despatch,* No. 66, of the 18th of December last, accompanied by a report from Mr. Oliphant, Superintendent-general of Indian affairs, respecting the surrender of certain Indian lands on Lake Huron, and containing remarks and suggestions of much importance on the prospects of the Indians in Canada, and the future course to be adopted towards them.

* Page 3.

Mr. Oliphant's report is a valuable one, and has not failed to attract my attention; but before adopting a conclusion on the practical questions which it suggests, I shall await the communication of the opinions which you may form after you shall have had an opportunity of giving it your consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

— No. 2. —

No. 2.
Right hon. H. Labouchere, M. P., to Governor-general Sir E. Head.
21 February 1856.

(No. 42.)

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M. P. to Governor-General Sir *E. Head.*

Sir, Downing-street, 21 February 1856.

In the concluding part of your despatch,† No. 154, of the 15th of December 1855, relative to the contents of the blue book for 1854, you transmit a Report from Viscount Bury as Superintendent-general of Indian affairs upon the state and prospects of the Indians, and upon the measures which are in progress for gradually withdrawing the aid hitherto granted to them by the British Parliament.

† Page 16.

I have carefully considered this Report, as well as that from Mr. Oliphant by which it was preceded, both of them able and comprehensive papers, and I have duly adverted to the remarks which you have made on the subject.

It has long been settled that the general presents to the Indian tribes, which are in progress of annual reduction, shall cease in 1858. Before this decision was adopted, the two questions whether the continuance of the presents was required

required by good faith, and whether it conduced to the civilization and welfare of the Indians, were fully considered; and both were decided in the negative. This decision therefore will remain unaltered.

But it has been represented that there is a certain number of aged and destitute Indians who would feel severely the loss of their annual blanket. This point was urged with great propriety of sentiment and language by Chief Sawyer at a Council, of which an account is appended to Viscount Bury's Report. Lord Bury appears to have addressed a circular letter to the officers of the department, calling for a return of really deserving objects coming within the terms of the foregoing description. He proposes that only the oldest and best conducted Indians should be admitted to the boon, that none of them should be less than 60 years of age, and that no fresh names should be hereafter added to the list. Kept within these limits, and supposing that the total pecuniary cost should be as moderate as is expected by Lord Bury, I have little doubt that Parliament would be willing to continue the small grant requisite for this bounty, viewing it as a charity to the individuals, and a mark of consideration for the tribes to which they belong. I shall be glad to receive from you as soon as it can be made out, a complete return of the numbers of persons recommended for the continuance of the yearly blanket, and an estimate of the cost.

The need however of an Indian Department will not cease with the issue of presents. Viscount Bury points out that the distribution of these presents forms only a small part of the duties of that office, and that a much larger part consists in a general guardianship of the Indians, and management of their property. Undoubtedly an Indian Department should still be maintained, but the question is from what source the requisite expenditure should be defrayed. Mr. Oliphant thought that an endeavour should be made to pay for it out of Indian funds. Lord Bury on the other hand, submits that these funds are altogether inadequate to the purpose; that they are already drawn upon (to an extent which amounted in the year 1855 to 4,700 *l.*) for various public objects beyond those defrayed from the Parliamentary grant, and that a contribution from the latter source of about 4,500 *l.* will still be wanted. He remarks that the Imperial grants for the last seven years have amounted to 77,000 *l.* and he proposes that in order to put an end to the annual votes for this service, Parliament should be asked to grant, once for all, a like sum of 77,000 *l.*, which invested in Canadian debentures would yield the annual income which he believes to be necessary.

I regret that I cannot hold out to you any prospect that this proposal can be entertained. Parliament could not, with propriety, be applied to for such a grant on account of this expiring service. It evidently is no more than consonant with equity and common usage, as was most justly observed by Mr. Oliphant, in his report on this subject, that where an agency is employed for the management of large pecuniary interests, its officers should be paid out of the funds which they administer. I am aware that the property of the Indians has been somewhat neglected, and that it may not be immediately adequate to bear any large new demand upon it, but still it is of great extent, and certainly it is difficult to suppose that with due zeal and judgment on the part of the Indian Department, it might not be made to do much more than defray the expense of its management.

Some useful information on the extent of the Indian property is connected with Mr. Oliphant's Report.

In Lower Canada I observe that grants are made by the Provincial Parliament for Indian purposes, to the amount of 1,150 *l.* per annum; that 17,000 acres of land are owned by the Iroquois of St. Regis, who have also 6,500 *l.* in public funds, yielding 390 *l.* interest; that the Iroquois of Caughnawaga are engaged in various branches of trade and agriculture, and are quite independent in their circumstances, and that although other tribes are, no doubt, in a state of great poverty and helplessness, yet no less than 230,000 acres of land have recently been reserved to them for cultivation or for future surrender.

In Upper Canada there is an annual grant of 1,100 *l.* to assist the necessitous tribes of Ojibways on Lakes Huron and Superior. There are various investments in public funds belonging to other tribes, yielding so much as 8,800 *l.* per annum, exclusive of the large proceeds which are expected hereafter for the Saugeen Reserve on Lake Huron. There are large tracts of land, for some of which instalments to the amount of 7,000 *l.* were due at the date

of

of Mr. Oliphant's Report to two tribes alone, viz., the Six Nations and the Chippewas; and beyond all this there is a floating fund common to all the Indians, called the "General Fund," which was worth 8,300 *l.*, and produced about 500 *l.* per annum when Mr. Oliphant wrote.

I am aware that much of this property belongs to separate tribes, and could not, therefore, be rendered applicable, except rateably, to the maintenance of a general department. And further that, as has already been noticed in an earlier part of this despatch, some part of the funds is already properly devoted to schools and other laudable objects. But still I think that it is impossible to close the review which I have just made, without feeling convinced that if those entrusted with the care of the Indians were made sensible that their establishment must be self-supporting, they would not fail to find the requisite means of accomplishing the object.

On the other hand, after the very long period during which the guardianship of the Indians has been provided for by Imperial aid, I do not doubt that Parliament will be willing to grant a moderate time for maturing and bringing into action a better system. Exclusive of presents, I find that the demand upon Parliament, at the present moment, may in round numbers be classified as follows:

	£.
Salaries and contingent expenditure of department - -	3,000
Provisions and gunpowder for the use of Indians who live by the chase - - - - - - - - -	400
Pensions - - - - - - - - - -	230
	£. 3,630

The pensions will continue to be paid during the lives of the holders. You will have the goodness to cause me to be furnished with a return of their names, and of the amount of pension received by each.

The contingent expenditure of the department will, I hope, soon admit of some considerable reduction.

I perceive that the charge of the establishment at Manitoulin is treated in some of the reports as a matter more especially of Imperial concern, because it was an experiment instituted under the personal direction of a former Governor of Upper Canada, Sir Francis Head. I cannot at all admit, however, that this distinguishes it from any other branch of Indian management; and if you should think that the experiment has proved a failure, it will be for you to take any steps which circumstances will admit for remedying the evil, and placing the Indians concerned under more favourable conditions. The general tenor of the accounts from Canada appears to leave little doubt, that on the whole it is better for the Indians to be within reach of civilized communities, notwithstanding the risks and temptations to which they may be thus exposed, than by isolating them to keep them in a perpetual state of tutelage and helplessness. The statement that large bands of Indians in the more settled parts of the province are engaged in trade and agriculture, and are independent in their circumstances, and scarcely distinguishable from the neighbours by whom they are surrounded, appears conclusive on this point.

On the whole I think it probable that Parliament will not object to an application for a sum not exceeding 3,000 *l.* per annum in aid of the Indian Department, and for the purchase of the usual provisions, and gunpowder for the use of those tribes which live by the chase, during a period of two or three years subsequent to the cessation of the Indian presents. But after the time thus allowed for giving effect to new measures, I apprehend that the officers of the establishment must look to the provisions of the funds required for its support, by the more efficient and profitable management of the extensive property which is entrusted to their care; and I have no doubt that with the notice afforded in the present despatch, you will take the necessary steps for securing their early attention to the subject, and for obtaining from them, well-considered proposals for the future maintenance and administration of this department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

— No. 3. —

No. 3.
Right hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to Governor-general Sir E. Head.
4 April 1856.

(No. 69).

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere*, M. P., to Governor-General Sir *E. Head*.

Sir, Downing-street, 4 April 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch,* No. 51, of the 15th of March, suggesting the manner of disposing of some miscellaneous articles which are in the hands of the Commissariat Department, originally destined for distribution as Indian presents.

* Page 38.

I quite approve of the course which you propose to adopt on this subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

INDIAN DEPARTMENT (CANADA).

COPIES or EXTRACTS of recent CORRESPONDENCE respecting Alterations in the Organization of the INDIAN DEPARTMENT in *Canada*.

(*Viscount Goderich.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 2 *June* 1856.

[*Price* 8*d.*]

247.

Under 8 *oz.*

IONIAN ISLANDS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 7 March 1856;—*for*,

A "TRANSLATION of an ACT of the PARLIAMENT of the United States of the *Ionian Islands*, for establishing a FUND for the Supply of RETIREMENT PENSIONS for LIFE to be granted to PUBLIC CIVIL FUNCTIONARIES, Second Session of the Third Parliament, 25th May 1830; also of the AMENDED ACT passed in the Third Session of the Third Parliament, 1st May 1832:"

"And, latest ACCOUNT of CIVIL PENSION FUND established by the Acts above mentioned."

Colonial Office,
3 April 1856.

H. LABOUCHERE.

[Second Session, Third Parliament, No. 34. 25 May 1830.]

PENSION ACT, IONIAN ISLANDS.

ACT of PARLIAMENT of the United States of the *Ionian Islands*, for establishing a FUND for the Supply of RETIREMENT PENSIONS for LIFE to be granted to PUBLIC CIVIL FUNCTIONARIES.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas it has ever been the intention of Government to make some provision for the retirement of its servants, after certain periods of zealous and faithful service:

And whereas by calculations made upon the basis of the Civil List, the possibility has been ascertained of making such provision without subjecting the public treasury, either now or hereafter, to the entire charge of retirement pensions, by making deductions from the salaries of functionaries, and by the application of the other means hereinafter specified:

And whereas by making such deductions Government becomes surety for the permanency of the system hereinafter established, and it is just that the functionaries contemplated in the same should be solemnly assured of the realization of the purpose for which such deductions are ordered to be made; be it therefore enacted and ordained, by authority of his Highness the President and of the most excellent the Senate, with the advice and consent of the most noble the Legislative Assembly of the United States of the Ionian Islands, in this second Session of the third Parliament, and with the approbation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the protecting Sovereign, as follows:

Art. 1. All civil functionaries, Ionian, British, and others in the service of these States, or who receive salary from the Ionian Government, except those described in the list annexed to this Act, shall have right to a *Retirement Pension* for life, upon the conditions, and at the rates and in the proportions hereinafter declared.

Art. 2. The amount of the pension shall be in the proportion of the actual salary, which the functionary to whom it is granted shall have drawn for the last entire five years of his service; no allowance for lodging, or indemnity, or gratification which may be granted by Government, shall ever be considered as part of the salary of a functionary.

Art. 3. The rate of pension shall be in proportion to the length of service, as follows:

Service.		Pension.
Years complete.	And under Years complete.	
12	15	$\frac{4}{12}$ of salary.
15	20	$\frac{6}{12}$ „
20	25	$\frac{8}{12}$ „
25	30	$\frac{10}{12}$ „
30	- - -	$\frac{11}{12}$ „

Art. 4. No service of functionaries shall be reckoned for any period anterior to the 1st day of March 1823.

Art. 5. Those functionaries who may wish to have the benefit of any period of service between the 1st day of March 1823 and the commencement of the operation of this Act, in order to compute it in the number of years' service giving right to pension, shall be at liberty so to do upon payment into the pension chest of the amount of the deductions to which the salaries drawn by them are rated, according to the rule laid down in Article 16. To enable such functionaries to avail themselves of this privilege, the period of two years is hereby granted them, from the commencement of the operation of this Act, for payment of arrear deductions; that is to say, at the expiration of one year they shall pay one-half thereof, and the remaining half at the expiration of the second year.

Art. 6. The services of Ionian functionaries rendered in the island of their origin or established domicile shall be considered one-third less in reckoning the years of service entitling to pension.

Art. 7. No Ionian, British, or other functionary shall have right to claim pension until he shall have attained the age of 50 years complete; saving the provisions of Articles 9, 10, and 11.

Art. 8. For those functionaries who shall have served in the island of their origin or established domicile, there shall be required, besides the 50 years, the age of one year more for every two years served as above, before they can claim pension.

Art. 9. The functionary who may have served in a situation entitling to pension, for the number of years giving right to the same, according to Article 3, whose employment ceases by order of Government, or who at the end of the constitutional periods is not confirmed in the same or appointed to another situation, shall have right to claim the pension due to the service rendered, although not arrived at the age required by Articles 7 and 8, always understood that he has not been dismissed for bad conduct.

Art. 10. In cases where a functionary holding a situation which entitles to pension shall show by certificate of two physicians or surgeons (according to the circumstances), confirmed by the public physician, that he is incapable from infirmity of body or mind of fulfilling the duties of his situation, he shall have right to the pension due for the period of his services, without the circumstance of his not being of the age required by Articles 7 and 8, forming any impediment thereto.

Art. 11. Although by Article 3 of the present Act the *minimum* of service giving right to pension is fixed at 12 years, nevertheless all functionaries who may have served for six years complete in a situation giving right to pension, whose employment ceases by order of Government, or who, having served six years

years complete, shall not at the expiration of the constitutional period be confirmed in the same, or appointed to another situation, shall be entitled to claim a pension for life at the rates hereinafter specified, although not of the age required by Articles 7 and 8. Always understood that the cessation of employment has not arisen from bad conduct.

Service.		Pension.
Years complete.	Under Years complete.	
6	10	$\frac{1}{12}$ of salary.
10	12	$\frac{2}{12}$ of salary.

Art. 12. The functionary who at the expiration of the constitutional quinquennium, or at any other time, may be appointed to a situation of which the salary is lower than that of the situation first held by him, shall have right to pension at the rate of the larger salary upon retirement claimed, or ordered by Government, provided the latter is not caused by bad conduct of the functionary.

Art. 13. The functionary whose salary may be increased by promotion, translocation, or additional employments, shall not have right to the relative increase in the rate of pension, until he shall have drawn the increased salary for five years complete.

Art. 14. The cessation of employment by order of Government (where not on account of bad conduct) shall not deprive a functionary, who may be again employed after an interval of time, of the right to reckon the service already rendered for the relative pension in case of his employment again ceasing, or in case of his having arrived at the age required to entitle him to claim pension.

Art. 15. No functionary shall receive pension under the present Act, while in actual service under the Ionian Government, or under any other government except that of his Majesty, the Protecting Sovereign.

Art. 16. There is hereby established a reserved fund for supplying retirement pensions for life to the functionaries mentioned in Article 1. This fund shall consist:—

1st. Of the deductions from the salaries of the said functionaries, specified in the following Article:

2d. Of the salaries of all civil situations vacant by the death, translocation, or removal of the functionaries who held them, until appointment of successors, or abolition of the offices; saving the cases in which Government may think fit to order payment of the salary to the person who may provisionally have done the duty.

3d. Of the deductions from the salaries of all civil functionaries absent from their posts on private business in terms of the Act No. 33 of the present Parliament.

4th. Of the deduction of one month's salary of every person who for the first time may be employed in the service of these States.

5th. Of the deduction from every functionary who by translocation, or on any other ground, may obtain increase of salary, of one month of such increase.

Art. 17. The following deductions shall be made on behalf of the pension fund from

from the salaries of functionaries, who in virtue of the present Act acquire a right to retirement pensions for life.

Salary.		Deduction per Cent.
Pounds Sterling.	Pounds Sterling.	
78 ..	100	2
100	150	2½
150	200	3
200	450	4
450	800	6
800	1,200	8
1,200 and upwards	- - -	10

When a functionary receives two or more salaries, the rate of deduction shall be calculated upon the aggregate amount of such salaries.

Art. 18. The deductions precribed by the 1st, 4th, and 5th heads of Article 16, and the payments of salaries in abeyance prescribed by the 2d head thereof, shall take effect from the commencement of the operation of this Act. The deductions prescribed by the third head of the above-mentioned Article shall take effect from the day appointed by the relative Act of Parliament.

The whole shall be retained at the usual periods of payment of salaries by the treasurer-general, local treasurer, or other person duly authorised to pay the salaries of functionaries subjected thereto.

Art. 19. The money arising from the sources pointed out in Articles 5 and 16 of this Act, shall be kept at the seat of Government, and put into a chest to be called "*Chest of the reserved fund for retirement pensions to public civil functionaries*," which shall be kept in the General Treasury under the guarantee of Government.

Art. 20. The Treasurer-general, the Secretary of the Senate for the general department, the Advocate-general, the Secretary of the Senate for the finance department, and the functionary at the head of the administration of the public revenues in Corfu, shall be *ex officio* trustees for the execution of this Act.

Art. 21. All monies realised under the provisions of this Act shall be placed under the management of the above-mentioned trustees for the execution of what is herein enacted. The accounts thereof shall be kept in their names in the General Treasury by one of the assistants of that department, who shall act as secretary of the said trustees, and all functionaries having right to the benefit of this Act shall have free access to the relative books of account.

Art. 22. The majority of the said trustees shall be sufficient for the execution of all and each of the powers hereby conferred upon them. The trustees may sue and be sued in judgment for any civil matter arising out of this Act, before the tribunals of these States.

Art. 23. The trustees shall have power with consent and approbation of Government, to lend out at interest for behoof of the pension fund, the money belonging to the same, being always bound in such cases to take the necessary measures of security for the safety of the pension fund, in the method which now is, or hereafter may be appointed by law.

Art. 24. From the sums, capital and interest accumulated as above, the trustees shall have power and shall be bound, without further special authority therefore, to pay the life pensions established by this Act to the functionaries having right thereto, or to their procurators, upon compliance with the forms hereinafter prescribed.

Art. 25. The retirement life pensions shall be paid quarterly, that is, at the end of the months of March, June, September, and December in each year.

Art. 26. In case the aggregate of life pensions payable in any one year shall exceed the income arising from the means established by this Act for the pension fund,

fund, and from the interest of the capital lent at interest, and the state of such fund does not appear to the trustees to be such as to justify their applying any part of the capital in payment of the pensions due, the Government hereby becomes bound to pay all the pensions that may at that time be in course of payment, as well as those which the trustees may then or thereafter declare to be justly claimed and due, and shall continue so to do until the pension fund be in a state to make such payments; always understood that during the time that Government shall make these payments, the said fund and interest arising from it shall be at the disposal of Government, without any right of interference, however, with the powers of the trustees in as far as regards the awarding and paying of pensions, or with the rights of parties entitled to the benefits of this Act.

Art. 27. All functionaries intending to apply for pension under the provisions of this Act, shall be bound to give six months' previous notice in writing of such their intention to the trustees of the pension fund, accompanying the same with the relative certificate of service.

Art. 28. As soon as the said trustees shall have received the certificate of service, and shall be satisfied by attestation or other equivalent proof that the claimant has arrived at the age required in order to entitle to pension; or shall have received the certificate of infirmity, or of cessation of employment by order of Government, they shall forthwith order payment of the relative life pension to the party or his procurator.

Art. 29. The pensions shall be paid to parties themselves upon production of an attestation sworn before the executive police, of their identity and of their not being in actual service under the Ionian Government, or under any other government except that of His Majesty the protecting Sovereign; they shall be paid to procurators upon production of a similar attestation of the parties entitled to pension, sworn before the executive police of the Island of these States in which they may reside; or being out of these States, before the British Consul or Vice-Consul residing in the place of their domicile, or when there is no British Consul or Vice-Consul, before any local magistrate, when there is no Consul or Vice-Consul of a friendly power.

Art. 30. From the day of the commencement of the operation of this Act, the said trustees shall be bound to submit quarterly to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner and to the most excellent the Senate an exact statement of the funds actually existing in the pension chest, accompanied by an account showing the receipts and disbursements during the quarter, and detailing the reasons of any difference that may appear between the receipts and disbursements of the previous quarter and that of which account is rendered; they shall submit also a certificate signed by each of them stating the actual existence in the pension chest of the sum appearing so to be by the account rendered.

Art. 31. The presidents, judges, and advocates fiscal in actual service at the time of the commencement of the operation of this Act, for whom provision is made by Act of the second Parliament No. 68, are excluded from the provisions of the present Act; the said Act No. 68 being confirmed as regards them only, not as regards the persons who may hereafter be appointed to these situations, who are understood to be comprehended in the provisions of the present Act.

Art. 32. The presidents, judges, and advocates fiscal excluded by the preceding article, are nevertheless hereby empowered to take advantage of the provisions of this Act by renouncing the benefit of the said Act No. 68 of the second Parliament; upon signifying such their intention in writing to the trustees of the pension fund established by this Act, within three months after its coming into operation, they shall be comprehended in the provisions thereof, and the sums retained from their salaries in execution of the said Act No. 68 of the second Parliament shall be paid back to them by the public treasury.

Art. 32. This Act shall take effect from the 1st day of September 1830, shall be printed in the three languages, English, Greek, and Italian, and shall be published for general information.

Corfu, 25 May 1830.

List of Exceptions referred to in Article 1.

His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of His Majesty the Protecting Sovereign.

His Highness the President of the Senate.

The Most Excellent the Senators.

The Most Excellent the President and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Residents of His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner in the different islands.

The Secretary of His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner.

The Consultore in Legge of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner.

The Agent of these States in London.

The Consuls and Consular Agents of His Majesty the Protecting Sovereign who receive pay from the Ionian Government.

The Presidents of Tribunals, Judges of the Superior Courts, Judges of Peace, and Advocates Fiscal in actual service at the commencement of the operation of this Act, saving the provision in Article 32.

The Clergy, the Professors of the University, all functionaries employed in the department of Public Instruction, and all functionaries employed in the department of Public Roads.

All functionaries whose salaries are under 78*l.* per annum.

The Third Session of the Third Parliament of the United States of the Ionian Islands, No. 55.

ACT of Parliament to extend the Privileges and modify some of the Dispositions of the Act No. 34 of the Third Parliament, which establishes Retiring Pensions for Life to Public Civil Functionaries and Officers.

Preamble.—It having been ascertained, by the amount of payments hitherto made on account of the Civil Pension Fund, established by Act No. 34 of the 3d Parliament, that the benefits of the fund might be extended to past services, as far back as the installation of the Constitutional Chart of these States, without further charge on the public treasure, and it being likewise necessary to make some other modifications in the aforesaid Act, it is therefore by authority of the most excellent the Vice-President and the most excellent the Senate, with the knowledge and consent of the most noble Legislative Assembly of the United States of the Ionian Islands, in this 3d Session of the 3d Parliament, and with the approval of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign, ordained as follows:

Title I.

General Dispositions.

Art. 1. The dispositions of the present Act are substituted for the provisions of the Act No. 34 of the 3d Parliament, which becomes annulled, except as regards the following articles.

Art. 2. The periods fixed by Act No. 34 of the 3d Parliament shall remain in force.

First, for the payment of the arrears of the deductions from salaries from the 1st of March 1823.

Second, for the exclusion of such functionaries contemplated in Article 31 of the aforesaid Act as did not take timely advantage of the privilege granted to them by Article 32 of the same Act, the period for which was afterwards extended by Act No. 51, Article 2, of the third Parliament, to the 1st of January 1832.

Title II.

Title II.

On Pensions for Life in General.

Art. 3. All civil functionaries or officers in the service of these States, or receiving salaries from the Ionian Government, shall have the right of a retiring pension for life on the conditions, rates, and proportions herein declared, subject to the exceptions contained in Title IV.

Art. 4. The amount of pension shall be in proportion to the actual salary that the civil functionary or officer claiming it has received during the entire period of the last three years of his service; allowances for house-rent, indemnities, or gratuities are not to be considered as part of salaries.

Art. 5. The rate of pension shall be in proportion to the time served, and is fixed as follows:

Length of Service.		Amount of Pension.
Years completed.	And under	
12	15 years	$\frac{4}{12}$ of salary.
15	20 „	$\frac{6}{12}$ „
20	25 „	$\frac{8}{12}$ „
25	30 „	$\frac{10}{12}$ „
30	- - -	$\frac{11}{12}$ „

Art. 6. No period of the service of civil functionaries or officers can be calculated anterior to the 1st January 1818.

Art. 7. Any civil functionary or officer desirous of having the benefit of the period passed from the 1st January 1818 to the time he may have began to contribute to the pension fund, in virtue of the Act, No. 34, to count in the services entitling him to pension, is enabled to do so by paying into the pension fund the full amount of contributions relative to the salary he has received, as provided for in Article 21.

Art. 8. For the convenience of such as are desirous of availing themselves of the privilege of the preceding article, time is allowed for paying in the arrears, until the end of July 1833.

Art. 9. The service of native Ionian civil functionaries or officers, in their native islands or established domiciles, shall be subject to a deduction of one-third in computing the years of service that entitles them to pension.

Art. 10. No civil functionary or officer being entitled to pension shall have the option of claiming it, if he has not completed 50 years of age, except by the provisions of Articles 13; 14, and 15.

Art. 11. All native Ionian civil functionaries or officers that may have served in their native island, or that of their established domicile, in addition to the aforesaid 50 years, must be another year older complete for every two years service before they can have the option of claiming their pension.

Art. 12. Naturalized Ionians shall be on a par with natives in regard to the island in which they may have been domiciled before their naturalization.

Art. 13. Any civil functionary or officer that may have served in an office entitling him to pension for the number of years according to Article 5, and whose employ may cease by the dispositions of Government, or at the expiration of the constitutional periods, if he should not be confirmed in the same employ, or named to another post, shall have the option of claiming his pension for past services, although he may not have arrived at the age required by Articles 10 and 11, provided he is not removed for bad conduct.

Art. 14. In case of any civil functionary or officer occupying an office entitling him to pension, producing a certificate from two professors of medicine or

 surgery,

surgery, as the case may be, and confirmed by the public doctor, showing that he is incapable of performing his duties, either morally or physically, he shall have a right to the pension to which he is entitled by the period of his service, without the deficiency of the age required by Articles 10 or 11, opposing any obstacle.

Art. 15. Whereas by Article 5 of the present Act, the minimum time of service that gives a right to pension is fixed at 12 years, nevertheless any civil functionary or officer that may have served in an office that gives a right to pension for six years complete, should the office cease by the dispositions of Government, or having served six years complete as above, at the end of a constitutional period without his being confirmed in his office, or nominated to another, he shall have the option of claiming a pension for life at the rates hereafter indicated, although not arrived at the age required by Articles 10 or 11, provided his loss of office is not occasioned by bad conduct.

Length of Service.		Amount of Pension.
Years Complete.	And under	
6	10 years	$\frac{1}{12}$ of salary.
10	12 „	$\frac{3}{12}$ „

Art. 16. Any civil functionary or officer who, at the end of the constitutional quinquennium, or at any other period may be appointed to an office where the salary is inferior to that of his former office, shall be entitled to the highest salary in case of his claiming to retire, or retiring by the dispositions of Government, provided it has not been occasioned by bad conduct.

Art. 17. Any civil functionary or officer whose salary is increased by advancement or change of office will not be entitled to the relative increase of pension until he has received the augmented salary for three years complete.

Art. 18. The cessation of office by disposition of Government, without misconduct, will not deprive any civil functionary or officer that may be employed again after an interval of time from the right of computing his previous services in counting towards his pension when he again ceases his employ, or may have arrived at the age to entitle him to the option of claiming it.

Art. 19. No civil functionary or officer can receive pension under this Act while in the actual service of the Ionian Government, or of any other government, except that of Her Majesty the Sovereign Protector.

Title III.

The Pension Fund and its Administration.

Art. 20. The fund to supply the retiring pensions for life to civil functionaries or officers provided for by Article 3, in addition to the sums already existing and payable for arrears to the pension fund established by Act No. 34 of the third Parliament, shall consist of,—

1st. The deductions from the salaries of civil functionaries or officers, as fixed by the next Article.

2d. The salaries of every civil office in abeyance by reason of deaths, translocations, or removal of the person that held the office until the appointment of a successor or until the abolition of the office, except in cases where the Government may order the salary to be paid to whoever provisionally performs the functions.

3d. The stoppages from the salaries of any civil functionary or officer absent from his post on private affairs, in conformity with Act No. 33 of the third Parliament.

4th. The stoppage of one month's salary from every person employed for the first time in the civil service of these States, provided such salary is not less than 78*l.* per year.

5th. The

5th. The stoppage from any civil functionary or officer whose salary is not less than 78 *l.* per year, who, from translocation or otherwise, may have obtained an increase of salary, the amount of one month's increase.

Art. 21. The deductions in favour of the Pension Fund from the salaries of civil functionaries or officers, in virtue of which they acquire a right of retiring pension for life, shall be according to the following scale :—

Amount of Salaries.		Amount of Deduction per Cent.
Pounds Sterling.	And under	
£.	£.	
78	100	2 per Cent.
100	150	2 ½ „
150	200	3 „
200	450	4 „
450	800	6 „
800	1,200	8 „
1,200	- and above -	10 „

In cases where any civil functionary or officer receives two or more salaries, the rate of deduction shall be calculated on the aggregate amount of such salaries.

Art. 22. The deductions from salaries fixed by the preceding Article shall be made at the usual periods of paying the salaries by the Treasurer-general, the local treasurers, or by whatever other person duly authorised to pay the civil functionaries or officers.

Art. 23. All the monies derived from the sources established by Articles 7 and 20 of this Act shall be kept at the seat of Government, and in a chest to be called "*The chest of the reserved fund for the retiring pensions of public civil functionaries and officers*;" it shall be in charge of the Treasurer-general, and under the guarantee of the Government.

Art. 24. The Treasurer-general, the secretary to the Senate for the Finance Department, and the functionary in charge of the administration of public revenue in Corfu shall be *ex officio* Commissioners for carrying into effect this Act.

Art. 25. All the monies received under the provisions of this Act shall be under the management of the aforesaid Commissioners, to carry into effect what is herein prescribed, the accounts shall be kept in their names in the general treasury by one of the assistants of that establishment, who shall act as secretary to the Commission, and every civil functionary or officers entitled to the benefit of the present Act shall have free access to the relative books.

Art. 26. The majority of the aforesaid Commissioners shall be sufficient for the execution of each or all of the powers conferred on the Commission. The Commissioners may sue or be sued before the tribunals of these states in civil matters, relative to the dispositions of the present Act.

Art. 27. The Commissioners by and with the knowledge and approval of the Government have power to place at interest the money of the pension fund, for the profit of the fund itself; they must, however, in every case exact the necessary guarantee to secure the interests of the pension fund in the manner that now exists or may hereafter be provided by the law.

Art. 28. From the capital sum and the accumulated interest, it shall be in the power of the Commissioners, without waiting for any special authority, to pay to such civil functionaries or officers as may have acquired the right to the same, or to their procurators, the pensions for life established by this Act, subject to the formalities hereafter provided.

Art. 29. The retirements on pension for life shall be paid quarterly, that is, after the end of March, June, September, and December in each year.

Art. 30. In case the life pensions that become payable in any year should exceed the receipts of the pension fund, including the interest on the capital, and the Commissioners should not consider it advisable to take any part of the capital to pay the pensions already due, the Government shall be bound to provide for all the pensions in course of payment at that moment, as also all such as the Commissioners then and after may declare to be justly claimed and due, and to continue such payments until the pension fund is in a position to resume them; and during the time the Government makes such payments, the pension fund, as also the interest derived from it, shall be at its disposal; without, however, its exercising any interference with the powers of the Commissioners as regards the admission of the claimants to pensions, or the rights of parties having interest in the benefits of this Act.

Art. 31. Any civil functionary or officer desiring to claim his pension according to the provisions of this Act must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioners of the pension fund of his intention to do so, accompanied by the relative certificates of service.

Art. 32. The Commissioners, on receipt of the certificates of service, and after assuring themselves by sufficient proof that the claimant has reached the age required to have the option of claiming his pension, or have received the requisite medical certificate, or that of the loss of office by the dispositions of Government, they shall forthwith order payment of the relative pension to the claimant or to his procurators.

Art. 33. The pensions shall be paid to the parties themselves on production of a sworn attestation before the executive police of their not being in actual service of the Ionian Government, or of any other government, with the exception of that of Her Majesty the Sovereign Protector; or their pensions may be paid to their procurators on production of a similar attestation sworn by the claimants before the executive police, in any of the islands of these States in which they may reside; or before a local magistrate if within the dominions of Her Majesty the Sovereign Protector; or being in foreign parts, before the British Consul, or Vice-Consul, residing in the place of his domicile; or failing of these, before the local magistrate where there may be no Consul or Vice-Consul, of a friendly nation.

Art. 34. From the date of this Act coming into operation, the aforesaid Commissioners must submit to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, and to the most excellent the Senate, quarterly, an exact statement of the existing civil pension fund, with an account of the receipts and disbursements for the three months, accompanied by a report on any differences that may occur in the same; and likewise a certificate, signed by themselves, of the actual existence in the chest of the balance shown.

Title IV.

Of the Exceptions.

Art. 35. The following are excepted from the benefits of this Act; viz.—

His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the Protecting Sovereign.
His Highness the President of the Senate.
The most excellent Members of the Senate.
The most excellent President and the most noble Members of the Legislative Assembly.
The Residents of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner in the other islands.
The Secretary of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner.
The legal adviser of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner.
The Agent of these States in London.
The Consuls and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Protecting Sovereign that receive appointments from the Ionian Government.
The Professors of the University.
The functionaries of the establishment of Public Instruction.
The persons employed in the Public Road Department.
All the functionaries or officers whose salaries are under 78 *l.* per year.

Executive

Executive Dispositions.

Art. 36. The present Act shall have effect from the day of its publication; it shall be printed, promulgated, and transmitted to the proper authority for its execution.

Corfu, 1 May 1832.

IONIAN CIVIL PENSION FUND.

STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS to the FUND, for One Year ending 31 January 1855.

RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.				
			£.	s. d.				£.	s. d.
Balance on 31st January 1854 - - -			46,612	7 5 ³/₄	Pensions - - - - - - - -			7,733	5 8 ³/₄
Per-centage on salaries - £.	957	- 9 ³/₄			Gratifications to persons performing duty for absentees, from thirds of salaries	£. 136	19 5		
Stoppage of first month's salaries of new appointments	53	7 10			From salaries in abeyance -	57	14 7 ³/₄		
Thirds of salaries during leaves of absence - -	351	15 4 ³/₄						194	14 -⁵/₄
Salaries in abeyance - -	599	6 5 ⁶/₄			Restitutions from other Exactions:				
Interest of capital - -	2,330	12 4			From per-centages -	£. 2	4 2 ³/₄		
Receipts under Act No. 78 of seventh Parliament, for salaries, &c. not withdrawn from the Treasury - -	6	- 10			From salaries in abeyance - - -	46	7 4 ⁵/₄		
								48	11 6 ⁷/₄
Total Receipts during the year 1854			4,298	3 7 ³/₄	Total Payments during the year 1854			7,976	11 3 ⁴/₄
					Balance on 31st January 1855 - -			42,933	19 9 ¹/₄
		£.	50,910	11 -⁵/₄			£.	50,910	11 -⁵/₄

IONIAN ISLANDS.

ACTS of Parliament of the United States of the *Ionian Islands*, for Establishing a Fund for the Supply of Retirement Pensions for Life to be granted to Public Civil Functionaries; and Statement of the Receipts and Payments to the Ionian Civil Pension Fund, for the Year ending 31 January 1855.

(*Sir Frederic Thesiger.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *April* 1856.

139.

Under 2 *oz.*

TASMANIA.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 February 1856;—*for*,

"COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE with the Governor of *Tasmania*, connected with the Institution of an Inquiry by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly into the Working of the CONVICT DEPARTMENT, and the Prorogation of the Legislature whilst that Inquiry was in progress."

Colonial Office,
4 April 1856.

H. LABOUCHERE.

(*Mr. Thomas Duncombe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
7 *April* 1856.

SCHEDULE.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR SIR H. F. YOUNG.

No. in Series.	From Whom.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		1855:		
1	Governor Sir H. F. Young.	16 July - (81.)	REPORT of steps taken for investigating certain Charges brought against the Comptroller-general, and Officers of the Convict Department, in the "Tasmanian Daily News;" the decision arrived at, in accordance with the advice of the Executive Council; and forwarding Copies of the various Documents and Minutes bearing on the case - - - - - - - -	1
2	- - „ - -	16 Aug. - (119.)	Stating that the proceedings of the Local Legislature, subsequently to the above decision, portend considerable embarrassment to the Imperial Government on the Convict question -	47
			Nomination of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council to ascertain certain points connected with the system of Discipline in force - - - - - -	48
3	- - „ - -	27 Aug. - (126.)	Proceedings of the Legislative Council. Address to Governor for production of Papers and attendance of Officers. Governor's Message, declining compliance with Address, &c. -	48
4	- - „ - -	10 Sept. - (132.)	Replies from the Comptroller-general, and other public Officers, on the several points referred to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council - - - - - - - - -	51
5	- - „ - -	26 Sept. - (136.)	Further proceedings of the Legislative Council; the Comptroller-general summoned to attend the Select Committee; his refusal to appear; and issue of the Speaker's Warrant for his apprehension. Subsequent occurrences connected with the measures taken for testing the legality of the Warrant in the Supreme Court. Prorogation of the Legislative Council; Governor's speech. Letter from the Comptroller-general, recommending the transference of the Convict Department to the Colonial Government - - - - - - - -	54
			Minutes of Council, and Correspondence connected with the foregoing Despatch - - - - - - - -	57
6	- - „ - -	18 Oct. - (145.)	Requesting Instructions on the course to be pursued in the event of the introduction of a Bill for the purpose of enabling the Legislature to exercise certain powers in regard to Departments within the Colony paid from Imperial funds - -	63
7	- - „ - -	6 Nov. - (161.) [Extract.]	Commenting upon certain Resolutions of a Public Meeting at Melbourne, Victoria, sympathising with the Legislative Council of Tasmania on "the Privilege Question," and condemnatory of the Governor's conduct - - - - - -	64

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

(The Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE).

1	The Right Hon. H. Labouchere.	1 Feb. - (17.)	In reply to the several preceding Despatches on the subject of the Proceedings taken by the Legislative Council relative to an Inquiry into the Condition of the Convict Establishment, ending in the Governor's prorogation of that body - -	66
2	- - „ - -	4 Feb. - (18.)	Reply to Governor's Despatch, No. 145, 18 October, on the proposed introduction of a Bill enabling the Legislature to exercise certain powers of control, &c. - - - - - -	67
3	- - „ - -	22 Feb. - (28.)	Acknowledging Governor's Despatch, No. 161, 6 November 1855, relative to the Resolutions of a Public Meeting at Melbourne - - - - - - - - - - - -	67

COPIES or EXTRACTS of any CORRESPONDENCE with the Governor of *Tasmania*, connected with the Institution of an Inquiry by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly into the working of the CONVICT DEPARTMENT, and the Prorogation of the Legislature whilst the Inquiry was in progress.

— No. 1. —

(No. 81.)

No. 1.
Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell, 16 July 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Hobart Town, 16 July 1855.
(Received 22 October 1855).
(Answered No. 17, 1 February 1856, page 67).

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report to your Lordship that very reiterated and distinct charges against the Comptroller-general and the officers of the Convict Department having been preferred with much circumstantiality in a local newspaper, called the "Tasmanian Daily News," alleging fraud, peculation and embezzlement in the misappropriation of prison labour, and of materials the property of the public; I directed the attention of the Comptroller-general to these charges, and obtained answers thereon from him and his officers.

2. These documents were then laid before my Executive Council, with a minute, of which copy is enclosed. After perusal and consideration of the papers, and a *vivâ voce* examination of the civil commandant of Port Arthur, and of the late visiting magistrate of the Hobart Town Penitentiary, the advice of the Executive Council was expressed as herewith enclosed.

Encl. No. 1, p. 2.

Encl. No. 1, p. 6.

3. I have to report my concurrence in the advice of the Executive Council.

4. The Comptroller-general and the officers of the Convict Department are exonerated from all the defamatory characteristics of the acts charged. These acts are either denied, or are admitted for the most part to have taken place under authorised regulations, and practices of the Imperial establishment for convicts, in use prior to or soon after the appointment of the present officers, who all have held office for several years.

5. I have disallowed these regulations and practices for the future, and have restricted the officers to the receipt of their fixed emoluments as requital in full of their official services under exemptions which are specific and necessary at the two stations of Port Arthur and Impression Bay on Tasman's Peninsula; the intercourse between which and Hobart Town it is desirable should continue to be as restricted as it is at present.

6. The Comptroller-general recommended the exemptions to be extended to resident stipendiaries in Hobart Town, on salaries not exceeding 150*l.* per annum, but I have deemed it expedient to limit the sphere of the exemptions to the Peninsula.

7. Mr. May, the superintendent of the Penitentiary in Hobart Town, and Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, R.E. (commanding Royal Engineer in charge of convict works and buildings and late visiting magistrate) have received my severe reprehension for unauthorisedly using prison labour for their own benefit in the erection of private houses, their joint property; and Mr. Boyd, the civil commandant of Port Arthur, has received censure for allowing the shipment of stone from Port Arthur for the private use of Mr. May and Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton.

Encl. No. 2, p. 45.

8. I have also expressed to the Comptroller-general my regret that he cannot be considered as altogether free from blame in that he appears not to have exercised

Encl. No. 3, p. 46.

exercised sufficient vigilance, as head of the department, in preventing the abuses above mentioned.

9. The local press has teemed with strictures against the Convict Department on the text of the charges to which I have alluded, and has strongly urged the appointment of a Board of public inquiry, and the reception of evidence in proof of the accusations. As, however, the acts charged as criminal are admitted by the accused to have been done under the regulations, and are therefore divested of that defamatory characteristic, and that any further evidence thus obtained would necessarily be from convicts against officers under whose authority their discipline and punishment had been carried out; and that there would be risk of excitement and insubordination at the penal stations in the event of legitimate support not being afforded by the Government to officers whose efficiency and success in the management and custody of the convicts had invariably received the high approbation of my predecessor, and appeared to me to deserve it; I concurred with my Executive Council in deeming an investigation into the charges, and their disposal in the manner now reported to be sufficient.

Encl. No 4, p. 46.

I enclose a copy of the Comptroller-general's letter in acknowledgment of my decision.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. F. Young.*

Encl. in No. 1.

Enclosure in No. 1.

At a Meeting of the Executive Council, held at the Government House, Hobart Town, on Monday, 25 June 1855.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor; the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Forces; the Colonial Secretary; the Colonial Treasurer; the Chief Police Magistrate.

The Minutes of the two last meetings are read and confirmed.

Minute, No. 16.

The Governor informs the Executive Council that he had drawn the attention of the Comptroller-general to various charges contained in the "Tasmanian Daily News," brought against the Convict Department and its officers, alleging fraud, peculation, and embezzlement in the use of convict labour and materials, the property of the public. The Governor further informs the Executive Council that, prior to the receipt of the answers of the Comptroller-general and his officers to those charges, he decided, upon grounds of expediency, that the privilege hitherto exercised by the officers, and which has been made, whether rightly or wrongly, the grounds of mistrust and imputation, should be discontinued for the future. He proposes, however, to consider the propriety of exempting from this prohibition such services for the officers and their families on Tasman's Peninsula as are personally indispensable, and cannot be procured but by the employment of convicts. A specification of these exemptions to be embodied as the exceptions of a rule which shall declare the fixed pay and allowances of the officers to be in full requital of their service, and to be a bar to any profit or lucrative advantage from convict labour and materials of public property, either gratuitously or in lieu of the value thereof. The Governor has since received from the Comptroller-general and his officers full and complete answers, divesting the acts of the character of fraud, peculation, or embezzlement, as charged by the "Tasmanian Daily News." The acts characterised by the accusers as frauds, peculations, and embezzlements are stated by the accused to be acts done, not clandestinely, but openly and justifiably, under authorised regulations; regulations, however, which as previously stated, the Governor has discontinued for the future, because it is inexpedient that officers in whom the power of distributing prison labour is vested should themselves be interested in the application of the labour, and also to remove any possible ground for impugning the integrity of the department.

The Governor now submits these papers, and requests the opinion of the Executive Council on the sufficiency of the explanations, and the necessity for any further inquiry in respect of the charges.

The following Papers are here read:—

1. A letter from the Comptroller-general addressed to the Governor, dated 20th June 1855, in explanation of charges brought against himself, and officers of his department, by the "Tasmanian Daily News."*

* Page 6.

2. A letter from Mr. Boyd, Civil Commandant of Port Arthur, addressed to the Comptroller-general, and dated 13th June 1855.†

† Page 7.

3. Mr. Boyd's replies to the charges brought against him by the "Tasmanian Daily News," together with an Appendix, containing certificates and vouchers in support of his statements.* Encl. in No. 1. * Page 8.

4. A letter addressed by the Comptroller-general to the Superintendent of Penal Establishments, Hobart Town, dated 6th June 1855, directing his attention to charges brought against officers of the Convict Department by the "Tasmanian Daily News," enclosing copy of the statements referred to, and calling upon him for a full explanation of the charges preferred both against himself and against the Comptroller-general, which latter, from his position, the superintendent is better able to explain. † † Page 25.

5. A letter from the Comptroller-general, addressed to the Visiting Magistrate of Convict Establishments in Hobart Town, dated 11th June 1855, forwarding copy of his letter to the Superintendent of Convict Establishments, and requesting the Visiting Magistrate, in consequence of the dangerous illness of Mr. May, to make inquiry into the matters referred to. ‡ ‡ Page 25.

6. The proceedings of inquiry into charges preferred by writers in the "Tasmanian Daily News," against different officers of the Convict Department, together with various documents relating thereto, signed Edward Last, Visiting Magistrate, and dated 20th June 1855.§ § Page 25.

7. A letter from the Visiting Magistrate, addressed to the Comptroller-general, dated 20th June 1855, enclosing the above-mentioned proceedings. ‖ ‖ Page 26.

8. Three letters from Captain Hamilton, R.E.; two addressed to the Private Secretary, and dated respectively the 13th and 20th June 1855, and one addressed to the Comptroller-general, dated 20th June 1855; all containing explanations of charges brought against him by the "Tasmanian Daily News."¶ ¶ Page 37.

9. Various memoranda, returns, orders, and circulars referred to in the foregoing papers.** ** Page 39.

[After considerable discussion the Council adjourns till To-morrow, at Two o'clock.

At a Meeting of the Executive Council, held at the Government House, Hobart Town, on Tuesday, 26 June 1855.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor; the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Forces; the Colonial Secretary; the Colonial Treasurer; the Chief Police Magistrate.

The Minutes of last meeting are read and confirmed.

Minute No. 17.

With reference to Minute No. 16, of the 25th instant, and the papers then read, his Excellency again brings their consideration before the Council.

The Colonial Treasurer is of opinion, that the regulations authorising stipendiaries of the Convict Department to employ convict labour for their private use, referred to in paragraph No. 4 of the Comptroller-general's letter of the 20th instant, addressed to the Governor, should be laid before the Council.

The Council adjourns till Friday, at two o'clock, in order that these regulations may be produced, and also that certain information in regard to the charges against Mr. May, which his illness has hitherto prevented him from giving, and from Mr. Boyd, in reference to certain carts, may be obtained.

At a Meeting of the Executive Council, held at the Government House, Hobart Town on Friday, 29 June 1855.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor; the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Forces; the Colonial Secretary; the Colonial Treasurer.

The Minutes of last meeting are read and confirmed.

The Attorney-general is introduced, and takes the oath and his seat.

Minute No. 18.

With reference to Minutes Nos. 16 and 17, and the charges brought by the "Tasmanian Daily News" against officers of the Convict Department, the following papers are laid before the Council and read:

1. A memorandum from the Comptroller-general to his Excellency, explaining that the authority referred to in paragraph No. 4 of his letter to the Governor of the 20th instant, formed an enclosure to the Deputy Commissary-general's letter of the 11th instant, now before the Council.†† †† Page 40.

Encl. in No. 1.

2. A letter from the principal medical officer, dated 28th instant, addressed to the Comptroller-general, asserting that Mr. May's state of health will prevent him from attending to any official business for at least a month.*

* Page 40.

3. A letter from Captain Hamilton, dated 27th instant, addressed to the Private Secretary, stating, for the information of his Excellency, the authority by which he obtained convict labour at his private houses at Boa Vista.†

† Page 41.

5. A letter from Mr. Maxwell Miller, dated 29th instant, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, enclosing a statement signed by James Fowler, in reference to charges against Mr. Boyd, and requesting to know if the Government will insure Fowler against the cancelling of his ticket of leave, or any injury from the publication of his statement, provided the assertions it contains are true.‡

‡ Page 41.

The Council advise that Mr. Maxwell Miller be informed that he is not authorised to assure Fowler that he shall suffer no injury from the publication of his statement, provided that the assertions it contains are true; but that the statement will receive the Governor's consideration.

After considerable discussion, the Council further advise that his Excellency request the attendance of the Comptroller-general to afford information as to the rule and practice of the department in reference to the employment of prison labour by officers of the department, and generally as to the answers of his officers forwarded with his letter to the Governor of the 20th instant; also the attendance of Mr. Nairn, Mr. Boyd, and Captain Hamilton, R.E. And that the original record book of convictions at the Penitentiary, Hobart Town, and the original record of prison labour employed by convict officers at Hobart Town and Port Arthur respectively, be produced before the Council.

[The Council adjourns till Wednesday, at two o'clock.

At a Meeting of the Executive Council, held at the Government House, Hobart Town, on Wednesday, 4 July 1855.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor; the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Forces; the Colonial Secretary; the Colonial Treasurer; the Chief Police Magistrate; the Attorney-General.

The Minutes of last meeting are read and confirmed.

Minute, No. 1.

With reference to the former proceedings of this Council, relative to the charges preferred by the "Tasmanian Daily News," against officers of the Convict Department, the following additional papers are now laid before the Council, and read:

1. A memorandum from his Excellency to the Comptroller-general, dated June 30th, requiring further information with reference to the Comptroller-general's note of June 28th, and the Comptroller-general's reply thereto.§

§ Page 42.

2. A letter from Captain Hamilton, R.E., addressed to the Comptroller-General, dated 2d instant, in answer to the charge of having given a lenient sentence, and to have then obtained the sentenced man's services, and the Comptroller-general's minute thereon.‖

‖ Page 44.

3. A letter from Mr. Boyd to the Comptroller-general, dated 28th June, relative to the charge of shipping carts to Melbourne, enclosing a letter from Mr. Reidy, on the same subject, and the Comptroller-general's remarks thereon.¶

¶ Page 43.

4. A letter from Mr. May to the Comptroller-general, dated 2d instant, as to the employment of unauthorised prison labour on the private houses erected by Captain Hamilton and himself, and the Comptroller-general's memorandum thereon.**

** Page 44.

Captain *Hamilton*, R.E., is here introduced; and Examined.

Captain *Hamilton*:—I am not aware that Offerd was employed in my private service. I believe that he has been employed by Mr. May, upon our joint account, in the Prisoners' Barracks. He was never employed at our building. Offerd was not on the strength of the Royal Engineer Department after the 11th January, but was occasionally employed. I was told by Mr. Reidy that Offerd had been employed on Mr. May's and my account. I superintended myself the building of the houses at Boa Vista. Mr. May hired the men employed on the building. There was no previous understanding that Mr. May should procure the men. A portion of the stone used in those buildings was procured from Port Arthur. Mr. Boyd said he would do anything he could for Mr. May and myself at Port Arthur. I asked him if he could let us have some stone. I believed it to be sufficient to make application to Mr. Boyd for anything at Port Arthur, because he was Civil Commandant, and had the whole management of the place. The last stone was sent up about four months ago. I never saw any Circular addressed to the Superintendent of the Prisoners'

soners' Barracks. Mr. May mentioned, one day, an order prohibiting the employment of convict mechanics without the authority of the Comptroller-general. I do not know whether stone was sent up from Port Arthur after this. There was very little free labour employed on our buildings. Encl. in No. 1.

Captain Hamilton hands in a letter,* dated 3d instant, addressed to the Private Secretary, which he wishes to form part of his letter of 20th June, as to the stone employed in the buildings at Boa Vista, and which is read. * Page 45.

Captain Hamilton then retires.

Mr. *Boyd* is introduced; and Examined.

Mr. *Boyd*:—I am aware that stone was supplied from Port Arthur for the buildings of Mr. May and Captain Hamilton. It was supplied on the application of Captain Hamilton. It was a private application in the first instance. Captain Hamilton asked me personally if I would let Mr. May and himself have some stone cut. I assented, and permitted the stone to be cut. The communications on the subject were made to Mr. Baker. There was no specific regulation, that I am aware of, authorising private work to be done; but I acted on the practice prevalent in the department, and which I believed to be founded upon existing regulations, which, however, I have never seen. I have seen a regulation fixing the prices for the labour of mechanics. I have heard that there is a regulation limiting the quantity of land allowed to each officer of the department for cultivation, but I have never seen it, or knew of its being acted upon. The purpose for which land was allowed was limited to the produce of articles for the officer's own consumption. I had about three acres in cultivation, exclusive of hay, in the last season. I had two acres of potatoes. I put it in for the consumption of my family and domestic animals. The crop produced was more than sufficient for that purpose. The greatest number of men I ever had employed for me at one time on my crops was 12, and then for not more than two days consecutively. I never had so many as 40. Sometimes there was a paid overseer over these men; generally not. I paid for these men at the rate of sixpence a day. I never paid anything to the overseer. Nearly seven tons of potatoes were sent up by me in the "Brothers," from Port Arthur. A boat's crew and two other men, eight altogether, were employed and paid for, for two hours, in putting them on board. Turner was never employed by me. Scully was employed by me as an overseer. He was not at that time receiving pay from the Government. Immediately before, he was a writer at the Prisoners' Barracks. I have been in the Convict Department in Van Diemen's Land since May 1845. When I entered the department the practice existed of officers having men on loan. I was aware of the circular of September 1854,† prohibiting the employment of mechanics without an order from the Comptroller-general. The supply of stone to Boa Vista was continued after the circular came out. I admit this was wrong. The requisition for the stone having been made before the order was given was the reason I allowed the work to be finished. The rule at Port Arthur, when an officer requires the use of a man, is to apply in writing to me, and to receive sanction in writing; but it is not generally adhered to. The exceptions refer to men employed for half a day. Sometimes the overseer, sometimes the employer, returns the amount of labour done. The returns are made up weekly or daily, according to the nature of the work. When the work was completed for Captain Hamilton, Mr. Baker, clerk of works in the Royal Engineer department, furnished a statement of the amount of work done. I was at Maria Island 12 months; and went from thence to the Prisoners' Barracks. I cannot say whether the practice of officers unconnected with the station having men on loan existed then, but if not very shortly afterwards, almost from the beginning. I assert that Hollis never told me that there was a pair of boots in the workshop for the Comptroller-general, bearing the Government brand. The assertions contained in Fowler's statement are untrue. It is a gross exaggeration to say that I had 100 pairs of boots made at the Penitentiary, Hobart Town, for men in my employ. The men were in the habit of having their boots repaired there, and occasionally might have had a pair made. In one case an overseer, who had an interest in the timber cut, hired the men in his name on our joint accounts. That is the only instance, to my knowledge. The overseer I allude to hired men in this way on several occasions. During the time I was superintendent, men on loan were allowed occasionally to go out of barracks to work for certain persons, but only probation men, not men under sentence of hard labour. I recollect no instance of a man under sentence of hard labour being employed out of barracks. I would not have allowed such a thing without a specific authority from the Comptroller-general. I would not have allowed a man under sentence of hard labour to sleep out of barracks. † Page 39.

Mr. Boyd here retires.

The Council having fully considered the papers laid before them by his Excellency, consisting of extracts from the "Tasmanian Daily News," and of remarks upon those extracts by the Comptroller-general, by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, and by Messrs. Boyd & May, and having also examined *vivâ voce* Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton and Mr. Boyd, are of opinion that the charges of fraud, peculation, and embezzlement advanced against the officers alluded to are not justified, and think that those officers should be relieved from those imputations.

It it is evident, however, that great abuses have for some time existed in the Convict Department in the use of convict labour, and the Council cannot but animadvert most strongly on the proceedings of Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton and Mr. May, the former the visiting

Encl. in No. 1.

visiting magistrate, and the latter the superintendent of the Penitentiary at Hobart Town, whose conduct in using without authority the labour of convicts, and especially that of men under sentence to imprisonment with hard labour, for their own benefit in the construction of private houses, is deserving, in the opinion of the Council, of the most severe reprehension.

The Council are also of opinion that Mr. Boyd has disregarded the Lieutenant-governor's order of the 18th September 1854,* in allowing stone to be worked at Port Arthur, and sent to Hobart Town for Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton and Mr. May, and the Council conceive he should be visited with censure accordingly. The Council are also of opinion that the Comptroller-general cannot be considered as altogether free from blame, in that he appears not to have exercised sufficient vigilance as head of the department in preventing the existence of the abuses above alluded to.

* Page 39.

The Council advise that should the Governor concur in their opinion as above expressed, his Excellency should cause the substance of it to be conveyed to the Comptroller-general, with instructions to communicate to those officers before named so much of it as relates to themselves.

The Council conceive that such an intimation, preceded as it has been by an order prohibiting absolutely for the future the employment of convict labour for any other than public purposes, will render the taking of any further steps unnecessary.

The Council further advise that an exception to the above order should be made in favour of Tasman's Peninsula, because in that remote locality the services of free workmen cannot be procured; but the Council recommend that even there the employment of convict labour for private purposes should be strictly limited to the personal uses of the officers and their families actually resident on the Peninsula, and that the price of such labour should be fixed from time to time, at rates bearing a fair proportion to the market value of labour in the colony.

The Governor concurs in the above opinions of the Executive Council.

(Certified to be a true extract.)

(signed) *Chester Eardley Wilmot,*
Clerk of the Council.

(Referred to at p. 2.)

Sub-Enclosure 1, to Enclosure in No. 1.

Comptroller-General's Office,
20 June 1855.

Sir,

In the 5th paragraph of my memorandum of the 16th instant, I stated that I would forward Mr. Boyd's answer to my letter of the 5th, when I received the report of the visiting magistrate of the Convict establishments Hobart Town; and that communication having this day reached me, I herewith submit both documents, as well as the reply of the Deputy Commissary-general, to a letter which I addressed to him on the 11th instant.

13 June 1855, p. 7.
20 June 1855, p. 25.
18 June 1855, p. 39.

2. With the contemplated Board in prospect, it would be superfluous for me to make any comment on the vindication of Messrs. Boyd and May, contained in the papers now transmitted, except to state my opinion that the charges against these two gentlemen seem to me to be fully answered.

3. The substance of the anonymous newspaper charges against myself, as I understand, is, that I have fraudulently appropriated convict labour and Government materials for my own private use, and that I have knowingly permitted similar frauds to be committed by officers under my orders. The documents forwarded herewith show clearly that I have not been guilty of either one or the other of these acts, and that I have used every means in my power to guard against any such malpractices.

4. By regulations in force before I assumed the duties of Comptroller-general, the stipendiaries of the department were allowed to employ convict labour for their private use, on condition that they paid a certain fixed rate for that labour, and in accordance with these regulations, I have in common with many others employed such labour, having now in my possession receipted bills for all that I have so employed during the whole time I have been in Van Diemen's Land.

5. By the circular of the 2d of February† 1854, herewith, superintendents are responsible for the collection and transmission of all money due by officers on this account, which is forwarded to the commissariat, with a declaration made by the superintendent before a magistrate, as shown in the accompanying form.

† Page 39.

6. No person has ever received authority from me to violate these regulations in any one particular, but, on the contrary, I have repeatedly directed the officers responsible for their administration to adhere strictly to them in every point, and to be most careful that all work for my private use by convicts on loan should be paid for in accordance with the authorised regulations; and if it is possible, under all the circumstances, for any respectable person to believe that the petty frauds described in the newspapers' slanders referred to have been committed with any work performed for me, it must be obvious even to the most prejudiced that they have been perpetrated without either my connivance or sanction.

7. It

7. It is also to be observed that while the officers of the Government have thus employed and paid for convict labour under authorised regulations, private persons have likewise done so to a very large extent, and for the ordinary purposes of trade, such as getting slop clothing made for sale, &c.; and in both instances the financial interests of Her Majesty's Government have thereby benefited, as shown by the accompanying letter and returns furnished by the Deputy Commissary-general. Encl. in No. 1.

I have only, in conclusion, to observe, that looking at the bitter animosity which has for many years past been exhibited in Van Diemen's Land on the Transportation question, it might be expected that the head of the Convict Department would be *ex officio* obnoxious to the Anti-transportation party, and that in point of fact he would be regarded as the representative of Convictism. As such, my time has now been wasted and my feelings wounded in answering the unprovoked attacks of the dregs of that party, aided by dismissed and disgraced stipendiaries of this department, and convicts who either are or have been under my control, although I have always been most guarded to do nothing which could in any way excite hostility towards myself personally, by scrupulously abstaining from sharing in the political, religious, or any of the other controversies which have from time to time agitated this community; being most careful at all times not to obtrude either the department or the Comptroller-general in any way on public notice, and the whole of my energies having been devoted to the discharge of my official duties, but certainly in a manner not calculated to give reasonable cause of offence to any one. I had a right to expect that I would have been permitted quietly to conclude my harassing official labours in Van Diemen's Land without any further trouble or unpleasantness than is inseparable from the very nature of my ordinary duties.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Hampton.*

Sub-Enclosure 2, to Enclosure in No. 1. (Referred to at p. 2).

Sir, Port Arthur, 13 June 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, covering copies of several malicious statements recently published in a Hobart Town newspaper respecting different officers of the Convict Department, and grossly assailing the personal character of yourself and others in matters connected with the discharge of important public duties.

I have given as full an explanation as is in my power of the general vague allegations, and the more direct specific charges against myself, and I have also entered fully into those charges affecting yourself.

It has been a matter of considerable satisfaction to me that I have been enabled to append to these explanations the bills of tradesmen for shoemaking materials,* extending over the whole period during which you employed such labour in the Penitentiary while I had charge of that establishment, and during which this newspaper states you furnished none except "Kangaroo." And with reference to the Port Arthur stone, I have appended the copy of the voucher† for the amount charged to your account, and paid into the Commissariat, for the stone and the labour expended upon it.

* Pages 21–23.

† Page 19.

I feel that I should not be doing my duty were I not now to state how earnestly you have at all times impressed upon me, during the many years I have had charge of establishments under your direction, the necessity of charging you at all times with the value of all convict labour supplied to you from any of those establishments.

The charges against myself would appear to be the unfair appropriation of passholder labour, to the prejudice of others, and the employment of convicts in the Penitentiary without payment of the regulated charges for their labour. These are points which I think I have fully answered; and in reference to the latter, I refer, in support of my own statements, to those of Mr. Hume and Mr. Clifford, the former and the present storekeepers of the Penitentiary, which are appended.

With reference to the alleged manufacture of carts, &c., at Port Arthur, for exportation to Melbourne, in the years 1853 and 1854, I have, in addition to my own remarks, appended the statements of the present resident officer of the Royal Engineer Department, Mr. Baker,‡ of the Assistant Superintendents of Mechanics, Messrs. Kidd and Newall,‡ and of the wharfinger and coxswain, and others." All these conclusively show that nothing of the kind has ever taken place; and as to the months of 1853 which had elapsed prior to my taking charge, I have appended a letter from the gentleman who was up to that time superintendent of this establishment, in which he states that "no work was performed at Port Arthur except such as was duly authorised."

‡ Pages 15 & 19.

With reference to the statements in which charges are made against Captain Hamilton and Mr. May, the voucher§ of the resident officer of the Royal Engineer Department will show that Captain Hamilton has been charged for the whole of the stone supplied from Port Arthur for those gentlemen's private use, and has duly paid the Government for it; while as to the part which I am stated to have taken in the packing, shipping, &c., I have added statements‖ which show that I had nothing whatever to do with it.

§ Page 19.

‖ Pages 16, 19 & 20.

I cannot but feel deeply aggrieved that such statements as those referred to should go forth to the public, a great portion of which may be too ready to believe them; and I am well aware that the propagators of them have been most unscrupulous in the methods resorted to for getting hold of anything on which any statement prejudicial to myself or

Encl. in No. 1.

other officers could possibly be founded, indifferent alike to whether their informant was an ex-convict overseer or constable, dismissed for inefficiency or neglect, or worse, or one still under sentence passed upon him by the very officers who are calumniated. When I recollect that during the nine years that I have been in charge of convict establishments in this colony, hundreds have been dismissed or punished on my recommendation, I cannot wonder that I have raised up a host of enemies of this class, whose utter want of truth is notorious to all who are acquainted with them, and who are only too ready to pander to the interested malignity of any paper, or its publishers, or its supporters. And having said that I know that the methods resorted to are unscrupulous, I will point in support to the statement of Samuel Rogers, which is attached to the other papers, a ticket-of-leave holder, one who had never been in Hobart Town before, watched from the "Derwent" steamer, tracked from house to house, and at last accosted by some "fair-haired, well-dressed young man," at the door of a public-house, who was eager to know all about Port Arthur, and whether I had not come up, anxious perhaps to add a little more circumstance to the report communicated to a Melbourne paper that I was actually under arrest.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Boyd*,
Civil Commandant.

The Comptroller-general of Convicts,
&c. &c. &c.

(Referred to at p. 3.)

Sub-Enclosure 3, to Enclosure in No. 1.

Statements.	Replies.
18 May 1855.	Port Arthur, 9 June 1855.
"It is alleged that officials in the Convict Department have been allowed to avail themselves of their peculiar position, in order to secure for their private profit the services of trained artizans from amongst the prisoners, when labourers of a similar description have been refused to others."	With reference to this statement, although I am not personally named, and am consequently unable to give more than a general answer to the allegation it contains, I beg to state that during the period I held the office of superintendent of the Prisoners' Barracks in Hobart Town, namely, from January 1847 to November 1853, the labour of passholders eligible for hire was apportioned to the various applicants in strict and impartial accordance with the regulations of the convict service. As an individual, although an officer of the Convict Department, I was entitled to a fair proportion of passholder labour, as were also the officers generally of the department; and that I, in common with others, employed passholders I would not conceal; but such labour was by no means appropriated to myself, or to any other officer, with any undue preference, or to the prejudice of other applicants. There were several thousands of applicants during the latter years of my superintendence, who could not be supplied to the extent they required with passholder labour, but all such available servants were fairly distributed amongst the employers duly approved by the Government. I may also mention that so great was the desire of the Comptroller-general impartially to apportion the limited supply of convict labour, that the men for hire were ballotted for publicly in the presence of the applicants. But even this novel, and it might have been supposed unobjectionable, mode of distribution, I regret to say failed to satisfy the unsuccessful.
"It is asserted, that in consequence of so gross an act of injustice, Government servants receiving large salaries from the people, have both carried on an extensive commercial business, and have been able to undersell the ordinary trader, who is forced to pay a dearer price for the same class of labour. As a proof of this fact, it is stated that in the years 1853 and 1854, there was carried on at Port Arthur a large manufacture of carts, &c., by prisoner labour, for shipment to Melbourne, and that all the profits resulting from this manufacture went to swell the salaries of officials."	The introductory portion of this paragraph is too vague for answer; not so, however, what is "stated in proof" of the alleged fact, and which is totally unfounded. I took charge of the Port Arthur establishment in November 1853, and can therefore personally answer for what has taken place from that time, and I do most distinctly assert, that during the last months of 1853, and the whole of 1854, and up to the present date, no such manufacture of carts or other articles has been attempted to be carried on at this place for shipment to Melbourne or any other market; and I have no doubt that the annexed letter* of the late superintendent of Port Arthur, who is now at Impression Bay, will afford positive and satisfactory evidence respecting the preceding period of 1853. I am also happy in being able to add to that letter the declared testimony of others who were at Port Arthur, some during the whole of the period specified, others during portions only of it, and who had the immediate superintendence

* Page 15.

Statements—*continued.* Replies—*continued.* Encl. in No 1.

superintendence of all work, whether public or private, as well as that of the officers whose duty it was to see to the shipment of all articles from this place, the facts declared to being borne out by the records of their various duties. I refer more particularly here to the statements of the resident officer of the Royal Engineer Department, Mr. Baker;* of Mr. Newall,* who has been 13 years connected with the Port Arthur Establishment; of the wharfinger, and the district constable, Mr. Britt,* and others. There have been carts manufactured at Port Arthur, and many other necessary articles, both for the public service and for the private use of officers of the Convict Department during the period specified; for officers residing in or near Hobart Town, as well as for those stationed at Port Arthur; but such private work has been duly paid for, the labour and materials expended having been charged to the individuals, and accounted for to the Government in accordance with the regulations.

* Pages 15 and 19.

I can indeed conceive that evil-minded persons, seeing such articles sent from Port Arthur, wholly ignorant of the circumstances under which they were sent, not knowing in fact whether they were for public or for private service, may have concluded that they were shipped for traffic; and to such a diseased suspicion only can be traced any ground on which this statement can have been made.

"It is, moreover, declared that for some time past one of the most prominent amongst the officers of the Convict Department has not only exclusively speculated in the timber trade, but that he has procured prisoner sawyers for the purpose of carrying on his business, when no one else was permitted to obtain them."

As I once before had occasion to enter fully into the subject of the timber trade when an attack of a similar kind was made upon myself and other officers by an ex-convict hiring agent in Hobart Town; and as my explanation was then, I believe, deemed perfectly satisfactory by his Excellency the Lieutenant-governor of the colony, I do not deem it necessary to add anything here to what I then stated.

"It is further stated, that even lately stone has been taken from Government quarries, shaped by convict labour, brought down by the Government steamer from Port Arthur, conveyed from the wharf to the Penitentiary as if for public purposes, and thence actually carried to a private house to assist in its construction."

A few months since some pieces of ornamental stone work were cut at this establishment, for the private use of the Comptroller-general, as I understood, for the purpose of ornamenting the front of his residence in Hobart Town. These pieces of stone, packed with shavings and woollen shreds, in open-grated cases, were, with a view to ensure their careful delivery, addressed to the superintendent of the Convict Establishments, Hobart Town, and were forwarded to the Penitentiary, whence, I presume, they were removed under Mr. Hampton's directions. The annexed voucher from the resident officer of the Royal Engineer department will show that the stone has been duly charged to the Comptroller-general, the value of the labour employed in the quarrying and cutting of the stone, as also its packing, being included in the amount specified. With reference to the conveyance by the Government steamer, I may observe that such vessel, and the Government barque, "Lady Franklin," are the only means of conveyance between Port Arthur and Hobart Town, no private vessel being allowed to approash within three miles of this settlement; and it has always been held as the right of every officer belonging to the department to receive on Tasman's Peninsula, and forward from it, any goods or private property, due authority having been previously obtained. Years ago, indeed, the Government charged its officers with freight according to the bulk or number of packages, but for the last seven years no such charge has been made. No additional expense has been incurred by the conveyance of the stone in question, and, as before said, the Government has received from the Comptroller-general the full price of it, as returned by the engineer officer.

Page 19.

"19 May 1855.

"There is, however, one gross abuse connected with the Convict Department which has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. One of the most prominent of the officials connected with the service has been allowed to carry on an extensive timber business, at a time when he was highly salaried for the discharge of duties he was supposed to perform. Is it for shipping deals to Melbourne and

I deem it unnecessary to add anything in explanation of this statement to what, on a former occasion, already alluded to, I stated in reference to the timber trade, and to the observatioas, at the commencement of this paper, as to the distribution of passholder labour. I must, however, deny, so far as I am personally concerned, any knowledge of sawyers having been hired at sixpence a day; nor

Encl. in No. 1.

Statements—*continued.*

and pocketing the profits resulting from private commercial transactions that this gentleman drains the finances of the country? Do we actually pay him for being enabled to realise a fortune by speculations of his own? If he have sufficient time and attention to devote to his business, the salary which he receives is a waste of public funds; if he have not, and yet attempts to carry on his trade, he is to all intents and purposes stealing money under false pretences: he is paid by the community for time which he uses for his private affairs.

"But there are far greater evils than this attendant upon a system which no upright government would have allowed to exist for an hour. An official in the Convict Department, if he engages in business, must reap vast advantages over any other trader. He has his choice amongst labourers of every description; and not only can he select the best amongst them, but there is held out to him a strong temptation to refuse to all others the services of men who might enable his competitor to rival him in the prices he demands. We are assured upon authority which we cannot doubt that this convict official timber-merchant has employed assigned sawyers for whom he has paid a mere trifle a day, whilst ordinary merchants engaged in the same trade have been put to very heavy expense for a similar class of labour. We are informed that the overseer of this demi-official demi-timber merchant's business was actually a constable, paid by Government. How is it possible for the regular trader to be successful in this state of things? How can he who has to give perhaps ten or twelve shillings a day for his workmen, compete with him who has to pay but sixpence for even a superior class of labourers? Is it not monstrous that officials should actually be salaried for the privilege of forwarding their own private interests? Can a more positive injustice be ever imagined than that a public servant should be enabled, by the delicate position in which he is placed, by the peculiar position which he holds, to secure to himself a commercial advantage over the very man who is forced, partly, to pay his salary?"

Replies—*continued.*

nor was any constable ever employed, so far as I am cognisant as an overseer, connected with any timber-cutting operations.

"23 May 1855.

"I held a responsible position in the Penitentiary, and was intimately acquainted with the internal management of that institution. I superintended a considerable portion of the working department; and during the period I held office, I had ample opportunities of witnessing any abuses that might occur. From my experience, I have no hesitation in saying that it would be impossible to conceive an office more abounding with abuses, or more encrusted with corruption of every kind, than the Convict Department. I do not believe that there is any officer in it, with whom I came at all in contact, free from this charge, from the Comptroller-general himself down to the lowest constable. The abuses which I speak of are twofold; the one concerns the employment of prison labour; the other, the use which is made of the Government stores. I have known Mr. Boyd employ prisoners to work for him for weeks for less than the small payment which the regulation demands. I have known him pay not half a week's hire for a full week's work. I consider that I am far within bounds when I make this statement. I had to keep books, in one of which I had to enter the various sums due by convict officials for the employment of prisoner labour. There have been occasions when I have made the regular charge against Mr. Boyd, and he has turned down the leaf in my account, and complained that I had charged him too much. Mr. Boyd, also, to my knowledge, procured for a friend the making both of his clothes and boots by prisoner labour. I never knew more than 6*s.* paid for making a whole suit of clothes, including coat, trousers and waistcoat. The reason that the expense was reduced

There is something tangible in this, which purports to be a statement of one formerly employed under my orders, and one who, from the manner in which he neglected his duties, according to his own showing, was in all probability dismissed on my recommendation, as was the case with some scores of overseers and constables during the period I had charge of the Penitentiary. Indeed, from all I can ascertain, I believe that this person was dismissed for inefficiency and trafficking with the convicts. I do not conceive it at all necessary to reply to the general statements against the Convict Department, but shall go to the specific charges at once.

The regulations of the Convict Department provide for mechanics and labourers being employed, whilst under detention, on private work, at certain rates; the charge for mechanics being 2*s.* per diem, that for labourers 6*d.* The overseer to whose gang any convict so employed may belong is the person who reports the number of days' labour to be paid for in each case, and is held responsible for the correctness of his returns. No departure from the charges laid down by regulation was ever permitted, except where it was clearly shown that the convicts had been incapable, physically or otherwise, of performing a fair day's work, or have been found to be idle, or to have mismanaged their work, which has often been the case with indifferent workmen and ill-conducted prisoners. I have no recollection whatever of having complained of being charged too much by the overseer for any work performed for me, nor did I ever object to pay the full amount of the regulation charges. In support of this I refer to the statements of Messrs.

Statements—*continued.*

reduced to so small a sum, was that as a rule, three days' labour would be charged as one. A prisoner saddler was employed by Mr. Boyd to make saddles for him; in this instance also he paid a smaller sum than the regulations exacted. One week a most finished saddle was made for him, which occupied a saddler a week, and I believe that not 6*s.* were paid for it, and feel quite certain that 8*s.* were never paid. The manner in which frauds of this kind were managed, was as follows: the labour which was really being devoted to private purposes was charged to the Government, as if it had been occupied for the public good; and entries were made of men working at Government belts and pouches, when they were really making Mr. Boyd's saddles. Mr. Boyd never expressed openly any wish that such a stratagem should be had recourse to, but it was impossible to devise any other way of letting him have six days' Government labour for three days' pay. I first used to charge Mr. Boyd with the sum laid down by the regulations; when I did so, however, I found that he objected that it was too much. From the peculiar position which I held, throwing me so closely as it did into connexion with Mr. Boyd, I did not like to press my charges. I acknowledge that I was wrong in this respect; it was not doing my duty. Mr. Boyd had manufactured in the prison every species of goods, costly furniture, picture frames, and both tin and earthenware. I now come to the question of the manner in which Government stores are distributed. I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe that the majority of convict officials use these stores for private purposes. The Government storekeeper, keeps at the same time a private store of goods, which he sells. Such a state of things gives great opportunities for fraud. By the mingling up of private and public accounts, facilities are offered for any embezzler of public stores to escape detection. I may mention one case that came permanently under my notice. A constable was detected leaving the Penitentiary with a pair of boots, the soles of which bore the Government brand; he was immediately arrested, and endeavoured to exculpate himself by declaring that he had purchased the leather, given it to me, and that by mistake I had marked it with the broad arrow. He was, however, taken into custody, and, together with the foreman of the works, locked up in a cell to await the investigation of the visiting magistrate. Mr. Boyd came to me, and asked me if I was not aware that the boots were composed of Government leather. In reply, I stated that I was not aware of the fact. They were immediately shown to me, and the brand pointed out. I then told Mr. Boyd that it had escaped my observation; but at the same time, I considered that I, like all other convict officials, had a discretionary power in the use I made of Government materials. I informed him that I had frequently changed leather of so inferior a description, that the senders of it must have been aware of its utter unfitness for the purpose for which it was intended, for superior

Replies—*continued.*

Encl. in No. 1.

Messrs. Hume* and Clifford,* the former and present storekeepers of the Penitentiary; and further, when I state that my deductions for labour (mechanics and ordinary labourers) in the year 1853, which is supposed to be the period alluded to, exclusive of the charges for domestic servants, amounted to 28*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, I need scarcely add another word on the subject. It is stated that I procured for a friend the making of his clothes and boots. This, however, cannot refer to any private friend of mine, irrespective of the fact of his being a Government officer, for none but Government officers had work performed for them in the Penitentiary. It is a simple untruth to say that a suit of clothes was never charged more (for making) than 6*s.*, or three days' labour of a tailor. The ordinary charge, as the books show, was 10*s.*; being five days' labour, a fair allowance of time for such a quantity of work. On this point also I refer to Mr. Clifford's letter, which is appended. I have no knowledge of the existence of any practice of charging three days' labour as one. The rule alleged never existed except in this ex-overseer's imagination. It is stated that I had a prisoner saddler employed for me, making saddles; that in this instance I paid a smaller sum than the regulations required; that one week a "most finished saddle" was made for me, &c. Now the only article I ever had made in the Penitentiary, that could possibly be called a saddle, was simply a pad for my little boy (between five and six years of age). I had my own saddle, one purchased from Mr. Wiseman, in Hobart Town, and a lady's saddle of London manufacture, repaired, as also a bridle, and this is all the saddlery work I ever had performed in the Penitentiary. I deny that I ever cavilled at the regulated charges being entered against me; and I most emphatically declare that I never would have sanctioned recourse to such a dishonourable stratagem as that which this ex-overseer's statement would imply I countenanced, if I did not suggest. The whole is a tissue of vindictive fabrication. I furnished my own materials for such saddlery work as I had performed, and I paid the required amount for the labour.

I admit to the fullest extent that can be desired that I had furniture made in the Penitentiary, and some picture frames, as also tinware, but I furnished all materials, and paid to the extent demanded by the regulations for the labour; and, besides this, I had at this very time a passholder cabinet-maker on hire, to whom I paid wages. Earthenware I might too have had made for me, had it been possible, but its manufacture, as is well known, was never attempted. I now come to this very honest officer's statement "of the manner in which the Government stores are distributed." As usual there is a sweeping charge against all officers of the Convict Department, of which I shall take no further notice than to point out that it is utterly impossible that such a state of things as is represented could exist for more than a few months were all the officers of the department recklessly dishonest. The detailed ac-

* Pages 16 and 1

Encl. in No. 1.

Statements—*continued.*

Government leather. I moreover informed him, that I had in my possession a pair of boots made for the Comptroller-general, bearing upon the leather the Government stamp-brand. After this statement of mine, the men were not taken before the magistrate. I feel convinced that this suppression of inquiry solely arose from the fact, that fear was entertained of the revelations to which it might give rise. The Comptroller-general received these boots. Both himself and his sons had their boots made in the prison. I never knew him to send any other leather than the kangaroo. This species of leather was not amongst the Government stores. For the making of any boot, there are necessarily required other kinds of leather besides kangaroo. This fact also I represented to Mr. Boyd. I fully believe that the constable who was arrested would have now been suffering punishment for the offence he committed, had it not been for my speaking openly to Mr. Boyd upon the subject."

Replies—*continued.*

counts which those in charge of stores are bound periodically to furnish would lead, on the surveys, to certain detection where there was any misappropriation. I feel it due to myself, for the period I held charge of the Penitentiary, to state that there did not and could not exist any such mingling up of public and private accounts as is represented. The storekeeper, I am well aware, was frequently commissioned by non-resident officers who required work performed for them in the Penitentiary to provide their shoemaking materials for them; he did so, and I have little doubt has still in his possession the bills and receipts of those from whom he, from time to time, procured the articles required. I am certain that, up to the time of my giving up charge of the Penitentiary, the storekeeper of that establishment did not provide any other articles than those before specified. And here again I must refer to Mr. Clifford's letter. A "case" is stated by this formerly responsible officer, that of a constable detected, in going out of the Penitentiary, with boots bearing the Government brand. Some such a case may have occurred, but I cannot at this distant period call any of the circumstances alleged to mind. However, the fact of the detection of the constable with the branded boots, his being locked up, my pointing out the brand, and calling this responsible officer to an account, as stated by himself, plainly show, if indeed all these circumstances did take place, that there was no such misappropriation of Government stores tolerated as he has charged against the "officials" of the Convict Department. I must here, however, deny that any officer ever did or would have dared to address to me such an observation as that which this individual is stated to have made, "That he considered that he, like all other convict officials, had a discretionary power in the use he made of Government materials," without being at once called upon to prove such an impudent assertion. Every other part of his own statement "brand-marks" this with falsehood. It would be wasting time to deny that I was induced by his open speaking to suppress inquiry, and that in consequence the constable was not punished for the offence he had committed; for here there was no offence to visit on the constable, who stood excused by the alleged explanation of this officer himself, that he was in the habit of giving Government leather for private purposes. I shall now proceed to give the most convincing proof that another statement which he alleges he made, and on which he relies, as he now reiterates it, is a gross and unmitigated lie. He had in his possession, he states, a pair of boots made for Mr. Hampton, bearing the Government stamp brand; and he states he told me so. I simply deny this part of his statement. Next he goes on to say, that "the Comptroller-general had these boots; both himself and his sons had their boots made in the prison. I never knew him to send any other leather than the kangaroo. This species of leather was not among the Government stores;" and concludes, "for the making of any boot there are necessarily required other kinds of leather besides kangaroo." I am happy indeed to be able to append to these observations the original bills* and receipts* from shopkeepers and others for every description of shoemakers' materials; all sorts of leather and flax, and hemp, and twist, and sprigs, and tacks, and lasts too, which were supplied to the Penitentiary for the making of boots and shoes for the Comptroller-general and his son; bills extending over the whole period, during which the Comptroller-general had such work performed in the Penitentiary while I had charge; bills paid in the first instance by direction of myself, and consequently remaining till now in my possession, and which, on being compared with the periodical abstracts of accounts, I furnished to the Comptroller-general for all matters which I managed for him, will establish their authenticity even with the most prejudiced. I think I have shown enough to cause this ex-responsible officer's statement to be set aside at once as a purely malicious fabrication.

* Page 20.

"24 May 1855.

"Some time ago we received certain broad, definite charges, involving the character of the Comptroller-general, Captain Hamilton, and

In reply to the statements of the 24th and 25th of May, I deem it necessary to add to what I have already said upon the subject of stone

Statements—*continued.*

and Mr. May. These accusations referred to the erection of certain houses at Boa Vista. Unwilling to credit the truth of the statements made to us, and still more unwilling to publish them until we were personally convinced of their accuracy, we, at the time referred to, refused to admit the letter into our columns, and resolved to investigate the matter for ourselves. Justice to the persons accused forbade our incautiously promulgating reports, for the truth of which we could not vouch; our duty to the public demanded that we should not be silent on so important a subject. We accordingly at once sent down our chief reporter to inquire minutely into the affair. He was unable to obtain any information with respect to one portion of the allegations made, and we will not therefore even allude to them; but he himself saw the broad arrow (the Government brand marking Government stores) impressed upon the stone that was being used for the erection of these houses. We have therefore simply to ask Captain Hamilton and Mr. May the following questions:—First, by what authority do they arrogate to themselves the right of using this stone, being public property, for their own private purposes? Secondly, from what quarries has it come? Thirdly, has any portion of it arrived from Port Arthur, and if it has, how has it been conveyed? Fourthly, has it been brought down in a Government steamer? And, Fifthly, has prisoner labour been used, both to shape it, and to put it on board the steamer? These are straightforward questions demanding straightforward answers; and we will add one more, for the especial behoof of the Comptroller-general, to finish the catalogue at present. Has any prisoner under sentence been allowed to work at these houses, or any other, in private clothes?"

Replies—*continued.*

Encl. in No. 1.

stone from Port Arthur, that Captain Hamilton and Mr. May have been supplied from this place with some pieces of ornamental cut stone, for all of which Captain Hamilton has been charged in due course, and has paid the Government in accordance with the regulations. The stone was conveyed to Hobart Town by the usual and only means of transport; but neither in this case nor in that of the Comptroller-general has the preparation of the stone been permitted to interfere with the public works; and had the stonecutter who was employed in this way not been so occupied, his labour, being a superior workman, would have been comparatively valueless; his time would have been passed in ordinary labour, and the 19 *l.* or 20 *l.* paid by the Comptroller-general, Captain Hamilton and Mr. May, for his services as a skilled stonecutter, would have been lost to the treasury. No additional expense has been incurred by its removal to Hobart Town. I have now further to remark upon what is by far the worst feature hitherto unveiled in this matter. If any broad-arrow mark has been seen on any of the stone sent from Port Arthur, that mark has been placed on it since it left Port Arthur,—has been placed on it in Hobart Town, and for malicious purposes. No Government brand is ever put on stone, whether for public or private use, at Port Arthur. None has ever been put on any stone during the last ten years, a period covered by the testimony of a most respectable witness, Mr. Kidd, assistant-superintendent of mechanics, whose declared statement is hereunto appended.* The proper officer's voucher for the charge made for the stone is also appended, and I think that any further statement on my part must be unnecessary.

* Page 20.

"25 May 1855.

"In order to make his Excellency's task all the more easy, we would suggest that the especial point to which he should first bend his attention is the embezzlement of Government stone. This fact can easily be proved. The very facings of Mr. Hampton's dwelling, while they adorn his house, equally blazon forth his unblushing criminality, and we trust he will yet be made to feel that the broad arrow which once marked their surface carries with it a most barbed point. Let us not be misunderstood in the charge we make. We throw off all political prudery, and distinctly accuse Mr. Hampton of using the stone taken from the Government quarries for private purposes. We affirm that he has allowed stone to be quarried, shaped by Government labour; conveyed six miles along a tramway, packed up in cases, iron-bound with hoops; brought down by the Government steamer; taken into the Government Engineer's yard to be used for the purpose of embellishing private dwelling-houses. To this statement we pledge ourselves, and we are ready to substantiate it whenever required."

26 May 1855.

From a Letter signed B.

"Such an inquiry, if properly carried out, will bring to light how men, under sentence, instead of being employed upon the public works, and so benefiting the community, have been kept manufacturing elegant couches to deck the residences of the superintending divinity, whereon, perchance, that worthy, after the morning's ride might lounge and dream on future greatness, at the expense of

I insert this extract from a letter, more for the purpose of rendering the document complete than for any other, and I deem it unnecessary to enter into any explanations of the matters referred to; nor indeed could I, as I have not at any time had anything to do with one of the establishments alluded to.

Encl. in No. 1. Statements—*continued.* Replies—*continued.*

public funds. Then will be heard of common straw substituted for the fine wool and horse-hair removed from Government mattresses to furnish material for the superintendent's chairs and sofas. Hundreds of yards of the finest linen, supplied for public use, will be found to have filled the wardrobes of officials' ladies and their families, instead of being made into caps for the female inmates of the establishment—calico being deemed sufficiently good for such a purpose. Then, too, shall we hear of the tailoring and the shoe-making done at the public expense, to improve the outward appearance, and add to the incipient dandyism of overpaid officials and their sons. If such cases as these are proved, and if the Board perform its duty I feel certain they will be proved, nothing will remain but the infliction of adequate punishment. There must be no mincing matters. Either these parties are innocent or they are guilty. If the former, their characters are vindicated. If the latter, nothing should screen them from the consequence of their offences against the community.

"28 May."

"28 May 1855.

"We have staked, and with all confidence we still stake, the character of this paper upon the truth of the statement, that the Comptroller-general has been guilty of both perpetrating the grossest frauds, and sanctioning them in others. We declare that he has embezzled public property himself, and, with a magnificent generosity, which will yet meet with its due reward, freely allowed others to pillage the community. * * * *

"We are ready, when the time comes, to produce this evidence before a duly authorised tribunal; in the meantime, we confine ourselves to the one direct accusation of the embezzlement of the Government stone. We positively assert that the perpetrators of this fraud have rendered themselves liable to criminal prosecution, and that justice demands that they should suffer the consequences of the crimes they have committed.

"Out of the body of evidence that now lies before us, we are desirous of makin one single extract, since it refers to this especial case. Its truth will be sworn to whenever it is required, and it bears most strongly upon the gross frauds connected with the erection of the houses at Boa Vista, raised upon land purchased from the Comptroller-general by Captain Hamilton and Mr. May.

* Page 16.

"It runs as follows:—

† Page 19.

"'I was an overseer at Port Arthur. I have known Mr. Boyd to send Government stone, shaped by Government labour, to Captain Hamilton and Mr. May. The cases in which this stone was packed were marked 'Glass, with care,' and the stone itself was wrapped in blankets. These blankets belonged to the Government, and the brand placed upon them indicated this fact. The prisoners themselves even made comments upon the frauds that were being committed. I should say that one week with another, seven or eight cwt. were shipped. They were shipped under the superintendence of Mr. Boyd.' * * * *

"The rest of this testimony relates to other charges, and we therefore suppress it, since we intend, for the present, to deal with this one matter alone. We assert that the stone required for the erection of the mansion at Boa Vists has been embezzled from the public stores. Let Mr. Comptroller-general, Captain Hamilton, Mr. May, or Mr. Boyd disprove this, altogether, if they can."

I will briefly notice the tissue of falsehoods quoted as evidence, supposed to have undergone some little polish since it emanated from the lips of a late overseer of this establishment, who was recently permitted to resign, instead of being dismissed for having first improperly introduced a quantity of spirits on the settlement, then most solemnly made a number of statements in reference thereto, which he again retracted and publicly admitted to be wholly false; whereupon I requested him to seek other employment, as I could no longer believe him, nor retain his services. I am not aware that any of the stone has been attempted to be concealed, or to be shipped as described, marked "Glass, with care." Indeed, from the appended statements of the superintending officers, any concealment, if even desired, must have been absurd, insomuch as the stone was packed in open grated cases, and could easily be seen. It is also shown that the stone was packed, for the most part, in bark and shavings, with shreds of uncleaned blanketing, ordinarily used for cleansing purposes, wrapped round projecting points of the work to prevent their being broken. Those who superintended the packing and shipping have made their statements which are appended;* for myself, I have only to assert that I had nothing to do with either, beyond seeing that the proper amount was charged, in accordance with the regulations, taking, as I did, the clerk of works' certificate, a copy of which is appended,† for my guidance in so doing. But I cannot help here pointing out the alleged shipping of the stone under my personal superintendence. This flagrant untruth, as shown by the annexed statements, indicates too clearly the vindictive spirit which has been employed to calumniate my character.

J. Boyd,
Civil Commandant.

Sir, Impression Bay Station, 12 June 1855. Encl. in No.

In answer to your letter of the 11th instant, I have to inform you that no work was performed at Port Arthur except such as was duly authorised and entered in the books kept by the clerk of the lumber yard, as, up to the time of your taking charge, work of every description passed through that officer's books, as will be seen by reference being made to them. (Referred to at p. 8.)

I have, &c.
(signed) *A. T. Stuart,*
Superintendent.

J. Boyd, Esq., &c. &c.,
Port Arthur.

Mr. *Thomas Newall* states:—I am an assistant superintendent of mechanics; I have been 13 years connected with the Port Arthur establishment, and for the greater part of that time I have been in charge of the lumber yard. I can declare there was no manufacture of carts or other articles at Port Arthur for shipment to Melbourne; I knew all that was made in the lumber yard here, and I can safely declare that nothing of the kind ever took place. There has been made a cart for the Comptroller-general, and another repaired for him; and there has also been a cart made for Mr. Windsor, the accountant of stores at the Convict Department. No other carts were made in 1853 and 1854, except for the public service, in Hobart Town, and on the settlement. The carts for the civil commandant and the clerk of works were commenced in 1854, and were finished recently in 1855. That for the accountant was commenced in 1854, and it is not yet completed. Other articles, such as garden utensils and churns, have been made for officers, but I am positive that none were made for export to Melbourne; such portion of the labour as came under my superintendence, namely, the blacksmith's work, was duly returned. The remainder of the charges were made by the Royal Engineer department, such being the established practice; but the whole of the wheelwright's work in the years referred to was charged by me, and the usual documents sent in monthly to the accountant. (Referred to at p. 9.)

(signed) *Thos. Newall.*

Declared before me, at Port Arthur, this 14th day of June 1855.

(signed) *Thos. C. Brownell,* J. P.

Mr. *Henry Britt* states:—I am district constable at Port Arthur; I have held that appointment since the 1st January last; before that period I was overseer in charge of the old cells, and before that again I was district constable, under Mr. Boyd, in the Penitentiary. I joined the Port Arthur establishment in October 1853; since that time I have had every opportunity of observing everything that has been going on at Port Arthur. I am aware that officers are allowed to have private work performed for them. I am in the habit of frequenting the wharf; it is my duty to see everything that goes away, and everything that is received. There has not been during the period I have been here any carts sent away from Port Arthur which could possibly be for shipment to Melbourne. I have seen some carts sent away, which I knew, from their construction, as well as from other circumstances, were for public purposes in Hobart Town; and I have seen one or two light carts also sent away. I know that stone has been sent away, but to whom it was addressed I cannot say; the stone was packed in boxes or cases made of old rough timber. I have no means of knowing whether private work is properly returned and charged for, but I believe it is; I have always been charged myself for anything I have had done, and I have always believed that others were so also. The charge for a mechanic is 2 *s.* a day, and for a labourer, 6 *d.* a day. (Referred to at p. 9.)

(signed) *Henry Britt.*

Mr. *Henry Britt* requests to add to the foregoing:—I was employed as special district constable at the Penitentiary, and my duties were analogous to those of a detective constable. I was in constant communication with the constables generally of the establishment, and with many of the officers. I never got any information while I was in the Penitentiary of overseers charging for less private work than was done for individuals. I never heard it said that Mr. Boyd, or any one else, had private work done, the time being charged as employed on public work. I never heard that any officer had, or considered he had, a discretionary power in the use he made of Government material.

(signed) *Henry Britt.*

Declared before me, at Port Arthur, this 14th day of June 1855.

(signed) *Thos. C. Brownell,* J. P.

Encl. in No. 1.

Mr. *Peter Chadwick* states:—I have been coxswain at Port Arthur a year and eight months; I came a short time before the Civil Commandant; I have had occasion to take packages of stone to Long Bay from the wharf at Port Arthur; I do not remember seeing the words "Glass, with care," on any of the cases; I have no recollection of seeing any such words. The cases were not of such a description as would permit of concealing the stone. The cases were all open, shavings sticking out, and any one might have seen what was inside by moving the shavings. There was never any secrecy about the stone. I never saw the Civil Commandant, Mr. Boyd, on the wharf when any of the stone was put into the boat; every thing is taken into the boats under the direction of the coxswains. I never heard that carts or anything else had been sent from here for Melbourne. I was some time in the convict marine in Hobart Town. I was before that under Mr. Boyd in the Penitentiary. I have been altogether under Mr. Boyd seven years and a half. I never heard such a thing mentioned as that Mr. Boyd would have overseers to alter their books, and charge him less than he ought to have been for labour. From the strict way in which the Commandant has done his duty, that if any officer had known anything against him, he would have said it immediately. The officers generally always looked upon Mr. Boyd as a very strict officer, and knew that he would not connive at any irregularity. It is not true, so far as I have been able to see or hear, that Government officers were able to use Government material for themselves. I have always been charged with what I have had, and I do not know any one who has not.

(signed) *P. Chadwick.*

Declared before me, at Port Arthur, this 14th day of June 1855.

(signed) *Thomas C. Brownell*, J. P.

Mr. *Richard Thompson* states:—I am coxswain at Port Arthur. I have to take goods from the jetty to Long Bay. I have been here two years, and a great portion of that time I have been coxswain. I never seen or heard of carts or other articles being sent away from Port Arthur for shipment to Melbourne. Such has not been the case. I have never seen Mr. Boyd, the Civil Commandant, looking after the shipping of any stone for Captain Hamilton, or Mr. May, or the Comptroller-general. The cases were open cases, not at all intended for concealment. I never noticed one of them marked "Glass, with care." No one could have believed it, if they had. The cases were all open, and were too heavy for glass. I never heard of officers of the Convict Department using Government materials without paying for them.

I have always paid for what I have used, and I do not know any one who has not.

(signed) *Richard Thompson.*

Declared before me, at Port Arthur, this 14th day of June 1855.

(signed) *Thos. C. Brownell*, J. P.

Sir, Port Arthur, 11 June 1855.

(Referred to at p. 11.)

My attention has been directed to certain malicious statements recently published in a Hobart Town newspaper, and on reference thereto, I have to request your replies *seriatim* to the following queries, and that you will favour me with them on this same letter by return of post, if possible.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Boyd,*
Civil Commandant.

Mr. A. Hume,
Storekeeper,
Impression Bay.

1st. During the period you were storekeeper, under my orders at the Penitentiary, did you know me to employ prisoners to work for weeks for me for less than the regulated charges; or half a week's hire for a full week's work?

I never did, in a single instance.

(signed) *A. Hume.*

Do the books, in which the sums due by convict officers for labour, necessarily pass through the storekeeper's hands; or did they during the period I held charge of the Penitentiary; and if so, will you state if you are aware whether I ever objected to being charged the sums set against me by the returning officer?

The books in question were not kept by me, nor necessarily passed through my hands, but were kept in the junior clerk's office, whilst I was storekeeper at the Penitentiary, (a period of nearly four years); and I am not aware, neither do I believe, that you ever made any objection to pay for prisoners' labour, as I can most conscientiously affirm that all charges against you for extra provisions, which passed directly through my hands, were paid by you in full, without any demur whatever.

(signed) *A. Hume.*

Will the books show the prices charged for various kinds of work; and if so, state the ordinary charge for the making a suit of clothes—coat, waistcoat, and trousers?

No fixed prices, that I am aware of, were in existence for making clothes, whilst I was storekeeper, nor were any clothes then made for officers in the tailors' shop, nor for any other person; the only articles made there being the constabulary uniforms, and clothing for passholders entering into private service. Encl. in No. 1.

(signed) *A. Hume.*

Was labour, really devoted to making saddles for me, charged to the public as expended in making pouches, belts, &c. for the Government?

Certainly not; nor were either pouches or belts made at the Penitentiary, whilst I was storekeeper there.

(signed) *A. Hume.*

Was there any rule or practice of charging three days' labour as one day?

Never.

(signed) *A. Hume.*

During the period I had charge of the Penitentiary, did the storekeeper, your predecessor, or yourself, keep a private store or goods for sale?

There never was a private store kept by any person in the Penitentiary under your charge, whilst I was storekeeper there; and if any such allegation has been made, it is false.

(signed) *A. Hume.*

Was there any mingling up of public or private accounts in consequence?

No. The books kept by me are in existence to prove otherwise.

(signed) *A. Hume.*

Was Government leather, either sole, kip, or any other description, used for private purposes?

No leather of any description whatever was ever issued from the Penitentiary stores for private purposes, nor anything else, unless provisions.

(signed) *A. Hume.*

Had any officer whatever any discretionary power, as to the uses made of Government material?

No discretionary power whatever was vested in any officer at the Penitentiary, as to the uses made of Government material.

(signed) *A. Hume.*

Port Arthur, 26 June 1855.

Sir, Port Arthur, 11 June 1855.

My attention has been directed to certain malicious statements recently published in a Hobart Town newspaper, and on reference thereto, I have to request your replies *seriatim* to the following queries, and that you will favour me with them on this same letter by return of post, if possible. (Referred to at p. 11).

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Boyd,*
Civil Commandant.

Mr. Samuel Clifford, Storekeeper,
Hobart Town Penitentiary.

During the period you were storekeeper under my orders at the Penitentiary, did you know me to employ prisoners to work for weeks for me for less than the regulated charges; or half a week's hire for a full week's work?

During the period you were superintendent at the Prisoners' Barracks, I have never known you or any other officer to have labour done without being charged the full amount according to the regulations, nor have I ever known a week's work charged as half.

Do the books in which the sums due by convict officers for labour necessarily pass through the storekeeper's hands, or did they during the period I held charge of the Penitentiary; and if so, will you state if you are aware whether I ever objected to being charged the sums set against me by the returning officer?

The books in which are the accounts due by the officers, pass through my hands, and at the end of each month, I furnish them with the amount of labour supplied during the current month.

I have never known you to object to the charge I furnished you with, but, on the contrary, have always found you exceedingly particular in having the utmost amount of labour charged to yourself, as well as all others connected with the establishment.

Will An

Encl. in No. 1.

Will the books show the prices charged for various kinds of work, and if so, state the ordinary charge for the making of a suit of clothes—coat, waistcoat, and trousers?	An account of all particulars of labour is kept in books in my office; the ordinary charge for making a suit of clothes, comprising coat, waistcoat, and trousers, is 10 *s.*; viz., for coat, three days, or 6 *s.*; for vest, one day, 2 *s.*; and trousers, one day, 2 *s.*
Was labour, really devoted to making saddles for me, charged to the public as expended in making pouches, belts, &c., for the Government?	I have never known you to have a saddle made at the Prisoners' Barracks; on one occasion a pad was made for your little boy, and I believe you had your own saddle repaired; the labour of these articles was also charged to you in conformity with the regulations. It has never come to my knowledge that any convict was employed at any work, except what he was shown for by the overseer of the shop in which they worked.
Was there any rule or practice of charging three days' labour as one day?	This is a most unfounded statement; such a thing has never been in existence since I have been in the establishment; nor ever heard of it until its appearance in the newspaper.
During the period I had charge of the Penitentiary, did the storekeeper, your predecessor, or yourself, keep a private store, or goods for sale?	I am not aware that my predecessor ever kept private stores, nor did I during the time you were superintendent.
Was there any mingling up of public or private accounts in consequence?	I have, on several occasions, supplied materials to repair some of the officers' boots, and can produce bills from Mr. Reeves, of all descriptions of material, and also of the best description.
Was Government leather, either sole, kip, or any other description, used for private purposes?	The above leather, which, as I have already stated, were the only stores, were kept in my office, and entirely apart from Government stores. Government leather never was to my knowledge (either sole or kip) used for any other purpose than the public service.
Had any officer, whatever, any discretionary power as to the uses made of Government material?	I have never heard of any officer whatever, in the department, having the least discretion for the disposal of any article belonging to Government, except for Government purposes.

(signed) *S. Clifford.*

Mr. *John Byron* states:—I have been nearly five years under the orders of Mr. Boyd, Civil Commandant of Port Arthur; I was under him in the Penitentiary, and had charge of accounts, being chief clerk for more than 12 months. I know well how the labour was charged, both for mechanics, and for tailors, and shoemakers. The overseer of tailors and shoemakers returned at the end of each month the number of days which tailors or shoemakers were employed; for each individual they were charged at 2 *s.* a day. Mr. Strutt, foreman of works, returned the number of days for mechanics, who were likewise charged at the rate of 2 *s.* a day. I can positively declare that the returns went into the Comptroller-general's office, with the correct charges made against Mr. Boyd for the labour he had, and I know that Mr. Boyd never objected to them; I am positive that from the strict supervision exercised by Mr. Boyd, that neither did he allow any officer to commit any irregularity, nor would he sanction any stratagem, such as that described, of charging as public labour that which was his own private labour; had Mr. Boyd done so, it would soon have come out; I must have discovered it immediately while I had charge of the books; I am aware that Mr. Boyd had a great many people dismissed, both officers and constables, for inefficiency and other causes. I never heard it whispered that Mr. Boyd was in the habit of getting the overseers to charge less than he should have done. I never knew of any one having a discretionary power as to the use of Government material; I know that no person had such power, not even the Comptroller-general, the head of the department. I had to pay for all work done for myself, and had to supply private materials, as none of the Government materials were ever supplied to individuals in the Hobart Town Penitentiary. To prevent Government materials from being used in private work, I am aware that Mr. Boyd strictly enforced an order to the effect, that all Government sole leather should be branded, and cut up before leaving the stores. I am well aware that no overseer or other officer would have been

been permitted to address such a remark to Mr. Boyd as that stated without being immediately ordered to account. I think the statement in the "Daily News" is made by Mr. Hollis; I never heard him make such remarks before he left the establishment as he appears to have made here; Mr. Hollis was either dismissed or ordered to resign in consequence of having been detected in some irregularity or dishonesty. Encl. in No. 1.

Port Arthur, 26 June 1855. (signed) *John Byron.*
14 June 1855.

Port Arthur, 11 June 1855.

SINCE I arrived at this place in April 1854, I have repeatedly visited the workshops each day to give directions to the prisoner mechanics employed in public work, and as these men are in the same workshop as any others who may be employed in private work, I have had opportunities of seeing the description of private work that has been performed since the period referred to, during which time I can confidently certify that the manufacture of carts, or any other articles, has never taken place for shipment to Melbourne. (Referred to at pp. 7 and 9.)

(signed) *Robert Baker,*
Clerk of Works.

VALUATION of Work and Materials supplied to Captain *Hamilton* and Mr. *May*.

Stone Pinnacles, Ornaments, &c.

(Referred to at p. 7.)

	£.	s.	d.
Consols for 41 days' mechanic, at 2*s.* - - - - -	4	2	–
Ditto - - ditto, and shield, 33 days, at 2*s.* - -	3	6	–
£.	7	8	–

The above amounts include quarrying, cutting, and packing the stone.

(signed) *Robert Baker.*
26 February 1855.

Port Arthur, 19 March 1855.

VALUE of Work and Materials supplied to the Comptroller-general on the under-mentioned Articles:

(Referred to at p. 9.)

	£.	s.	d.
Old balusters - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1	4	–
Stone base course, coping dies, vases, and flagging, 105 days, mechanic, at 2*s.* per - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10	10	–
£.	11	14	–

The above provides for quarrying, cutting, and packing.

(signed) *Robert Baker.*
19 March 1855.

Port Arthur, 11 June 1853.

I HAVE never seen, either at this place or any other, any stone marked with a broad arrow, nor do I think that such a mark would be of any service on material from which it could be so easily eradicated.

(signed) *Robert Baker,* Clerk of Works.

Port Arthur, 11 June 1855.

THE stone which was supplied to Captain Hamilton and Mr. May was packed in open cases or crates, with strips of old condemned blanket (which had been torn to pieces when condemned some months before) wrapped round the edges of some of the stone to prevent their abrasion. I have never seen the words "Glass, with care," marked on any of the cases, and as the stone could be seen by every one through the spaces between the wood, the words would have been useless. I never saw Mr. Boyd, the Civil Commandant, present at the packing or removal of any of the stone referred to, and I am quite positive that the occurrence never took place. (Referred to at p. 7.)

(signed) *Robert Baker,* Clerk of Works.

Encl. in No. 1.

(Referred to at p. 13).

Mr. *Thomas Kidd* states:—I have been nearly 10 years at Port Arthur, chiefly, indeed always, in charge of shoemakers, stonecutters, and bricklayers. I never knew any Government stone to be marked with the broad arrow at Port Arthur. I saw the stone worked and packed that was sent away to Hobart Town; it consisted of pieces of ornamental stone. The best cutters at Port Arthur were employed at the work; if they had not been at that work they would have been put at any Government work that came in the way. The cutting of the stone in question did not stop or impede any public work. From my recollection of the stone sent away, and knowing that a great deal of it was cut in the prisoners' leisure time after regulation hours, I should say the charges given in by the clerk of works are correct. I saw some of the stone after it was packed; the cases were open some inches in some places, and by moving the straw with the fingers, any one could see what was inside. On one occasion I did see "Glass, with care," on a case which contained some very finely pointed pieces, which there was great danger of breaking; but it was only on this occasion. This was done by the writer in the Engineer office, in order to attract the attention of the boat's crew, and the people on board the steamer. It could not have been put on with a view to conceal the contents, because any one could see what was in the case; I laughed at it at the time. The blanketing used in the packing were pieces of old, torn, and condemned blanketing, which had been lying rotting in the old shed at the dockyard, and were only kept for the purpose of the scavengers. I never saw Mr. Boyd, the Civil Commandant, in any way directing the packing of the stone. If any of the pieces of stone were found with a broad arrow on them, I can declare that it must have been put on maliciously, and in Hobart Town, after arrival there. I have heard that on one occasion some stone from Port Arthur, which had fallen out of a broken case on the wharf, was there daubed with tar or paint with the broad arrow, and was so seen on the wharf.

(signed) *Thomas Kidd.*

Declared before me, at Port Arthur, this 14th day of June 1855.

(signed) *Thomas C. Brownell*, J. P.

Mr. *George Luxford* states:—I am an assistant overseer in this establishment, and I took charge of the carpenters' shop on the 20th September 1854; since that period no carts or other articles have been manufactured for Melbourne; I never heard of such a thing. There have been carts made in the shop during that period for officers of the station; one for Mr. Baker; one also partly made for the Civil Commandant; the other carts that have been made or commenced have been for the public service. Churns and other necessary articles have been made for the use of officers; but I never heard of anything sent to Melbourne until I was told it was said so in one of the papers. I have seen the cases in which the stone sent to Hobart Town was packed, after it was packed; they were rough open cases, and any one could see what was inside them. I never saw any marked "glass with care," and it would have been useless to attempt any concealment with such cases; I never saw the Civil Commandant (Mr. Boyd) superintending the packing of the stone.

I have been 11 years employed in the Convict Department; seven years of which I have been either immediately or otherwise under Mr. Boyd's direction.

I never heard it mentioned that Mr. Boyd objected to pay the full charge for labour he employed, and had every opportunity of hearing if such had been the case.

It is not likely that Mr. Boyd would have done so, or it would have come out before now. I never knew any convict officer having any discretion as to the use of Government stores. I never could get anything made of Government leather or cloth, and I never heard of any one who had.

(signed) *G. Luxford.*

Declared before me, at Port Arthur,
this 14th day of June 1855.

(signed) *Thos. C. Brownell*, J. P.

(Referred to at p. 12.)

COPIES of Bills (and Receipts) for Shoemaking Materials furnished by Mr. *Hampton*, or for him, for Shoemakers' Work, in the Penitentiary, in 1852-53.

1 lb. Sole leather - - - - - - - - - £. - - 8

Received, *F. S. G.*

Bought of *D. Murphy*,

Calf skin - - - - - - - - - -	£.	2	10
Webbing twist - - - - - - - - -	-	-	5 ½
	£.	3	3 ½

T. C. O.

Paid, *D. M.*

Hobart

Hobart Town, 10 February 1852. Encl. in No. 2.

Bought of *D. Murphy*,

	£.	s.	d.
2 lbs. of Sole leather, at 8 *d.*		1	4
1 pair men's lasts, at 3 *s.*		3	–
1 Sheep-skin, at 8 *d.*		–	8
2 Kangaroo skins, at 1 *s.* 6 *d.*		3	–
Flax		–	4½
		8	4½
		3	3½
	£.	11	8

Received payment, *D. Murphy*. *T. C. O.*

Bought of *D. Murphy*,

	£.	s.	d.
Sole leather		1	4
In-sole		–	5
Hemp		–	4
	£.	2	1

Cash received, *D. Murphy*. *T. C. O.*

Bought of *D. Murphy*,

	£.	s.	d.
1 pair of lasts		1	6

Cash received, *D. Murphy*. *T. C. O.*

June 14th. Bought of *J. Regan*,

	£.	s.	d.
1 Morocco skin		10	–
1 Kangaroo skin		3	2
3 lbs. 10 oz. Sole leather		2	5
Stitching and closing flax		–	5
1 oz. copper sprigs, 3 doz. lasting tacks		–	7
1 yard webb, and sand-paper		–	4
	£.	16	11

Whole Sheep-skin to-morrow morning.

Received the amount, *E. Regan*. *T. C. O.*

To *J. G. Reeves*, Hobart Town, 26 February 1852.

	£.	s.	d.
1 lb. 15 oz. Kangaroo skin, at 7 *s.*		13	9
7½ lbs. Sole leather, at 7 *d.*		4	3
Sundries		2	–
	£.	1	–

Paid, *J. Sly*. *T. C. O.*

1 March 1852. To Mr. *Start*,

	£.	s.	d.
2 lbs. of leather, at 3 *s*		6	–

Received payment, *Wm. Start*. *T. C. O.*

22 March 1852. To *Wm. Start*,

	£.	s.	d.
To 2½ lbs. of Kip		5	–

Received payment, *Wm. Start*. *T. C. O.*

Encl. in No. 1.

Bought of *J. Regan*, Hobart Town, 10 May 1852

2 Patent calf	£.	1	8 –
5 yards webbing		–	1 3
2 skeins twist		–	– 6
Heel-ball		–	– 1
Sand-paper		–	– 1
Hemp and flax		–	– 7
2 lbs. 10 oz. Sole leather		–	1 9
A sheepskin		–	– 8
2 oz. copper sprigs		–	– 5
1 piece Kip		–	– 8
A piece of Red-skin		–	2 6
1 pair of Lasts		–	3 –
	£.	1	19 6

T. C. O. Received payment, *J. Regan.*

Bought of *Charles Flegg*, 14 June 1852.

Pair patent fronts and counters	£.	–	6 –

T C. O. Received for *Charles Flegg*, *William Drake.*

Bought of *D. Murphy*,

1 pair of Lasts	£.	–	3 –
Twist		–	– 2½
	£.	–	3 2½

T. C. O. Cash received, *H. Murphy.*

Bought of *John Regan*, for Master Hampton's boots, 24 August 1852.

2¼ Sole, at 8*d.*	£.	–	1 6
1 skein Twist		–	– 3
1 piece of Leather		–	1 3
2 oz. Copper sprigs		–	– 6
1 yard Boot webbing		–	– 3
2 balls of Hemp		–	– 5
	£.	–	4 2

T. C. O. Paid, *J. R.*

Bought of *J. Reeves* (Master Hampton's boots),

Calf-skin	£.	–	9 –

T. C. O. Paid, *J. Sly.*

Hobart Town, 5 March 1853.

Materials for Wellington boots, comprising calf-skin, bottoms, &c., complete	£.	–	19 6

T. C. O. Received payment from Mr. *Boyd.* (signed) *S. Clifford.*

Hobart Town, 25 March 1853.

2 Calf-skins, at 8*s.* 3*d.*	£.	–	16 6
Bottoms, webbing, basel, twist, &c.		–	4 –
	£.	1	– 6

T. C. O. Received payment from Mr. *Boyd.* (signed) *S. Clifford.*

Hobart Town, 7 April 1853. Encl. in No. 1.

2 pair of soles and heels	£.– 2 –

Received payment from Mr. *Boyd.* (signed) *S. Clifford.* *T. C. O.*

Hobart Town, 8 April 1853.

To 2 calf-skins, at 8*s.* 3*d.*	£ – 16 6
Bottoms, webbing, basel, twist, &c.	– 4 –
	£. 1 – 6

Received payment from Mr. *Boyd.* (signed) *S. Clifford.* *T. C. O.*

Hobart Town, 22 March 1853.

2 Calf-skins, at 8*s.* 3*d.*	£.– 16 6
Bottoms, webbing, basel, silk, &c.	– 4 –
	£. 1 – 6

Received payment from Mr. *Boyd.* (signed) *S. Clifford.* *T. C. O.*

20/9/1853.

Materials for bottoming 1 pair of boots	£.– 1 7
„ soling and heeling	– 1 –
	£.– 2 7

Received payment from Mr. *Boyd.* (signed) *S. Clifford.* *T. C. O.*

27 April 1852.—Bought of *D. Bird,*

9¾ oz. of Kangaroo, at 7*s.*	£.– 4 –½
1 lb. 9 oz. of sole, at 7*s.*	– – 11
Hemp and flax	– – 7
Sand-paper	– – 1
	£.– 5 7½

Paid, *Harriet Bird.* *T. C. O.*

30 April 1853.

1 pair soles and heels	£.– 1 –

Received payment from Mr. *Boyd.* (signed) *S. Clifford.* *T. C. O.*

27 June 1853.

1 Sheep-skin	£.– 1 3
2 balls closing flax	– – 6
2 skeins twist	– – 2
1 yard webbing	– – 3
1 roan skin	– 6 6
½ skin Patent leather	– 4 –
2¾ Sole leather	– 2 1
	£.– 14 9

Settled. *T. C. O.*

Encl in No. 1. 22 July 1853.

Materials for footing Master Hampton's boots - - - £ - 6 -

T. C. O. Received payment from *J. Boyd.* (signed) *S. Clifford.*

22 July 1853.

Materials for bottoming 1 pair of boots - - - - £.- 2 4

T. C. O. Received payment from Mr. *Boyd.* (signed) *S. Clifford.*

30 June 1853.

1 pair soles and heels - - - - - - - £.- 1 -

T. C. O. Settled.

(True copies.)

Mr. *Thomas Browne,* deputy superintendent, states:—I have been in the Convict Department since September 1852; 14 months of which I have been in the Penitentiary, and the remainder at Port Arthur. I had every opportunity of knowing the general working of the places. I never knew that any officer got a man six days and charged only three days; there never was such a practice; had there been one instance of it, I should have brought it under Mr. Boyd's notice.

I never heard the least allusion to Mr. Boyd, the Civil Commandant, having labour charged to Government which was in fact private labour for himself. It is not the case that officers have a discretionary power in the use they make of Government material; I never heard of such a thing; there was no earthenware made in the Penitentiary. I recollect the man Hollis, who had charge of the shop; he was sent away in consequence of trafficking, something about a waistcoat. I do not believe that any officer would have told Mr. Boyd that he thought he had a discretionary power as to the use he made of Government material. If there had been any irregularity or grounds for these statements, I think they would have been made before. The visiting magistrate was accustomed to ask if there were any complaints, and no such complaints as these were ever made. I never knew Mr. Boyd, the Commandant, to superintend of any stone for the Comptroller-general, Captain Hamilton, or Mr. May. There was no concealment or secrecy in sending away the stone. The cases were not marked "Glass, with care." The cases were all open, and the stone was packed; some of it with old condemned blanketing, which had become so rotten that I afterwards burnt the remainder of it; some of the stone was packed in shavings and some in bark.

(signed) *Thomas Browne,*
Deputy Superintendent.

Declared before me, at Port Arthur,
this 14th day of June 1855.

(signed) *Thos. C. Brownell,* J.P.

Samuel Rogers states:—I am a constable attached to Port Arthur; I have recently been in Hobart Town on leave. I was repeatedly asked by persons whom I had not known how things were going on at Port Arthur. I was asked in public-houses, and elsewhere, once by a man named Burke, a dismissed constable from Port Arthur, in a public-house kept by a man named Symons, formerly an overseer, or something of that sort, in the Prisoners' Barracks. I was coming out of the White Hart one night, having just parted with Mr. Cohen, the boot and shoemaker, when a young man, well dressed, of fair complexion, quite a stranger, tapped me on the shoulder, and said, "Are you not just from Port Arthur?" I replied that I was. He said, "Is not Mr. Boyd come up in the steamer?" I said, "Not that I am aware of." He said, "He is expected." I left the stranger.

From all the circumstances, I have no doubt, although none of them asked me directly for information, that they, and particularly this stranger, wished to do so.

(signed) *Samuel Rogers.*

(True copy).

Encl. in No. 1.

Sub-Enclosure 4, to Enclosure in No. 1.

(Referred to at p. 3.)

Sir, Comptroller-General's Office, 6 June 1855.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that my attention has been drawn to several malicious statements recently published in a Hobart Town newspaper, respecting different officers of the Convict Department, and that as these statements grossly assail the personal character of myself and others in matters connected with the discharge of important public duties, I think it has become necessary to bring the whole under the notice of the authorities to whom I am amenable for my official conduct.

2. I enclose copies of the statements referred to, and have to request that you will, without delay, forward to me as full an explanation as you may be able to give, both of the general vague allegations and the more direct specific charges against you, supported by any documentary or other evidence within your reach; and in doing so, I have further to request that you will also enter fully into those affecting me, as you are in a position in some respects to answer them even more clearly than I can myself.

3. You are well aware that hitherto I have never noticed in any way the newspaper attacks formerly made on the department, and I can only now express my regret that, for the reason already mentioned, I am unable to regard those under consideration with the silent contempt which they deserve.

The Superintendent of Convict Establishments, Hobart Town.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Hampton.*

Sub-Enclosure 5, to Enclosure in No. 1.

(Referred to at p. 3.)

Sir, Comptroller-General's Office, 11 June 1855.

I HAVE the honour to forward to you a copy of a letter dated the 6th instant, addressed to Mr. May, calling upon him for an explanation, which his dangerous illness prevents him furnishing with the promptitude that is necessary under existing circumstances.

I therefore request that you will have the goodness at once to make careful inquiry into the matters referred to in the above-mentioned letter, and report the result as soon as possible.

The required information for such a report can, I have no doubt, be obtained with facility from the officers, and the books and accounts of the establishments under your magisterial charge.

The Visiting Magistrate, Convict Establishments, Hobart Town.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Hampton.*

Sub-Enclosure 6, to Enclosure in No. 1.

(Referred to at pp. 3 and 6.)

Sir, Hobart Town, 20 June 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you that, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 11th instant, I at once proceeded to the Prisoners' Barracks, and afterwards to the Cascades Factory, to inquire into the charges to which you have drawn my attentionas having been preferred by writers in the "Tasmanian Daily News" against different officers of the Convict Department.

The evidence adduced on the inquiry, together with numerous documents in support thereof, comprising returns and extracts from the books and accounts kept at those establishments, will be found embodied in the proceedings which I now submit; and from such evidence it is clear that the charges of fraud, peculation and embezzlement preferred by that journal against the officers referred to, are not only altogether unfounded, but, looking to the unqualified terms made use of, have been fabricated in a spirit as reckless as it is malicious.

That the officers accused have, with others of the community, availed themselves of convict labour is admitted. Indeed, no attempt, as far as I am able to learn, was ever made to conceal the fact, nor would it be necessary to do so, where such labour, as will be seen by the documents forwarded, has been properly charged for, under the regulations and the amount paid monthly into the Commissariat chest.

It is needless, however, for me to dwell any longer on the nature of the evidence adduced, as it will best appear in the proceedings of the inquiry; evidence, in short, which will be found clearly to confute the charges preferred, and at the same time fully to vindicate the characters of the officers assailed.

The Comptroller-General, &c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Last*, J.P.,
Visiting Magistrate.

Encl. in No. 1.

(Referred to at p. 3.)

Sub-Enclosure 7, to Enclosure in No. 1.

PROCEEDINGS of Inquiry into Charges preferred by Writers in the "Tasmanian Daily News" against different Officers of the Convict Department.

No. 1.—Officials in the Convict Department availing themselves of trained artisans when such were refused to others, and so carried on an extensive business.

The nominal list herewith forwarded of tradesmen and others who obtained artisans from the Prisoners' Barracks during the years 1853 and 1854 will be found fully to dispose of this charge.

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No. 2.—Carts made at Port Arthur, 1853-54.

This charge having reference solely to Mr. Boyd, the Civil Commandant at Port Arthur, comes not therefore within my investigation.

No. 3.—One of the prominent officers speculating in the timber trade, and procuring prisoner sawyers when no one else could obtain them.

It appears that Mr. May has, in common with others of the community, availed himself of the privilege of renting an allotment of waste land from the Crown, but there is no evidence to show that he secured all the sawyers eligible for hire at the establishment, to the exclusion of every one else. On the contrary, the number of masters who, as seen by return No. 1, had prisoner sawyers in their service, clearly proves the falsity of the allegation.

No. 4.—Stone procured from Government quarries as if for public use conveyed to the Penitentiary, and then carried to a private house to assist in its construction.

It appears that this might have been the case as far as being brought within the enclosure in front of the Penitentiary Church, and afterwards removed to the house referred to.

No. 5.—Carrying on timber business when highly salaried for discharge of public duties.

The answer to charge No. 3 is applicable here. As, however, regards the discharge of Mr. May's public duties, there is abundant evidence to prove that there has been no neglect on his part, but, on the contrary, that he has ever been most untiring and zealous in their performance. Indeed, it is to his exertions, and those of his predecessor, Mr. Boyd, that the Convict establishments in Hobart Town owe the high character they have long maintained for cleanliness, discipline, and efficiency.

No. 6.—Refusing to others the services of men similar to those he himself employed.

This charge is also clearly refuted by the return already quoted, No. 1.

No. 7.—Paying sawyers a mere trifle a day, when others had been put to very heavy expense.

By vouchers produced, it will be seen that the passholder sawyers employed by Mr. May were paid no less than the current market rate for their labour, although entitled by the regulations to wages at the rate only of 10 *l.* or 12 *l.* per annum.

Page 29.

No. 8.—The overseer of sawing was a constable.

The overseer referred to had formerly been a constable in the Convict Department; but it seems he resigned that situation to become overseer of the sawyers employed by Mr. May.

No. 9.—Paying a superior class of labourers only 6 *d.* a day.

The documents produced, and which will be found embodied in Return No. 2, show in the clearest manner that the current rate of wages was paid, viz. 3 *s.* 8 *d.* to 4 *s.* 2 *d.* per diem.

Pages 29 and 30.

No. 10.—Mr. Boyd employing prisoners for less than the Government charge.

In this case, also, the documents produced prove that the charge is unfounded; inasmuch as Mr. Boyd appears to have paid, with others availing themselves of prisoner labour, the amount fixed by Government.

No. 11. Mr. Boyd turning down the leaf when he considered himself overcharged.

On examination of the labour book referred to in this statement, there is no appearance whatever of any leaf having been turned down. The only officer of the establishment who it seems used to furnish Mr. Boyd with his monthly account was Mr. Clifford, the present storekeeper; and he affirms, most positively, that he never knew any occasion on which Mr. Boyd objected to the usual charge having been made against him for prisoner labour.

No. 12.—

No. 12.—Mr. Boyd procuring tailoring done for a friend. Encl. in No. 1.

It appears that by the regulations Mr. Boyd was at perfect liberty to get tailoring, shoemaking, and other work done at the establishment, by paying the authorised charge, and that in this case he paid, as will be seen by the accompanying account, the sum of 18 *s.* for nine days' labour for the friend referred to. Page 31.

No. 13.—Never more than 6 *s.* paid for a whole suit of clothes.

The books produced most clearly refute this charge. By Return No. 7 it appears that three days are usually taken for making a coat, one day for a pair of trousers, and one day for a vest, which, at the authorised rate of 2 *s.* per diem, gives 10 *s.* for the suit. Page 31.

No. 14.—Three days' labour charged as one.

All parties seem by the books to have been charged equally, and the money credited to the Government by regular monthly payments, as per receipts, into the Commissariat chest. Page 33.

No. 15.—Mr. Boyd employing saddler, and paying a smaller sum than the Government regulations. A most finished saddle was made in one week, and only 6 *s.* charged for the labour.

From the evidence of Mr. Clifford, the storekeeper, it appears that Mr. Boyd never had a saddle made at the establishment. He had two saddles repaired, occupying the labour of a day. Mr. Clifford, however, remembers a small pad being made for Mr. Boyd's son, which, with the repairing of the two saddles, was included in the labour account for September 1853, and duly credited to the public. Return No. 9 is an extract from that account furnished by the storekeeper, in support of his statement. Page 32.

No. 17.—Mr. Boyd being in close connexion with the writer of the statement, and getting furniture, frames, and tin and earthenware manufactured.

Mr. Boyd's connexion with the maker of this statement, whatever may have been the "peculiar position" which he asserts he held at the Prisoners' Barracks, is very questionable. As it is known he was not the storekeeper, the person who makes up all the accounts of the establishment, and whose other duties bring him into constant communication with the superintendent, the writer must have been one of the ordinary discipline officers, and therefore the less likely to know whether Mr. Boyd had recourse to the stratagem by which it is stated he received six days Government labour for three days' pay. It is already admitted that Mr. Boyd, as well as other individuals in the town, have had work done at the Prisoners' Barracks, paying, of course, the charge fixed by existing regulations; such having been in force since 1843. As regards, however, earthenware, the establishment has not attempted its manufacture, nor is it at all likely to do so, looking to the cheapness and superiority of such articles in the market.

No. 18.—Storekeeper keeping a private store, and thereby mixing Government and private property, which affords every facility for embezzlement.

Verbal permission was given for doing so by the superintendent, and it appears that the storekeeper purchases certain articles for making up shoes, boots, &c., for the officers of the establishment, which are kept separately from the Government stores, and that this privilege has been allowed to the present storekeeper, now nearly four years in office.

No. 19.—Constable detected with boots marked with the Government brand.

No information can be obtained by me on this point.

No. 20.—The maker of the statement changing private leather of an inferior description for superior Government leather.

No evidence could be gathered by me to show that any officer of the establishment had ever committed the fraud of which the writer of the statement accuses himself of having been guilty.

No. 21.—Having in his possession a pair of the Comptroller-general's boots, bearing the Government brand.

Mr. Clifford states, that the Comptroller-general's boots were always sent to him when repairs were required, and that on all occasions he found private leather for them; numerous bills for which from J. G. Reeves are produced.

No. 22.—No other leather than kangaroo's being ever sent by the Comptroller-general.

Reeves's bills show that all kinds of leather and materials for making up were purchased by the storekeeper, who supplied the same to the Comptroller-general, as well as to officers of the establishment, when required.

No. 23.—Seeing the Government brand on the stone used for private purposes by the Comptroller-general, Captain Hamilton, and May.

No evidence could be produced before me to prove or disprove this charge.

Encl. in No. 1.

No. 24.—What authority for using public stone? What quarries taken from? If from Port Arthur, how conveyed? If by the steamer? If prison labour has been used to shape it, and put it on board the steamer?

No authority is assumed. From Domain Quarry, and that at Port Arthur. By any of the Government vessels as occasion offered, without interfering with the transmission of public stores. The stone is quarried and shaped by prison labour, and duly paid for under existing regulations.

No. 25.—Has any prisoner under sentence been allowed to work at these houses, or any other, in private clothes?

It appears that some prisoners, under light magisterial sentences, have been employed at the houses alluded to in Government slop clothing. That their labour has been regularly paid for will be shown by the documents annexed, marked 10.

Page 33.

No. 26.—Stone being cut, as already stated, packed in cases, and brought to the Royal Engineers' Yard.

It appears that some stone sent up from Port Arthur for Mr. May and Captain Hamilton was temporarily lodged in the Engineer Yard.

No. 27.—Government stone being sent to Captain Hamilton and Mr. May from Port Arthur, packed in cases, marked "Glass, with care," and wrapped in Government blankets, bearing the Government brand.

It appears that some of the cases of stone might have been so addressed, but that the blankets referred to were merely portions of old ones which had been regularly condemned by the Ordnance.

No. 28.—Men under sentence, instead of being employed on the public works, kept manufacturing couches for the superintendent.

No. 29.—Common straw being substituted for the fine wool and hair removed from the Government mattresses to furnish material for the superintendent's chairs and sofas.

No. 30.—Hundreds of yards of the finest linen supplied for the public service being taken for the superintendent's private use, and calico substituted.

No. 31.—Tailoring done at the public expense for officials.

No. 32.—The Comptroller-general perpetrating the grossest frauds, and sanctioning them in others.

* Page 34.
† Page 35.
* Page 36.
* Page 37.

All these charges appear to be as gross as they are unfounded. The documents annexed,* coming as they do from Mr. Rogers, the Ordnance storekeeper from Miss M'Cullagh, matron, from Mr. Jervies, overseer, and Mr. Atkins, the storekeeper at the Cascades Factory, afford the most direct and conclusive evidence that the frauds alleged were never committed at the establishment. Of the Government hair, the books show that 700 lbs. were drawn sometime ago by Mr. May from the Ordnance for the factory; that 600 lbs., in bales of 100 lbs. each, are in store; and that there was an expenditure of 100 lbs. for fine beds for patients in hospital. The bales and beds were produced, and the latter cut open in my presence, to satisfy me that no fraud existed. Of the linen, the result was equally satisfactory. The receipts from, and issues to, the Ordnance storekeeper, giving the clearest proof that calico had not been substituted for the hundreds of yards of the finest linen, filched, as alleged, by the superintendent. The other charges it is unnecessary to go into, inasmuch as they are of a general nature, and will be found disposed of where specifically preferred, though it is to be observed with respect to men being employed manufacturing couches, that Mr. May had a couch and other articles made at the establishment by a man who was his own hired servant, and who, as will be seen by the accompanying documents,† received directions when making them from a cabinet-maker in town.

† Page 36.

(signed) *Edward Last*, J. P.,
Visiting Magistrate.

Hobart Town, 20 June 1855.

(No. 1.)

(Referred to at p. 26.)

Nominal list of tradesmen and others who obtained artisans from the Prisoners' Barracks during the years 1853 and 1854.

[This list being extremely voluminous is not printed.]

(No. 2.)

Extracts from the Pay Sheets of *J. M. May*, showing the Rate of Wages paid to Sawyers, Splitters, and Labourers in his Employment for the Months of October and November 1853.

(Referred to at page 26).

1853.	NAMES OF MEN EMPLOYED.	SAWING.												SPLITTING.				Laboring.		AMOUNT.
		Joists.			Quartering.			Boards.			Battery.			Six Feet Paling.		Five Feet Paling.				
		Length.	Rate per 100.	Quantity Sawn.	Length.	Rate per 100.	Quantity Sawn.	Length.	Rate per 100.	Quantity Sawn.	Length.	Rate per 100.	Quantity Sawn.	No. of Paling.	Rate per 400.	No. of Paling.	Rate per 100.	Number of Days.	Amount per Diem.	—
			s. d.			s. d.									s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	£. s. d.
October 1853.	Sydenham	16	8/–	1,560	16	8/–	1,576	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12 16 7½
	Day	14	8/–	52½	14	8/–	21													
	Smith	16	8/–	1,008	16	8/–	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8 – 7½
	Moss																			
	Golding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,900	10/–	–	–	–	–	9 10 –
	Golightly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	10/–	–	–	–	–	5 – –
	Smith	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,500	10/–	–	–	–	–	12 10 –
	Golightly	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	4/2	4 7 6
November 1853.	Bartlett	16	7/–	2,281	16	7/–	2,792	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 15 10½
	Day	14	7/–	850½	14	7/–	434													
	Smith	16	7/–	2,640	18	7/–	414	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 7 1
	Moss	–	–	–	6	7/–	2,980													
	Golding	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,500	8/–	4,500	7/–	–	–	22 5 6
	Brown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Removing Paling				700	1/6	–	–			
	Charlton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	4/2	1 – 10
	Howarth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	4/2	2 10 –
	Page	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4/2	1 5 –

(No. 3.)

Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart Town.

Extracts from the Hiring Book of this Establishment, showing the Rate of Wages at which the undermentioned Men were Hired to *J. M. May*, Esq

NAME.	SHIP.	HIRED TO	DATE OF ENGAGEMENT.	PERIOD.	RATE OF WAGES PER ANNUM.
					£. s. d.
James Sydenham	W. Jardine	J. M. May, Esq.	21 June 1853	12 Months	10 – –
William Day	John Calvin	„	21 „ „	12 „	10 – –
John Smith	Blenheim, 3	„	9 Nov. „	12 „	10 – –
Luke Golding	P. Bomonjee	„	5 July „	12 „	10 – –
Septimus Golightly	L. Kennaway	„	30 Aug. „	12 „	10 – –
Alfred Bartlett	Barossa	„	31 March „	12 „	12 – –
Patrick Brown	Blenheim	„	31 „ „	12 „	12 – –
William H. Howarth	Equestrian	„	20 May „	12 „	10 – –

(No. 4.)

Extracts from the Pay Sheets of *James Boyd*, showing the Rate of Wages paid to Sawyers, Splitters, and Labourers in his Employment for the Months of October and November 1853.

(Referred to at page 26).

Date.	NAMES.	SAWING.												SPLITTING.				Laboring.		AMOUNT.
		Joists.			Quartering.			Boards.			Battens.			Six Feet Paling.		Five Feet Paling.				
		Length.	Rate per 100.	Quantity.	Length.	Rate per 100.	Quantity.	Length.	Rate per 100.	Quantity.	Length.	Rate per 100.	Quantity.	No.	Rate per 100.	No.	Rate per 100.	No. of Days.	Rate per Day.	—
			s. d.			s. d.									s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	£. s. d.
October 1853.	Wall	16	8/–	780	16	8/–	788	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 8 4
		14	8/–	26	14	8/–	10½													
	Neill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	750	10/–	–	–	–	–	3 15 –
	Ashburner	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,500	10/–	–	–	–	–	12 10 –
	Tierney	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19½	4/2	4 – 2
	Spall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	4/2	3 15 –
Nov. 1853.	Wall	16	7/–	1,143	16	7/–	1,396	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11 7 11
		14	7/–	475	14	7/–	217													
	Ashburner	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,000	8/–	1,000	7/–	–	–	8 13 2
														1,333	1/6	335	1/3			
													Removing Paling							

(No. 5.)

Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart Town.

Extracts from the Hiring Book of this Establishment, showing the Rate of Wages at which the undermentioned Men were hired to *James Boyd*, Esq.

Name.	Ship.	Hired to	Date of Engagement.	Period.	Rate of Wages per Annum.
					£. s. d.
Thomas Wall	Hydrabad	J. Boyd, Esq.	9 May 1853	12 Months	10 – –
Thomas Neill	Rodney	„	16 Aug. „	12 „	10 – –
Edward Ashburner	Barrossa	„	23 June „	12 „	10 – –
Patrick Tierney	Lord Dalhousie	„	11 June „	12 „	10 – –
Robert Spall	W. Jardine, 1	„	16 Oct. „	12 „	10 – –

(No. 6.)

PRISONERS' BARRACKS, HOBART TOWN.

EXTRACT taken from Labour Book, August 1853.

(Referred to at page 27.)

NAME OF OFFICER.	TRADE.	No. of Days.	AMOUNT.	
			£. s. d.	
Mr. McLean - - - - - -	Tailor and shoemaker - -	9	- 18 -	Paid, *S. C.*

(No. 7.)

PRISONERS' BARRACKS, HOBART TOWN.

June 1853.—EXTRACT taken from Overseer's Labour Book.

(Referred to at page 27).

1853.	By whom employed.	Prisoner's Name.	Ship.	Work Performed.	Tailors	Shoemakers	Totals.
					Days.	*Days.*	*Days.*
June 28, 29, 30 - -	Mr. Hampton -	Thomas Budd - -	M. Somes -	Making Wellington boots -	-	3	3
June 2, 3 - - -	Mr. Boyd - -	W. Elbs - - -	Blenheim - -	Repairing boots and making nose-bags.	-	1½	1½
June 8, 18 - - -	Mr. Boyd -	C. McAllen - -	R. Saxon - -	Repairing coat - - -	-½	-	-½
		T. Synnold - -	Blenheim - -	Making trousers - -	1	-	1
June 14, 15 - -	Mr. Boyd - -	Thomas Budd - -	M. Somes -	Making boots - - -	-	2	2
June 7, 24, 26, 28, 29 -	Mr. Hawkins	William Medler -	D. Malcolm -	Soling and heeling boots -	-	1	1
		Thomas Dee - -	Aboukir - -	Making ,, - -	-	4	4
		John Flynn - -	Marion - -	Making ,, - -	-	3	3
June 29 - - -	Mr. Hamilton -	William Medles -	D. Malcolm -	Repairing ,, - -	-	1	1
June 27, 28 - - -	Mr. Millward -	J. Manton - -	Surrey - -	Making Blucher boots -	-	2	2
June 1, 28, 30 - -	Mr. Ryan -	William McQuellan -	Louisa - -	Finishing boots - - -	-	1	1
		C. McAllen - -	R. Saxon - -	Making two best boots -	2	-	2
June 9, 10, 11 - -	Mr. Gray - -	Thomas Budd - -	M. Somes -	Making Wellington boots -	-	3	3
June 1 - - - -	Mr. Farr - -	C. McAllen - -	R. Saxon - -	Making trousers - -	1	-	1
June 1, 2, 6 - - -	Mr. Clifford -	Thomas Srynnold -	Blenheim - -	Making shooting coat - -	2	-	2
		C. McAllen - -	R. Saxon - -	Making best coat - -	1	-	1
June 3, 4, 6, 23, 24 -	Mr. J. Smith	Thomas Synnott -	Blenheim - -	Making coat - - -	3	-	3
		John Flynn - -	Marion - -	Making boots - - -	-	2	2
June 4 - - -	Mr. Cutmear -	W. Hollenshead -	Rodney - -	Making Blucher boots -	-	1	1
June 14 - - -	Mr. Brown - -	W. McQuillan -	Louisa - -	Making Blucher boots -	-	1	1
June 17, 18 - -	Mr. Smales - -	W. McQuillan -	Louisa - -	Footing Wellington boots -	-	2	2
June 26, 27 - -	Mr. Raggeld -	Thomas Budd - -	M. Somes -	Making and repairing -	-	2	2
June 1, 2, 23 - -	Mr. Windsor	Thomas Dee - -	Aboukir - -	Making Blucher boots -	-	2	2
		J. Maldon - -	Surrey - -	Making one pair trousers -	1	-	1
June 22, 23 - - -	Mr. Thompson -	C. McAllen - -	R. Saxon - -	Making shooting jacket -	2	-	2
June 22, 23, 24 - -	Mr. Strutt - -	Thomas Synnott -	Blenheim - -	Making coat - - -	3	-	3
June 26 - - -	Mr. Dwyre - -	J. Dobson - -	China - -	Making Blucher boots -	-	1	1
June 8, 23 - - -	J. Chapman -	Thomas Synnott -	Blenheim - -	Making trousers and vest -	2	-	2
		William Jones - -	Lowickland -				
June 26 - - -	Robert Turner -	Thomas Dee - -	Aboukir - -	Making 1 pair Blucher boots	-	1	1
June 21, 23 - - -	W. Deacon - -	A. Wilson - -	P. Bomangee -	Making shooting jacket -	2	-	2
June 20, 21, 22 - -	Mr. F. Smith -	William Jones - -	Loaucklar -	Making coat - - -	3	-	3
June 27 - - -	J. W. Roberts -	John Dobson - -	China - -	One pair boots repaired -	-	1	1

Encl. in No. 1.

(No. 8.)

PRISONERS' BARRACKS, HOBART TOWN.

Referred to at 27.)

RETURN of Labour supplied to the Officers, &c. of the Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart Town, and to Private Individuals, during the month of October 1853.

NAME.	Mechanics' Days.	Labourers' Days.	AMOUNT. £. s. d.	
J. S. Hampton, Esq.	5	93	2 16 6	
Captain Hamilton	57	68	7 8 –	
James Boyd, Esq.	3	–	– 6 –	
Robert Baker, Esq.	11½	–	1 3 –	
W. E. Nairn, Esq.	3	–	– 6 –	
Captain Smyley	1	–	– 2 –	
Wm. Windsor, Esq.	3	–	– 6 –	
F. C. Smith, Esq.	5	–	– 10 –	
A. Dawson, Esq.	–	26	– 13 –	
Mr. J. Smales	5	–	– 10 –	
Mr. H. Hollis	3½	–	– 7 –	
Mr. J. Jones	3½	–	– 7 –	
Mr. G. Laing	2	–	– 4 –	Received into the Commissariat chest.
Mr. E. Wadsworth	–½	–	– 1 –	
Mr. J. Cutmear	7	–	– 14 –	(signed) *Thos. Boot.*
Mr. T. Browne	2	–	– 4 –	
Mr. McLean	5	–	– 10 –	22 Nov. 1853.
Mr. J. Smith	–½	–	– 1 –	
Mr. G. Strutt	–½	–	– 1 –	
Mr. J. Smith	1½	–	– 3 –	
Mr. J. Ashworth	–	4	– 2 –	
Constable Doran	2	–	– 4 –	
William Sibberin	1	–	– 2 –	
James Scully	3½	–	– 7 –	
William Hebditch	1	–	– 2 –	
John Luckhurst	–½	–	– 1 –	
William Johnson	2½	–	– 5 –	
			17 15 6	

I, James Boyd, of Hobart Town, do solemnly declare that the above sum, amounting to seventeen pounds, fifteen shillings and sixpence, is the whole amount received by me during the above-mentioned period; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(signed) *J. Boyd*, Superintendent.

Declared before me, at the Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart Town, this 31st day of October 1853.

(signed) *Chas. Blamire*, J.P.,
Visiting Magistrate.

(No. 9.)

PRISONERS' BARRACKS, HOBART TOWN.

EXTRACT taken from Labour Book, September 1853.
(Referred to at page 27).

NAME OF OFFICER.	TRADE.	Number of Days.	AMOUNT. £. s. d.	
James Boyd, Esq.	Tailor, shoemaker, and saddler.	9½	– 19 –	Paid. *S. C.*

(No. 10.)

Encl. in No. 1.

PRISONERS' BARRACKS, HOBART TOWN.

RETURN showing the Amount paid for PRISONERS' LABOUR into the COMMISSARIAT CHEST by the undermentioned Officers, during the period from 1st January to 31st December 1854.

(Referred to at pp. 27 and 28.)

	NAME.	Mechanics.	Labourers.	Amount.	
1853:		*Days.*	*Days.*	£. *s.* *d.*	
January	J. S. Hampton, Esq.	13½	120	4 7 –	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	8	76	2 14 –	
„	Captain Hamilton	4	50	1 13 –	
February	J. S. Hampton, Esq.	2½	123	3 6 6	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	–	53	1 6 6	
„	Captain Hamilton	2	23	– 15 6	
March	J. S. Hampton, Esq.	3	146	3 19 –	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	2	50	1 9 –	
„	Captain Hamilton	13	78	3 5 –	
April	J. S. Hampton, Esq.	6	125	3 14 6	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	8½	58	2 6 –	
„	Captain Hamilton	4½	85	2 11 6	
May	J. S. Hampton, Esq.	2	120	3 4 –	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	13	88	3 10 –	
„	Captain Hamilton	1½	48	1 7 –	
„	Captain Hamilton	21	–	2 2 –	Received into the Commissariat chest (with date). (signed) *Thos. Boot.*
June	J. S. Hampton, Esq.	7½	120	3 15 –	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	–	76	1 18 –	
„	Captain Hamilton	9½	73	2 15 6	
July	J. S. Hampton, Esq.	4	65	2 – 6	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	–½	87	2 4 6	
„	Captain Hamilton	70	32	7 16 6	
August	J. S. Hampton, Esq.	–	100	2 10 –	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	6	159	4 11 6	
„	Captain Hamilton	57	51	6 19 6	
Sept.	J. S. Hamilton, Esq.	1	95	2 9 6	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	6	186	5 5 –	
„	Captain Hamilton	30	125	6 2 6	
October	J. S. Hampton, Esq.	4	96	2 16 –	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	3	188	5 – –	
„	Captain Hamilton	–	117	2 18 6	
Nov.	J. S. Hampton, Esq.	–	125	3 2 6	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	7	150	4 9 –	
„	Captain Hamilton	11	108	3 16 –	
Dec.	J. S. Hampton, Esq.	7	130	3 19 –	
„	J. M. May, Esq.	7½	196	5 13 –	
„	Captain Hamilton	27¼	61	4 5 –	
	TOTALS				

FORM of Declaration to each Monthly Payment.

I, John Mathews May, of Hobart Town, do solemnly declare, that the above sums, amounting to , is the whole amount received by me during the above-named period; and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(signed) *J. M. May,*
Superintendent Convict Establishments.

Declared before me at the Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart Town, this day of 1854.

(signed) *R. G. Hamilton,*
Justice of the Peace.

Encl. in No. 1.

(No. 11.)

Referred to at p. 28.)

STATEMENT of LINEN supplied from the Ordnance Department to the Cascades Factory, from the 1st April 1851 to 31st May 1855, for the purpose of being converted into Women's Caps, &c.

PERIOD		LINEN.	Caps made at the Cascades Factory, and Returned to Ordnance.	REMARKS.
FROM.	TO.			
1851:	1855:	*Yards.*		
1 April - -	31 May - -	3,805	3,930	

(signed) *Richard Rogers,*
Ordnance Storekeeper.

Hobart Town, 14 June 1855.

(No. 12.)

Referred to at p. 28.)

EXTRACT from Expenditure Books of LINEN used at the Female House of Correction, Cascade, from the 1st April 1851 to the 31st May 1855.

DATE.	Linen.	Purpose applied to.	DATE.	Linen.	Purpose applied to.
1851:	*Yards.*		1853:	*Yards.*	
8 Aug. -	11¼	Children's Shirts.	4 Jan. -	50	Women's Caps.
8 „ -	26	Women's Caps.	1 Feb. -	107	- - ditto.
15 „ -	78	- - ditto.	4 „ -	2	Window Blind.
30 Sept. -	51	- - ditto.	8 „ -	193	Women's Caps.
28 Oct. -	25	- - ditto.	23 „ -	19	Window Blinds.
11 Nov. -	26	- - ditto.	11 Oct. -	67	Women's Caps.
27 „ -	24¾	- - ditto.	25 „ -	19	Window Blinds.
26 Dec. -	26	- - ditto.	26 „ -	12	- - ditto.
			21 Dec. -	25½	Women's Caps.
1852:			1854:		
21 Jan. -	3½	Window Blind.	8 Feb. -	51	Women's Caps.
29 „ -	25	Women's Caps.	4 Apr. -	208½	- - ditto.
7 April -	51	- - ditto.	8 June -	1¾	Communion Cloth.
3 May -	102	- - ditto.	24 „ -	210	Women's Caps.
27 „ -	50	- - ditto.	9 Aug. -	400	- - ditto.
16 June -	0½	Repairing Surplice.	13 Dec. -	38	- - Window Blinds, Brickfields.
6 July -	52	Women's Caps.			
28 „ -	49	- - ditto.	1855:		
3 Aug. -	114	- - ditto.	18 Jan. -	133	Women's Caps.
12 „ -	65	- - ditto.	16 Feb. -	15	- - Window Blinds, Magistrates' Office, Prisoners' Barracks.
20 „ -	64	- - ditto.			
1 Sept. -	51	- - ditto.	7 Mar. -	7½	- - Window Blinds, Magistrates' Office, Cascade.
16 „ -	18	Infants' Shirts.			
25 Nov. -	66	Women's Caps.	24 Feb. -	35	- - Window Blinds, Prisoners' Barracks.
30 „ -	100	- - ditto.			
14 Dec. -	100	- - ditto.	TOTAL -	2,788¼	
24 „ -	15	Communion Cloth.			

(signed) *R. A. Athins,* Storekeeper,
Cascades Factory, 1 June 1855.

Certified that the items herein agree with those entered in the books of the establishment.

(signed) *Edward Last,* J.P., Visiting Magistrate.

(No. 13.) Encl. in No. 1.

EXTRACT from Needlework Books kept at the Cascades Factory, of CAPS made for the Use of the Female Prisoners, Inmates of the Establishment, and also for the Ordnance Department, from Linen supplied, as per Statement No. 1, from 1 April 1851 to 31 May 1855. (Referred to at p. 28.)

DATE.	CAPS.	DATE.	CAPS.	REMARKS.
1851:		1854:		
7 December -	1,000	15 March - -	100	
		30 „ - -	120	
1852:		28 April - -	140	
8 January -	300	12 May - -	260	
27 „ - -	200	30 „ - -	290	
7 June - -	120	27 June - -	140	
15 „ - -	50	1 July - -	40	
17 July - -	170	8 „ - -	60	
29 „ - -	117	27 „ - -	70	
3 August - -	145	22 August -	160	
10 September -	85	21 September -	50	
17 December -	500	17 October -	110	
		11 November -	300	
1853:		7 „ -	200	
		12 December -	200	
4 January -	330			
12 „ - -	100	1855:		
21 „ - -	84			
26 February -	430	12 January -	118	
16 March - -	560	2 February -	200	
13 June - -	100	23 March - -	180	
24 October -	40	7 June - -	500	
7 November -	130		7,919	
25 December -	150		3,930	To Ordnance, *see* No. 1 Statement.
1854:				
7 January -	70	TOTAL - -	3,989	Used by prisoners.

Cascades Factory, 1 June 1855. *R. A. Athins*, Storekeeper.

Certified that the items herein agree with those entered in the books of the establishment.

Edward Last, J. P., Visiting Magistrate.

(No. 14.)

RETURN showing the Quantity of LINEN Received, Issued, and Remaining in Store at this Establishment, from 1 April 1851 to 31 May 1855. (Referred to at p. 28.)

	Caps, Linen. — 1 Yard cut 3 Caps.	Linen. — Yards.
Received from Ordnance Department, as per Statement - - -	- -	3,805
Made for - ditto - ditto - - - - - -	3,930	2,590 3/4
Made for use of prisoners in establishment, as per extract from books -	3,989	
Window blinds, as per ditto - - - - - - - - - -	- -	197 1/2
Remains in store, 31st May 1855 - - - - - - - -	- -	1,016 3/4

Cascades Factory, 1 June 1855. *R. A. Athins*, Storekeeper.

Certified that the items herein agree with those entered in the books of the establishment.

Edward Last, J. P., Visiting Magistrate.

Encl. in No. 1.

(No. 15.)

EXTRACT from the Store Account Book kept at the Cascades Factory, showing the Quantity of HORSE HAIR Received, Issued, and Remaining in Store, from 1 April 1851 to 31 May 1855.

(Referred to at p. 28.)

DATE.		HORSE HAIR.	REMARKS.
1852:		*Lbs.*	
12 March -	Received and issued from Ordnance Department.	700	
6 May -	Issued to establishment for beds - -	100	- - Made into five beds for hospital, and now in use.
1855:			
31 May -	Remains in store at Cascades Factory -	600	

Cascades Factory, 1 June 1855. *R. A. Atkins*, Storekeeper.

Certified that the items herein agree with those entered in the books of the establishment.

Edward Last, J. P., Visiting Magistrate.

(No. 16.)

Sir, Cascades Factory, 1 June 1855.

(Referred to at p. 28.)

IN accordance with your request, calling upon me to state what particulars came under my notice relative to the issue of caps to the female prisoners under my charge, I beg to inform you that no calico caps have ever been issued for the use of the women, except a few on one occasion for hospital nightcaps.

On more than one occasion calico caps were supplied by the Ordnance Department, but were returned at my request, and the superintendent's orders, as unfit, which can be proved by reference to that department. The nightcaps referred to were not drawn from the Ordnance store; they were a few ship caps that were not on charge.

Since I have been matron of this establishment I have never known linen to be issued for any other purpose but for the use of the women, and for messroom and office window-blinds. On all occasions the quantity required has been entered in the requisition book by the instructress of needlework, after which it was signed by the superintendent, the assistant-matron, or myself. I do not believe that linen could have been drawn for private purposes without my knowledge, and I beg to state that not one yard has been wasted or misapplied, that I know of, by any one in connexion with this establishment.

(signed) *Charlotte M'Cullagh*, Matron.

G. Last, Esq.

(No. 17.)

Sir, Cascades Factory, 1 June 1855.

(Referred to at p. 28.)

HAVING observed in the "Tasmanian Daily News" a letter signed "B.," stating that you had employed men under sentence to manufacture couches, &c., and making use of horse-hair and wool from beds belonging to the Government, and knowing these charges to be grossly untrue, I cannot allow them to pass without contradiction. In the first place, with reference to the mechanic who made the sofas, I know him to be your hired servant, and I frequently visited him while at work. Mr. M'Laughlin, master cabinet-maker, of Hobart Town, superintended the work. As to the horse-hair, I knew it was not Government property, and so I presume it was purchased by you. Wool has never been used in this establishment for beds, but entirely for manufacturing purposes. During the period I have been under your orders, upwards of four years, I have never known you to employ prisoners under sentence for your private purposes, or allow them to be employed by others under you, without being charged in accordance with the Convict Regulations. I have written this letter with the view of your laying it before the Comptroller-general, should you think proper.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John Jerviss*, Overseer.

J. May, Esq.,
Superintendent Convict Establishment,
Hobart Town.

(No. 18.) Encl. in No. 1.

Sir, Cascades Factory, 1 June 1855.

Observing a letter signed "B." in the "Tasmanian Daily News" of the 26th May 1855, asserting most gross and unfounded charges against you as Superintendent, and equally against myself as storekeeper, I beg leave respectfully to forward for the information of the Comptroller-general my replies to the following paragraphs.

1st. "Such an inquiry, if properly carried out, will bring to light how men under sentence, instead of being employed upon the public works, and so benefiting the community, have been kept manufacturing elegant couches to deck the residence of the superintending divinity, whereon perhaps that worthy, after the morning's ride, might lounge and dream of future greatness at the expense of public funds."

With reference to this charge, I can positively state that it is totally untrue. The Superintendent had two sofas made by his own hired servant, and superintended by a master cabinet-maker from town.

2d. "There will be heard of common straw being substituted for the fine wool and horse-hair received from the Government mattresses to furnish material for the Superintendent's chairs and sofas."

This is equally false. Wool has never been used for beds, but solely for manufacturing cloth, stockings, &c., for the Ordnance Department; 700 pounds of horse-hair were supplied to this establishment in March 1852 for making beds for the use of the prisoners in the hospital, of which 100 pounds have only been made into beds, which are still in use; leaving 600 pounds now in store at this establishment. Straw is the only article ever supplied for beds.

3d. "Hundreds of yards of the finest linen, supplied for public use, will be found to have filled the wardrobes of officials' ladies and their families, instead of being made into caps for the female inmates of the establishment, calico being deemed sufficiently good for such a purpose."

This also is grossly untrue. The annexed statement* from the Ordnance storekeeper, and those certified by the visiting magistrates, will fully show the expenditure of the linen issued from that department to this establishment. Calico caps are never worn by the prisoners in the building, but upon one occasion about 20 were issued for the sick women in the hospital, being a few that were sent to the factory among other articles from a prison ship. They have been supplied once or twice by the Ordnance Department, but have been returned by the orders of the Superintendent.

* *See* Returns Nos. 11, 12, 13 & 14, at previous pp. 34 and 35.

I have now been upwards of 13 years in the department, during which period I have been employed at various stations on the Peninsula and in Hobart Town, which enables me from my knowledge and observation to say that I am convinced the other charges brought against this department are as groundless and false as those now explained, and can only have been made through malice by persons who have been dismissed for misconduct in the department, and who have found ready listeners in those connected with this newspaper; for the principal reporter to it is a man who was dismissed from the Prisoners' Barracks.

I am, &c.

J. M. May, Esq., (signed) *R. A. Atkins*, Storekeeper.
Superintendent Convict Establishment,
Hobart Town.

Sub-Enclosure 8, to Enclosure in No. 1. (Referred to at P 3.)

Royal Engineer Office, Hobart Town,

Sir, 13 June 1855.

Having learned from Mr. Hampton, the Comptroller-general, that the Governor considered it desirable that notice should be taken of the recent scurrilous attacks made in the "Daily News" newspaper upon the Convict Department, and in some instance upon myself, I beg you will lay this letter, with its enclosure, before his Excellency. My first impulse on reading the accusations in question was to adopt legal proceedings against the Editor of the newspaper, but upon talking the matter over with some persons better acquainted with the peculiarities of this place than I am, I was advised not to do so, and having also consulted with Mr. Hampton on the subject, I ascertained that he had been similarly advised: consequently I decided upon not taking further notice of the matter, unless subsequent circumstances should call upon me to adopt a different course.

The accusations made against me are embraced in the accompanying extract from the "Daily News" of the 24th May last, and in reference to which I beg to state as follows: viz., no stone whatever was used in the building at Boa Vsta bearing the Government brand or mark, unless such mark was maliciously inserted by some evil-disposed person, which I cannot learn was the case: it is not the practice in this colony to brand or mark Government stone. I may mention that there were bricks bearing the Government mark; such were obtained and paid for under proper authority. The stone in the building was obtained on the spot from a quarry in the Domain, and from Port Arthur. That from Port Arthur consists of some small pinnacles for the front gables and windows, and pediments for two small porches, and

Encl. in No. 1.

and was duly paid for under existing regulations. It was wrought and shipped, so far as I know, by convict labour, and was forwarded as occasion offered by the Government steamer, free of freight. That obtained from the quarry in the Domain was quarried and carted at Mr. May's and my cost, under permission of the late Lieutenant-governor, and consisted of stone dressings for windows and front doors, angle quoins above basement story, and a few pieces of base course; the remainder of the stone was obtained on the spot.

It may be as well to explain that the buildings consist of a block of two houses, the basement story being of stone (obtained on the spot), the ground and upper floor being of brickwork, with the exception of the quoins and dressings already mentioned. As the Comptroller-general and his officers will no doubt enter fully into all the particulars set forth in the newspaper before quoted, I do not feel myself called upon to offer any further remarks, unless Sir Henry Young should find any points he would wish further explanation on, when, on being acquainted therewith, I shall be happy and anxious to afford all the information in my power in respect thereto.

I am, &c.

The Private Secretary. (signed) *R. Hamilton*, Capt. R. E.

Royal Engineer's Office, Hobart Town,
20 June 1855.

Sir,

(Referred to at p. 3.)

I HAVE the honour to reply to your letter of this day's date, naming that I had not answered the last paragraph in the "Tasmanian Daily News;" viz., "Has any prisoner under sentence been allowed to work at those houses (or any other) in private clothes?" to state that no prisoner under sentence has, so far as I know, been allowed to work in private clothes other than what is termed slop-clothing.

I should have before noticed this, but I considered that it would have been better answered by the Convict Department.

The Comptroller-general states that I did not seek or receive his authority to procure stone from Port Arthur. I certainly did not. I believed that Mr. Boyd's permission would be sufficient, and if not, that he would have told me so.

I have, &c.

The Private Secretary. (signed) *R. G. Hamilton*, Capt. R. E.

Sir, Hobart Town, 20 June 1855.

(Referred to at p. 3.)

I HAVE the honour, in reference to your Minute of yesterday's date, upon that of His Excellency, in respect to the statement which accompanied it and is herewith returned, to report as follows, viz.: on the Port Arthur stones referred to in my letter to the Private Secretary, dated 18th instant, being first brought to the building, I desired that they should be deposited in an undisturbed place in rear of that structure, and be laid side by side, and covered, if possible, solely with a view to their safety and preservation, until they could be set and painted; this was partially attended to, and two long stones were covered over with boards and loam, and some others with bark. They are to be seen now on the ground, as originally deposited, with the exception that most of the bark has been knocked or blown off.

With regard to the men named, it will be seen by the Return, which I beg to enclose, that they were employed as therein set forth, and, I may add, under proper supervision.

The man Badcock, I also have learned, slept at the upper building at the Brickfields, under due control; as to the blind, I know nothing whatever, nor can I learn anything about it; the only make-shift blinds at the building were purchased and put together on the spot.

I have, &c.

The Comptroller-General of Customs. (signed) *R. G. Hamilton*,
Capt. & C. R. E.

MEMORANDUM.

William Bryan, "Sir R. Peel," from 20 April 1855 to 21 May 1855.
William Thursley, "Westmorland," from 26 April 1855 to 22 May 1855.
Ernest Woods, "D. Lyons," from 1 February 1855 to 12 March 1855; again, from 11 April 1855 to 5 May 1855.
William Higgins, "P. Bom," from 12 March 1855 to 16 April 1855.
Owen Hughes, "Auckland," from 10 April 1855 to 22 May 1855.
Thomas Badcock, "Cornwall," from 20 March 1855 to 26 May 1855.

THE prisoners named in the margin, under sentences of hard labour, were employed by J. M. May, Esq. and Capt. R. G. Hamilton, on loan, working at their building, Boa Vista, from and to the dates there mentioned.

The amount of their labour to the month of April 1855 (included) has been duly charged and paid for, as per Commissariat receipts.

The accounts for May have not been as yet sent in.

No such man as John Risley can be traced in the books as having been given on loan. A man named Philip Legresley was, however, employed from the 10th to the 23d April 1855, and duly paid for, and which may be the man meant.

(signed) *Thomas Reidy*,

21 June 1855. Deputy Superintendent Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart Town.

Encl. in No. 1.

Sub-Enclosure 9, to Enclosure in No. 1. (Referred to at p. 3.)

CIRCULAR, No. 127.

Comptroller-General's Office, 2 February 1844.

PAYMENT of sums received by the superintendents of the several probation stations for convicts employed for private individuals. *Forwarded to the stations.*

Superintendents are held responsible for the collection of all amounts due from private individuals on account of convicts employed in private labour, and the monies received on such account are to be transmitted at the expiration of such quarter to the Comptroller-General's office, with an explanatory statement, showing the names of the parties for whom the convicts have been employed, and the particulars of the charge made.

The quarters will end 31 March, 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December.

CIRCULAR, No. 60.

Comptroller-General's Office, 18 September 1854.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has directed it to be notified that private work by convict mechanics, on loan, is not to be performed for any person whatever without authority from the Comptroller-General's office, except repairs for resident officers, and tailor's and shoemaker's work for such officers.

(signed) *W. Nairn.*

CIRCULAR, No. 121.

Comptroller-General's Office, 12 December 1843.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has approved of the following rates being charged for the labour of such convicts as may be employed by the officers of the several convict stations, to take effect from 1st October last. *Forwarded to all the stations.*

For labourers - - - - - - - - -	1 *s.* a day.
For mechanics - - - - - - - - -	2 *s.* a day.

CIRCULAR, No. 5.

24 February 1846.

SUPERINTENDENTS and other officers in charge of convict establishments are hereby informed, that the annexed form of declaration must in future accompany every return, where money has been received by them for labour performed by convicts. *Forwarded to all stations and establishments.*

Each return and declaration to be sent in triplicate:

I do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare, that the above sums, amounting to , are the whole amounts received during the above-mentioned period; all which matters I conscientiously believe to be true; and I make this declaration under the provisions of the Act of this island, intituled, "An Act for the Abolition of extrajudicial and unnecessary Oaths."

(signed) .

Declared before me, at this day of 1846.

Sub-Enclosure 10, to Enclosure in No. 1. (Referred to at p. 6.)

Commissariat, Van Diemen's Land, Hobart Town,

Sir, 18 June 1855.

I HAVE had the honour of receiving your letter of the 11th instant, requesting me to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, copies of the instructions now in this office, under which officers of the Convict and other Departments are charged for convict labour and stores supplied for their private use, and also a return showing the amount of money that has been paid by those officers, into the Commissariat chest for convict labour, and articles produced by that labour during the last 12 months.

See circulars at previous page.

Certified copies of the required authorities are herewith. Also a statement of the monies received into the Commissariat chest for the above-mentioned services, for the year ending 31st March last, amounting to 1,534 *l.* 14 *s.* 9 *d.*

I further beg to transmit a return as required by the third paragraph of your letter, showing the amount received during the same period from private persons for making slop clothing for shop-keepers, washing, needlework, &c., amounting to 814 *l.* 12 *s.* 6 *d.*

With reference to the second paragraph of your letter, requesting that I will state whether in my opinion the financial interests of Her Majesty's Government have been injured or otherwise by the above-mentioned regulations, and the manner in which they have been carried out, I beg to state in reply, for his Excellency's information, that the sums received into the Commissariat chest from convict officers and others for labour, &c., as shown in the accompanying returns, has, it appears to me, manifestly been a gain to the Imperial Treasury.

The convicts whose services have thus been availed of "under sentences," were not eligible for general service, and as the amount of mechanical and other labour performed by these convicts was necessarily limited, that portion not required for the public service which has been availed of and paid for by the convict officers and others could not, without a total revision of the existing regulations, fixing the value of labour, &c., have been employed with more pecuniary advantage to Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.,

The Comptroller-General of Convicts. (signed) *William Bishop*, D. C. G.

MEMORANDUM.

Comptroller-General's Office, 11 July 1846.

THE Lieutenant-governor has approved of the charge for labourers employed by the officers at convict stations, being reduced from 1 *s.* to 6 *d.* per diem, from the 1st instant.

The Deputy Commissary-General. (signed) *W. Nairn.*

MEMORANDUM.

Comptroller-General's Office, 26 December 1843.

THE Lieutenant-governor has approved of the following rates being charged for convicts who may be employed on any private service by the officers of the several convict stations.

For labourers - - - - - - - -	1 *s.* a day.
For mechanics - - - - - - - -	2 *s.* a day.

Also of the following rates being charged for work performed for private individuals at Port Arthur.

For labourers - - - - - - - -	1 *s.* 3 *d.* a day.
For mechanics - - - - - - - -	3 *s.* a day.

The charges thus authorised to take effect from 1st October last.

The Assistant Commissary of Accounts. (signed) *M. Forster.*

(Referred to at p. 3.)

Sub-Enclosure 11, to Enclosure in No. 1.

My dear Sir, Government House, 26 June 1855.

WILL you be kind enough to furnish the governor with the regulations authorising stipendiaries of the Convict Department to employ convict labour for their private use, referred to in paragraph No. 4 of your letter addressed to the Governor, dated 20th instant?

I have, &c.
(signed) *B. Travers Solly.*

The authority formed one of the enclosures to the Deputy Commissary-general's letter of the 11th instant now with his Excellency, and forwarded with mine of the 20th.

27 June 1855. (signed) *J. S. Hampton.*

(Referred to at p. 4.)

Sub-Enclosure 12, to Enclosure in No. 1.

Principal Medical Officer's Office,
Sir, 28 June 1855.

IN reply to your letter of 27th instant, requesting to be furnished with the least possible delay for the Governor's information, a medical report as to the present state of health of Mr. May, the superintendent of the Convict establishment in Hobart Town, and also to state when Mr. May will be able to resume his duties, as also to furnish an official reply to certain matters

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* These voluminous Returns are not printed.

matters connected with his management of convicts upon which his explanation has been required; I have the honour to state for his Excellency's information, that I have carefully examined into the state of health of Mr. May in company with Colonial-surgeon Benson, his medical attendant, and am of opinion that that officer will not be in a fit state to resume his duties, or to furnish correct official replies to any question, in a less period than one month, and in which opinion I am supported by that of Mr. Benson. In consequence of Mr. May's protracted and dangerous illness, I have further the honour to recommend for the favourable consideration of the Governor, that he would grant Mr. May a month's leave of absence to proceed to Sydney for change of scene and air, which I consider absolutely necessary towards the recovery of his health. Encl. in No. 1.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas Atkinson*, M. D.,
Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals.

The Comptroller-general,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure 13, to Enclosure in No. 1. (Referred to at p. 4.)

Royal Engineer Office, Hobart Town,
27 June 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE have the honour to state in reply to your letter of yesterday's date, requiring to know by what authority I employed prisoners under sentence of hard labour at the buildings at Boa Vista, that the men were sent there from the Prisoners' Barracks by the superintendent, to work under, I conclude, the authority which admits of officers of the Government having prison labour, on condition that such labour is paid for in accordance with the authorised scale.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Hamilton*,
Captain Commanding, R. E.

The Private Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure 14, to Enclosure in No. 1. (Referred to at p. 4.)

The "Tasmanian Daily News" Office,
29 June 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to request that you will have the goodness to lay this letter before his Excellency, in order that I may be informed of his pleasure in regard to its subject matter.

For some time past, as the publisher of the "Tasmanian Daily News," I have, out of a sense of duty to the community, preferred serious charges against the Comptroller-general of Convicts, the officer in charge of the Royal Engineer Department, the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and the Superintendent at the Port Arthur Station.

This last-mentioned official has directed letters to the public journals, in which he denies the truth of the accusations, declares that Mr. Hollis, one of my informants, is guilty of malignant lying, and that I have evinced a spirit of utter recklessness. I need scarcely say that recklessness on my part in such a matter would amount to criminality.

In reply, I affirm that Mr. Boyd has published wilful and deliberate falsehoods; and in order to substantiate this accusation, it is necessary for me to produce the testimony of some who have been witnesses of these fraudulent transactions. Many of these persons, however, are ticket-of-leave holders, and are impressed with the fear that if they dare to divulge what they have seen their tickets will be cancelled. As a proof of the truth of this assertion, I append a statement, taken down, word by word, as it flowed from the lips of a man who was prominently mixed up with the very inquiry upon the details of which Mr. Boyd and Mr. Hollis are at variance.

His Excellency will perceive, if he glances over it, how important is this corroborative evidence, and how strongly it bears out almost every word uttered by Mr. Hollis. I may add, that I never, in any court of justice, heard evidence given in a more quiet, plain, straightforward manner, and there was, in addition, as far as I could judge, an entire absence of all animus. I am, however, only allowed to make use of it if he be insured against the cancelling of his ticket, or any oppressive measures being used towards him; I have, therefore, to ask of his Excellency, as a simple matter of justice to Mr. Hollis and myself, that I should be authorised to assure this man that he shall suffer no injury from the publication of his statement, provided that the assertions it contains are true.

I remain, &c.
(signed) *Maxwell Miller*.

To the Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Since writing this letter, most important evidence has been laid before me upon the same condition.

Encl. in No. 1.

STATEMENTS made by *James Fowler*, formerly Overseer of the Shoemakers in the Penitentiary.

I WAS overseer of the shoemakers in the Penitentiary; all the leather passed through my hands; I always used to substitute Government leather for inferior leather for bottoms; it had always been the custom; I used to do so always for Dr. Hampton; these bottoms bore the Government brand upon them; the Government brand is the broad arrow, and the letters P. B. I do not think it possible for any person, however careless he might be, to receive three pairs of boots made of leather stamped in this manner, and not be aware of the fact. I remember being called before Mr. Boyd to explain why a pair of boots belonging to a constable were marked with the Government brand. I told him, that by Mr. Clifford's, the storekeeper's, orders, I always used Government leather for this purpose. Mr. Clifford was then sent for; Mr. Hollis came into the room; I heard a conversation take place between Mr. Boyd and Mr. Hollis upon the subject; I heard the latter tell Mr. Boyd that there were then a pair of boots in the workroom made for the Comptroller-general which bore the Government brand. When Mr. Clifford came in he denied having given me any such order. I then asked him if he could deny it before my face. After a long time he admitted that he gave me permission in one particular instance; that was in the case of Scully, who was then acting as an overseer for Messrs. Boyd and May, at their timber business. I then asked him, could he deny it when at that very moment he was wearing a pair of boots bearing the Government brand? After I said this I was sent out of the office, and Mr. Boyd told me I should be remanded for a magistrate. I was then sent for, and Mr. Boyd sentenced me to a month on the treadmill. I was sent to the mill, but after one day I was fetched back to resume my old duties. Mr. Clifford kept a private store, and sold for himself; the officers have purchased leather there to my knowledge; Mr. Boyd had made for his sawyers and splitters 100 pairs of boots from leather purchased at Mr. Clifford's private store. I am prepared to swear to all this if I am guaranteed that my ticket-of-leave will not be cancelled in consequence of speaking the truth. You may publish it if you wish, provided I am insured against injury. I have had the foregoing read over to me, and I now sign my name as a pledge of its truth.

(signed) *James Fowler.*

(Referred to at p. 4.)

Sub-Enclosure 15, to Enclosure in No. 1.

MEMORANDUM.	REPLIES.
WITH reference to Comptroller-general's note of the 28th instant, further information is required (before any decision can be given without injustice to Mr. May, as one unheard on the accusation) as to any justification which Mr. May may desire to adduce, respecting his employment of prison labour unauthorisedly on the private houses of himself and Captain Hamilton.	A LETTER from Mr. May in reply to this paragraph is submitted herewith.* Adverting to my former communication respecting Mr. May's leave of absence, I think it right to state, that I have been informed Mr. May's friends on Saturday last engaged a passage for him and his wife by the steamer "Tasmania," in the expectation that the leave recommended by the P. M. O. would be granted.
Also on Mr. Hollis's published contradiction of Mr. Boyd's statements; also on the charge that large gangs of prison labour are and have been habitually employed on the cultivation for export of Mr. M. Boyd's potato ground, and its produce shipped from Port Arthur.	Reference will be made to Mr. Boyd on these two points; but as he has been ordered up to Hobart Town by your Excellency, it is probable that there will be some delay in obtaining his answer. I submit herewith† a note which I received from Mr. Boyd on the 28th instant, in reply to an inquiry which I addressed to him respecting the potatoes.
Also on a charge against Captain Hamilton, as visiting magistrate, of having given a lenient sentence, and to have then obtained the sentenced man's services.	Reference has been made to Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton on this point.
Also as to the practice of the officers of the department in using convict labour under the rates of pay for such labour as fixed in the regulations forwarded with his letter of 20th June.	I do not understand what is meant by this.
Also as to whether daily states of disposal of prisoners show the employment of prison labour at houses of Mr. May and Captain Hamilton, and who has received payment for the same.	Copy of the Form of daily state in use at the Prisoners' Barracks submitted herewith. Men employed by Mr. May and Captain Hamilton would appear in the column "On leave." The deputy commissary-general has received payment for them.

* Page 44.

† Page 43.

I beg

I have

Memorandum—*continued.*

I beg to suggest to the Comptroller-general that it would be conducive to the good of the public service to be full on all those subjects, although not affecting himself individually, which are necessary to meet the charges against his officers with which the newspapers are teeming, so as to enable me as speedily as possible to pronounce a decision on the vindication of the Convict Department.

(signed) *H. E. F. Young.*

30 June 1855.

Replies—*continued.*

Encl. in No. 1.

I have devoted the whole of my time and attention during the last eight years and eight months to the promotion of the good of that branch of the public service under my control, and my desire is to give full explanation on all matters connected with the Convict Department on which your Excellency may call for report from me; but it must be obvious, that on some of the points herein mentioned I could not of my own knowledge furnish such explanation; therefore inquiry, as well as reference to others, are necessary, and that in this extensive department it is not possible for the Comptroller-general personally to be aware of the detail of all that may take place at each establishment. It is undoubtedly most desirable that a decision should be pronounced without delay, but it seems to me that there is no prospect of the case being closed, if amended statements are to continue to be the subject of inquiry. I do not read the newspapers mentioned by your Excellency as teeming with charges against the officers of the Convict Department, but, under existing circumstances, it would be very surprising to me if such charges were not multiplied to the utmost extent.

2 July 1855. (signed) *J. S. Hampton.*

Sub-Enclosure 16, to Enclosure in No. 1.

(Referred to at p. 4.)

Sir, Port Arthur, 28 June 1855.

In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, enclosing the copy of a memorandum from his Excellency the Governor respecting the alleged manufacture of carts for export to Melbourne, to the effect that it is now represented by the "Tasmanian Daily News" to be an error only as far as regards the place; "Penitentiary, Hobart Town," being to be substituted for "Port Arthur;" I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, that during the period I had charge of the Penitentiary at Hobart Town, namely, from January 1847 to November 1853, no cart nor any other article whatever was made at that establishment for export to Melbourne, or to any other market.

(Referred to at p. 4.)

It is right, however, that I should explain that, in the early part of 1853, Mr. May, superintendent of the Cascade factory, and myself, having each hired some men to cut timber for us, purchased two drays in Hobart Town for our use, and as there was much difficulty at that period in procuring a sufficient number of such articles, we had two or three, I am not sure which, other drays, together with a spring-cart, intended for conveying provisions to our establishment in the country, made at the Penitentiary, and we had also the two drays purchased in Hobart Town repaired at that establishment. The greater part of this work was performed by hired mechanics in our private service, and the materials we purchased. The remainder of the labour was paid for, according to regulation.

These drays and the spring cart we afterwards absolutely disposed of in Hobart Town, or in the Huon District, in the latter part of 1853, when we in a great measure relinquished our timber-cutting operations.

As to what has taken place at the Penitentiary during the remainder of the period specified by the "Tasmanian Daily News," namely, from November 1853 to the end of 1854, I have no knowledge, not having since the former date been absent from Port Arthur.

I have, &c.

The Comptroller-General, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *J. Boyd,*
Civil Commandant.

Sir, Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart, 29 June 1855.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, requesting me, in the absence of Mr. May, through illness, to furnish you with a reply to the charge preferred by the "Daily News," of carts having been made at this establishment, in the years 1853 and 1854, and then shipped for sale to Melbourne.

I can corroborate Mr. Boyd's statement (copies of which and the Governor's Minute I also received) that the carts manufactured at this establishment were for use in carrying out the timber speculation, into which he and Mr. May entered shortly after my joining the Convict Department, in January 1853; and that in no instance were any sent to Melbourne for disposal. In fact, I am personally aware that the carts were used for the purpose I have stated, and after a relinquishment of that portion of the business carried on by Mr. May and Mr. Boyd, at the Cascades, that some, including the spring cart to which the latter gentleman refers, were sold by public auction, in town, by Mr. Worley, in October 1853, and the remaining two to Dr. Crowther and Mr. Stewart, both residents of Hobart Town, in the month of April 1854.

Encl. in No. 1.

From the time of Mr. Boyd's departure for Port Arthur, in November 1853, at which period he handed over charge of the Penitentiary to Mr. May, until the present date, there were no carts made at this establishment for either of those gentlemen, or, in fact, for any other party.

In conclusion, I beg to add, that from my own certain knowledge, the carts manufactured for Mr. Boyd and Mr. May were either made by hired mechanics in their private employment, or by those received on loan from the Government, and that in the latter case their labour was duly charged and paid for.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Th. P. Reidy*,
Deputy Superintendent.

J. S. Hampton, Esq.,
Comptroller-General.

(Referred to at p. 4.)

Sub-Enclosure 17, to Enclosure in No. 1.

Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart Town, 2 July 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, enclosing copy of an extract from a memorandum addressed to you by his Excellency the Governor, requesting me to furnish an explanation as to the employment of unauthorised prison labour on the private houses erected by Captain Hamilton and myself.

In reply thereto, I beg to state that the prisoners employed on loan at the buildings referred to, were, until the 18th September 1854, so employed under the regulations which were then in existence, and their labour duly charged and paid for. From that date until May last, one or two mechanics were occasionally employed on loan, and paid for according to the authorised scale; but, from an oversight, I regret to say the authority which by the circular of 18th September 1854 should have been previously obtained was omitted being procured.

That this was an unintentional omission on my part, I trust will appear evident from the fact that the full labour employed was duly paid for.

I beg to add how deeply I regret the oversight, and trusting that this explanation will prove satisfactory,

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. May*,
Superintendant, Convict Establishment,
Hobart Town.

The Comptroller-General, &c. &c.

In submitting this letter, it is due to Mr. May that I should state, that during the time I have been in charge of the Convict Department he has been employed in situations of great trust and importance; that he has discharged his public duties in such a highly satisfactory manner as to have repeatedly received the favourable notice of your Excellency's predecessor; and that at all times I have found him to be a zealous, intelligent and valuable officer of the Government; the most ample testimony as to the state of the establishments under his charge having also been recorded by the numerous strangers who have at different times visited and inspected them. I therefore trust that the long, arduous and good service I have mentioned, will be allowed its due weight with your Excellency in the consideration of the matters upon which Mr. May's explanation has been called for.

(signed) *J. S. Hampton*,
2 July 1855.

His Excellency the Governor.

(Referred to at p. 4.)

Sub-Enclosure 18, to Enclosure in No. 1.

Royal Engineer Office, Hobart Town,
2 July 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour, in reference to your conversation of this day's date, enclosing an extract from his Excellency, respecting a charge made against me in the "Tasmanian Daily News," (I conclude 29th ultimo) of having given a lenient sentence, and to have then obtained the sentenced man's services, to report as follows, viz.:

It appears from the magisterial records that John Kelly was brought before Dr. Brock and myself on the 8th January last, charged on complaint of William Overs, senior constable in the Prisoners' Barracks, with larceny, and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment not in chains; and that John Offord was brought before me on the 10th of January last, charged on complaint of William Owers, senior constable, Prisoners' Barracks, with misconduct, in attempting to convey from the establishment two shovels and one spade, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

I most distinctly affirm that I was in no way influenced in awarding that punishment by the prospect of having Offord's services when under sentence, nor did I require them; nor was I aware that he had been previously employed as stated, if such was the case.

Offord was twice before tried by me, once for drunkenness and once for being absent without leave from the Prisoners' Barracks, but never for any attempt at fraud.

I may

I may, in conclusion, add, that the character of the prisoners in question, and the circumstances connected with their respective cases, were I am sure duly weighed. I have not their records to refer to, but you can satisfy his Excellency as to their previous offences and general character. Encl. in No. 1.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *R. G. Hamilton*,
Capt. and C. R. E.

The Comptroller-General of Convicts.

Submitted.—I have examined the magisterial book at the Prisoners' Barracks, containing the proceedings on the trial of the two men herein referred to, from which it appears that they both pleaded guilty, and therefore that there is no evidence as to the circumstances of each man's case. I submit herewith a report from the Deputy Superintendent of the Prisoners' Barracks, showing how Offord was employed before and after his trial by Captain Hamilton on the 10th January.

(signed) *J. S. Hampton*,
4 July 1855.

Prisoners' Barracks, Hobart Town, 4 July 1855.

RETURN of Services, from 30th November 1854 to 11th January 1855, of *John Offord*, per "Pestonjee Bomanjee."

30 Nov. 1854 to 11 Jan. 1855.—In the paid service of the Royal Engineer, and employed in the Prisoners' Barracks for barrack, hospital, factory, and brickfield repairs.

11 Jan. 1855.—Received a sentence of six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

11 Jan. 1855 to 15 May 1855 (sentence completed on this day).—Under sentence; services (unpaid) given to the Royal Engineer Department, and employed as from 30th November 1854 to 11th January 1855.

15 May 1855 to 18 June 1855.—On the paid service of the Royal Engineer Department, and employed as before.

18 June 1855.—Discharged from the Prisoners' Barracks to private service.

(signed) *Thomas Reidy*, Dep. Superintendent,
for Superintendent.

The Comptroller-General.

Sub-Enclosure 19, to Enclosure in No. 1.

Sir, 3 July 1855. (Referred to at p. 5.)

I HAVE the honour to state that when making my report to you regarding the stone used in the building at Boa Vista, it quite escaped my memory that there were some stone in addition to that named used. It consisted of about four loads, obtained from Mr. Hampton's quarry, and four loads from some refuse stone and flagging at the Cascades Factory.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. Hamilton*,
Lieut.-Col. R. E

The Private Secretary, &c. &c.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Government House, Hobart Town,
Sir, 6 July 1855.

WITH reference to your letter, and to the *vivâ voce* statements made before me in Executive Council, on the charges of fraud, peculation, and embezzlement advanced against yourself and others of the Convict Department, in the "Tasmanian Daily News," I have the honour to inform you, that I concur with my Executive Council in considering those charges to be not justified, and you are hereby relieved from those imputations. It is, however, my duty to animadvert most strongly on your proceedings, and those of Mr. May, the superintendent of the Hobart Town Penitentiary, in using, without authority, the labour of convicts, and especially that of men under sentence to imprisonment with hard labour, for your joint benefit, in the construction of private houses; and I hereby accordingly reprehend you severely. (Referred to at p. 1.)

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. F. Young*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, R. E.,
Commanding Royal Engineer in charge of Convict Works,
and late Visiting Magistrate at Hobart Town Penitentiary.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

Sir, Hobart Town, 9 July 1855.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter of the 6th instant, upon the subject of the accusations advanced in the "Tasmanian Daily News" against myself and some officers in the Convict Department, and to express my deep regret that you should have found it to be your duty, under the circumstances therein set forth, to reprehend me severely.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. G. Hamilton,*
Lieut.-Col. R. Eng.

His Excellency Sir H. E. F. Young,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 3, in No. 1.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Government House, Hobart Town,
6 July 1855.

Sir,

(Referred to at p. 1.)

WITH reference to your letter of 20th June, and its enclosures, and subsequent references thereon, and to a *vivâ voce* examination of Lieut.-colonel Hamilton, R. E., and Mr. Boyd, I have the honour to inform you that the charges of fraud, peculation, and embezzlement advanced against yourself and the other officers of your department are not justified, and I hereby relieve you and them from those imputations.

I consider, however, that great abuses have for some time existed in the Convict Department, and it is my duty to animadvert most strongly on the proceedings of Lieut.-colonel Hamilton, R. E., in charge of convict works and buildings, and formerly visiting magistrate, and Mr. May, the superintendent of the Penitentiary at Hobart Town, whose conduct in using without authority the labour of convicts, and especially that of men under sentence to imprisonment with hard labour, for their own benefit, in the construction of private houses, is deserving of my most severe reprehension.

I am under the necessity also of visiting with censure the disregard by Mr. Boyd, Civil Commandant at Port Arthur, of the late Lieutenant-governor's order of 18th September 1854, in allowing stone to be worked at Port Arthur, and shipped from thence for Lieut.-colonel Hamilton and Mr. May.

I regret that I am unable to consider you as altogether free from blame, in that you appear not to have exercised sufficient vigilance as head of the department in preventing the abuses above mentioned.

I request that so much of this communication as relates to them may be conveyed to the officers of your department, viz. Messrs. Boyd and May.

I request that Mr. May may also be informed that more severity has not been exercised by me in his case, owing to the representations which you have been enabled to make of his past services as superintendent of the Hobart Town Penitentiary.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. F. Young.*

J. S. Hampton, Esq., Comptroller-general.

Encl. 4, in No. 1.

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

Sir, Boa Vista, 6 July 1855.

(Referred to at p. 2.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt, this morning, of your Excellency's letter of to-day, informing me that the charges of fraud, peculation and embezzlement, advanced against myself and the other officers of my department, in the "Tasmanian Daily News," are not justified, but that you consider that great abuses have for some time existed in the Convict Department, and that your Excellency censures the conduct of Mr. Boyd and Mr. May and myself, with reference to these abuses.

On your Excellency's general decision, that great abuses have for some time existed in the Convict Department, I have no remark to make, because I have no knowledge of what abuses are referred to, except in so far as they are defined by your Excellency's censure of Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton and Messrs. Boyd and May; and as I am altogether ignorant of the nature of the evidence beyond my own communications on the subject, which has induced your Excellency either to acquit or condemn myself and my officers, I can only communicate your Excellency's decision to Messrs. Boyd and May, as directed; but in my own case, I desire to state, most emphatically, that I have done everything in my power to prevent the abuses mentioned in your Excellency's letter, and that I cannot admit that I am in any degree to blame, on that or on any other point connected with the discharge of my duties as head of the Convict Department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Hampton.*

His Excellency the Governor,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 2. —

(No. 119.)

No. 2.
Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell.
16 August 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Hobart Town, 16 August 1855.
(Received, 29 November 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 17, 1 February 1856, page 66.)

IN my despatch, No. 81*, dated 16th July 1855, I had the honour to report that an inquiry by the Governor and Executive Council had taken place into charges of fraud, peculation and embezzlement alleged in the "Tasmanian Daily News," against the officers of the Convict Department, on the score of an unauthorised use of prison labour for their private benefit; and I explained the decision which was arrived at thereon; viz., an exoneration of the officers from the gravamen of the charges, and an end for the future to the regulations or practices under which the acts complained of were acknowledged in some instances to have taken place.

* Page 1.

I have now to inform your Lordship, that the proceedings of the local legislature, subsequently to the decision of the Governor and Executive Council, on this question, portend considerable embarrassment to the Imperial Government on the Convict question.

Seven days after the session commenced, questions were put to the Colonial Secretary in the Legislative Council, which were answered in terms of the decision of the Governor and Executive Council, reported in the despatch above quoted.

Other questions were subsequently renewed, to which replies were given, that the answers already returned were to be considered final and conclusive; and lastly the Council, after negativing an amendment by the Solicitor-general, to the effect that your Lordship's reply to my despatch above mentioned should precede any further action by the local legislature, divided on a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee, and the motion was carried against the Government by a large majority.

The points referred to the Select Committee to ascertain are six in number, and relate ostensibly to convicts under colonial sentences, who for better classification and discipline, as well as for economy and convenience of the colony, are now detained on Tasman's Peninsula, in penal establishments, the cost of which is defrayed by grants from the Imperial Parliament.

The inquiries addressed to the local government, prior to the appointment of the Select Committee, were comprehensive of all convicts, whether British or colonial; nor is it at all likely that the objects of the Select Committee will be in reality confined within the narrower limits which in the wording of the motion are now assigned to them.

I enclose the copies of the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council.

My present intention is, not to permit the officers of the Convict Department to be arraigned before the Select Committee of the Council, as I cannot acknowledge their right to arrogate to themselves the power and privilege of interfering with imperial questions, except with the consent of Her Majesty's Government; and I have therefore to request that your Lordship will signify to me, with the least possible delay, whether that consent is granted or withheld.

I cannot forsee what difficulties may arise out of this question, but your Lordship may rely upon my doing all to the best of my judgment to conciliate the local legislature, consistently with the maintenance of the exclusive control of the Governor, subject to your Lordship's directions, over Her Majesty's penal establishments in Tasmania.

I have, &c.
H. E. F. Young.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council.

No. 17.—Tuesday, 14 August 1855.

10. *Convicts.*

Mr. Wedge, having obtained leave to amend the motion standing in his name on the notice paper, moved that a Select Committee be appointed, to be composed of the following Members:—Mr. Gregson, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Knight, Mr. Elliston, Mr. Kermode, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Gunn, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Clerke, Mr. Douglas, Dr. Butler, and the Mover, to inquire into and to ascertain—

1. Whether convicts under colonial sentence have been employed "without authority" by the Comptroller-general, Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, Mr. Boyd, Mr. May, or by other officers in the Convict Department, "for their own benefit in the construction of private houses," or for any other purpose; and to ascertain the number of men so employed "without authority," the period of their being so employed, and at what rate of wages.

2. Whether the Colonial Government has been obliged to hire free labourers for the construction or repair of public works; and to ascertain the number of free persons so employed, for what period, and at what rate of wages.

3. Whether any materials belonging to the Colonial Government have been made use of, to what extent, and of what value.

4. Whether vessels belonging to the Government, or those chartered by the Government, have been made use of for the transit of stone or other building materials from Port Arthur, or from any other part of Tasman's Peninsula, to Hobart Town, for the private use of the Comptroller-general, Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, Mr. Boyd, Mr. May, or of any other officer in the Convict Department; and whether the said stone and other building materials, when landed at Hobart Town, were removed to the "private houses" or premises "of the several officers impugned," or some of them, by gangs of convicts under colonial sentence, and under the superintendence of Government overseers.

5. Whether any repayment for the value of the labour of convicts under colonial sentence, or the value of building materials made use of contrary to orders, has been made or demanded.

6. And to make such other inquiries into the abuses in the Convict Department which may appear to affect the colonial interest.

To report on or before the 31st instant.

Debate ensued.

The Solicitor-general moved as an amendment,—"That this House do postpone any further inquiry into the alleged abuses in the Convict Department, which have been recently censured by his Excellency the Governor, until sufficient time has elapsed for the receipt from the Home Government of an acknowledgment of his Excellency's despatch conveying intelligence of such abuses and censure to the Secretary for the Colonies."

Question put upon the amendment and negatived.

Question put upon the original motion.

Council divided:—

Ayes 18.—Mr. Anstey, Mr. Kermode, Mr. Cleburne, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Perry, Mr. Clerke, Dr. Butler, Mr. Sharland, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Elliston, Captain Langdon, Mr. Knight, Mr. Wedge, Dr. Crooke, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Meredith, Dr. Officer (teller).

Noes 6.—The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-general, the Solicitor-general, the Collector of Customs, Mr. Allison, the Colonial Treasurer (teller).

— No. 3. —

(No. 126.)

No. 3.
Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell. 27 August 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Hobart Town, 27 August 1855.
(Received, 28 November 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 17, 1 February 1856, p. 66.)

* Page 47.

REFERRING to my Despatch, No. 119, of the 16th instant,* on the subject of the interference of the Legislative Council with my decision in Executive Council, on charges against the Convict Department, as published in the "Tasmanian

"Tasmanian Daily News," I have the honour to enclose the Votes and Proceedings on the 17th instant, containing an address presented to me on the 21st instant, to direct the attendance of officers, and the production of papers to enable their select committee to inquire into and ascertain six points set forth in the address.

On the following day, for the reasons set forth in my reply, I declined compliance with the address.

On the 24th instant a notice of motion was given, embodying a resolution dissenting from my grounds for declining to accede to the address, and intimating the determination of the Council to exercise its rights and powers, and order the attendance of such witnesses as may be requisite. This motion will, in all probability, be adopted by the Council to-morrow.

As the mail closes to-day, I have deemed it expedient to profit by this opportunity of informing your Lordship of the stage at which this embarrassing case has arrived.

I enclose also the accounts of the meetings of the select committee that have as yet taken place. The committee sits with open doors, and the publication in the "Tasmanian Daily News" of the 22d instant shows the proceedings to have assumed a judicial as well as inquisitorial character.

See "Tasmanian Daily News" of 22d and 25th August. These lengthy debates are not reprinted in the present Paper.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. F. Young.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 3.

Encl. 1, in No. 3.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council of Friday, 17 August 1855.

(4.) Mr. Wedge to move the following Address:—

To His Excellency the Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young*, &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Members of the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land, in Council assembled, beg to inform your Excellency that on Tuesday last, the 14th instant, a select committee was appointed by this honourable House to inquire into and ascertain,—

1. Whether convicts under colonial sentence have been employed "without authority" by the Comptroller-general, Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, Mr. Boyd, Mr. May, or by other officers in the Convict Department, "for their own benefit in the construction of private houses," or for any other purpose; and to ascertain the number of men so employed "without authority," the period of their being so employed, and at what rate of wages?

2. Whether the Colonial Government has been obliged to hire free labourers for the construction or repair of public works; and to ascertain the number of free persons so employed; for what period; and at what rate of wages?

3. Whether any materials belonging to the Colonial Government have been made use of; to what extent; and of what value?

4. Whether vessels belonging to the Government, or those chartered by the Government, have been made use of for the transit of stone or other building materials from Port Arthur, or from any other part of Tasman's Peninsula, to Hobart Town, for the private use of the Comptroller-general, Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, Mr. Boyd, Mr. May, or of any other officer in the Convict Department; and whether the said stone and other building materials, when landed at Hobart Town, were removed to the "private houses" or premises "of the several officers impugned," or some of them, by gangs of convicts under colonial sentence, and under the superintendence of government overseers?

5. Whether any repayment for the value of the labour of convicts under colonial sentence, or the value of building materials made use of contrary to orders, has been made or demanded?

6. And to make such other inquiries into the abuses in the Convict Department which may appear to affect the colonial interest?

That, in order to conduct the inquiry above referred to, it is necessary for the committee to have all available evidence; we therefore respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to direct the attendance of all officers and others employed in the Convict Department, or under the Colonial Government, who may from time to time be summoned by the said Committee to give evidence; and to require the said officers and others to produce all books, papers, and records in their keeping, to enable the committee to arrive at a just conclusion.

(5.) Mr. Allison to move the following resolution:

"It is desirable that the committee upon the Convict questions conduct their proceedings with open doors."

Enclosure 2, in No. 3.

Encl. 2, in No. 3.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council.

No. 22.—Wednesday, 22 August 1855.

9. Convict Department.

H. E. F. Young, Governor.

MESSAGE No. 12.

THE Governor will transmit the address of the Legislative Council on the Convict Department to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State; and on the receipt of directions to comply with it, or of any other answer, the Legislative Council will be informed accordingly.

2. The Governor meanwhile refers to the answers given on the 24th July by the Colonial Secretary, in the Legislative Council, on the subject-matter of the present address.

The six points contained in this address differ in scope, but they involve the same consequence as the renewed inquiries made in the Legislative Council on the 3d August. Those inquiries related to all convicts; the present address purports to be limited to convicts under colonial sentence, and to the abuses in the Convict Department which may appear to affect the colonial interest; but the reply of the 24th July has been already announced as final, and related to all convicts.

It cannot with propriety be subjected to any local review, appeal, or alteration by a non-judicial body like the Local Legislature, unless the Governor is so directed by Her Majesty's Government, to whom application has been already made to signify a decision with the least possible delay.

To the Local Legislature belongs perfect liberty of intervention over all matters exclusively colonial; but Her Majesty's penal establishments for transported offenders are erected on Crown land,—maintained by the British Treasury; for their management and discipline the British Government at present are exclusively responsible to the British Parliament, not to the Tasmanian Legislature: and these duties are now confided to officers paid from Imperial funds, and subordinate in this colony to the Governor alone, whose decision, after consultation with the Executive Council, has been pronounced, acted upon, and communicated to the Secretary of State.

3. So long as Her Majesty's penal establishments are under the exclusive control of the Imperial Authorities, the interference of any non-judicial body, such as is the Legislative Council, is inadmissible without the express sanction of the Secretary of State.

In the event, however, of the Legislative Council being disinclined to entrust the discipline and management of colonial convicts to Imperial officers and establishments, it may be competent for the Council to enact, in due form of law, that convicts under colonial sentence shall be removed from, or kept in, penitentiaries other than those now maintained and controlled by Imperial Authorities; a change which, the Governor does not hesitate to say, would be unadvisable for the present.

4. The Governor, therefore, under all the foregoing considerations, declines to direct the attendance of officers and the production of papers, in order to facilitate the re-opening of an inquiry into charges which have, by the Governor in Executive Council, been disposed of, subject to the approval or otherwise of Her Majesty's Government.

5. The Governor sincerely regrets the variance which exists between his views and those of the Legislative Council on this question; but, however desirous of acting in unison with them, he would justly forfeit a claim to their confidence were he to do so at the expense of his conscientious judgment.

Government House, Hobart Town,
22 August 1855.

Enclosure 3, in No. 3.

Encl. 3, in No. 3.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council.

No. 23.—Friday, 24 August 1855.

3. Convict Department.

HIS Excellency the Governor's message, No. 12, having been read, Mr. Chapman moved the following resolutions:—

"This House, having had under consideration his Excellency's Message, No. 12, in reply to

to the address from this Council on the subject of the inquiry into the abuses of the Convict Department, have arrived at the following conclusions:—

"This Council laments that any difference should exist between the Governor and itself; but, whilst it respects his Excellency's conscientious judgment, is bound to assert its own privileges.

"This Council cannot allow the Message to pass without recording its solemn protest against certain principles enunciated by his Excellency.

"The Local Legislature claims perfect liberty of investigation into all matters not merely exclusively colonial, but into all matters in which the welfare of this colony may be involved; and requires no authority from the Secretary of State to enable it to inquire into any department which may exercise, either directly or indirectly, an influence upon the people of this community.

"This Council asserts that neither the Secretary of State, nor even the Queen herself, can give to any person or body of persons privileges exclusive of Her other subjects, rendering them independent of or above the laws of the colony in which they reside. If the Legislature should be inclined to place colonial offenders under separate and distinct control, an investigation into the working of the present system will be necessary, in order that such defects as may at present exist may be corrected.

"This Council, in appealing to the Governor by address requesting him to direct the attendance of officers, was actuated by a desire to avoid, if possible, the appearance of any disrespect to the Governor, under whose immediate authority the officers of the Convict Department have been placed.

"The Council will now exercise its rights and powers, and order the attendance of such witnesses as may be requisite."

Debate ensued.

On motion of the Colonial Secretary the debate was adjourned until Tuesday next.

— No. 4. —

(No. 132.)

No. 4.
Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell.
10 Sept. 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Hobart Town, 10 September 1855.
(Received, 29 November 1855.)
(Answered, No. 17, 1 February 1856, page 66.)

My Lord,

WITH my despatch (No. 81) of the 16th July last,* I forwarded answers from the Comptroller-general and his officers, and a Minute of the Executive Council, with its supporting documents, disposing of certain charges against the Convict Department, and also the numbers of the "Daily News" newspaper in which those charges were published by the editor.

* Page 1.

Portions of the statements which came under the notice of myself and the Executive Council were so voluminous that they were not copied at the time of the transmission of my despatch above quoted, and I now send a complete collection† of everything on which my decision, with the advice of the Executive Council, was founded.

I take this opportunity of forwarding also the replies which I have received from the Comptroller-general, the director of public works, the port officer, the officer of royal engineers in charge of convict works and buildings, and the superintendent of the Hobart Town Penitentiary, on the six points referred by the Legislative Council to their select committee to ascertain, and it is obvious that there is nothing in these six points which has not already been disposed of by the Governor and Executive Council.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. F. Young.*

Enclosure in No. 4.

SIX POINTS set forth in the ADDRESS of the Legislative Council to the Governor. Encl. in No. 4.

Address, presented 21 August 1855. Address, answered by Message, No. 12, Votes and Proceedings of Legislative Council, page 50.

No. 1.—WHETHER convicts under colonial sentence have been employed "without authority" by the Comptroller-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Mr. Boyd, Mr. May, or by other officers in the Convict Department, "for their own benefit in the construction

† The collection referred to will be found printed in consecutive order, pages 6 to 46 of this Paper, forming Enclosures to Sir H. Young's Despatch, No. 81, of 16th July.

construction of private houses," or for any other purpose; and to ascertain the number of men so employed "without authority," the period of their being so employed, and at what rate of wages?

Reply.—No convicts in any way chargeable to colonial funds were so employed.

(signed) *J. S. Hampton,*
Comptroller-General.

No. 2.—Whether the Colonial Government has been obliged to hire free labourers for the construction or repair of public works; and to ascertain the number of free persons so employed, for what period, and at what rate of wages?

Reply.—The Government has for many years hired a greater or less number of free persons, ticket-of-leave, and passholders, for the construction and repairs of public works,—the approved regulations under which convicts were issued to the colonial public works, admitting only of their being employed in gangs at particular places. Commencing from January 1853, and continuing to June 1855, the average number of paid mechanics and labourers employed in the public works may be deduced from the following Return of numbers taken at equal periods during the whole time, and including free men, ticket-of-leave, and passholders:

		Number of Men.	Rate of Wages: From	Rate of Wages: To	
			s. d.	*s. d.*	
January 1853	On Hobart Town side	7	4 –	9 –	per diem.
	Launceston	11	5 –	6 6	
	Main line of road	41	3 6	5 –	
	Dunrobin	22	– –	4 –	with rations.
	Gordon River	23	15 *l.* per annum		ditto.
		104			
May 1853	On Hobart Town side	12	4 –	9 –	
	Launceston	8	– –	6 6	
	Main line	30	3 6	6 6	
	Dunrobin	9	– –	4 –	with rations.
	Gordon River	26	15 *l.* per annum		ditto.
		85			
September 1853	On Hobart Town side	29	2 6	10 –	
	Launceston	5	– –	6 6	
	Main line	33	3 6	6 6	
	Dunrobin	14	– –	4 –	with rations.
	Gordon River	26	15 *l.* per annum		ditto.
		107			
January 1854	On Hobart Town side	46	3 6	18 –	
	Launceston	4	8 –	14 –	
	Main line	57	3 6	12 –	
	Dunrobin	12	– –	4 –	with rations.
	Gordon River	26	24 *l.* per annum		ditto.
		145			
May 1854	On Hobart Town side	52	4 –	18 –	
	Launceston	—	—		—
	Main line	123	4 –	14 –	
	Dunrobin Bridge	14	2 6	4 6	with rations.
	Gordon River	25	24 *l.* per annum		ditto.
		214			
September 1854	On Hobart Town side	149	1 6	18 –	
	Launceston	7	5 –	15 –	
	Main line	91	4 –	14 –	
	Dunrobin	14	4 –	6 –	with rations.
	Gordon River	24	24 *l.* per annum		ditto.
		285			

		Number of Men.	Rate of Wages: From	Rate of Wages: To
			s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
January 1855	On Hobart Town side	148	2 6	15 – per diem.
	Launceston	3	10 –	15 –
	Main line	85	4 –	5 –
	Dunrobin	18	3 6	6 – with rations.
	Gordon River	36	24 *l.* per annum	ditto.
		290		
May 1855	On Hobart Town side	125	1 6	12 –
	Launceston	7	5 –	14 –
	Main line	185	4 –	13 –
	Dunrobin	24	2 –	6 – with rations.
	Gordon River	39	1 6	2 10 ditto.
		380		

(signed) *W. P. Kay.*

No. 3.—WHETHER any materials belonging to the Colonial Government have been made use of, to what extent, and of what value?

Reply.—I have only to observe, that I am not aware of any materials belonging to the Colonial Government having been made use of by any of the officers named. No convicts chargeable in any way to colonial funds were employed to remove materials to the private houses or premises of the several officers impugned.

(signed) *J. S. Hampton,*
Comptroller-General.

No materials in charge of the public works belonging to the Colonial Government, have been made use of in the construction of private houses, by the gentlemen named in point No. 1.

(signed) *W. P. Kay.*

No. 4.—WHETHER vessels belonging to the Government, or those chartered by the Government, have been made use of for the transit of stone or other building materials from Port Arthur, or from any other part of Tasman's Peninsula to Hobart Town, for the private use of the Comptroller-general, Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, Mr. Boyd, Mr. May, or of any other officer in the Convict Department, and whether the said stone and other building materials, when landed at Hobart Town, were removed to the private houses or premises of "the several officers impugned," or some of them, by gangs of convicts under colonial sentence, and under the superintendence of Government overseers?

Reply.—No vessels belonging to the Colonial Government, or those chartered by the same Government, have been made use of for the transit of stone or other building materials from Port Arthur, or from any other part of Tasman's Peninsula, to Hobart Town, for the private use of the Comptroller-general, Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, Mr. Boyd, Mr. May, or of any other officer in the Convict Department, since I have had charge of the Marine Department of the colony, that I am aware of.

(signed) *Geo. King.*

Sir,

IN reply to your note of this day's date, requiring information as to whether any building materials or stone had been conveyed by the "Highlander," or other vessel chartered by the Colonial Government, from Tasman's Peninsula to Hobart Town, for my private use, I beg to state that, so far as I recollect, there were some boards so conveyed (by the "Highlander,") but so as not to encroach on the cargo. No stone was so conveyed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. G. Hamilton,*
Lieutenant-Colonel, R. E.

To. W. Nairn, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In further reply to your note of yesterday's date, which I answered in great haste, regarding the conveyance of building materials from Tasman's Peninsula to Hobart Town, for my private use, I beg to state, that in addition to the boards already reported, there was some quartering similarly conveyed; but at this distance of time I cannot speak positively as to what was so conveyed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *R. G. Hamilton,*
Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.

The Comptroller-General,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

In reply to your memorandum of this day, requesting me to report whether any stone or building materials have been conveyed for my private use, from Tasman's Peninsula, in the "Highlander," or any other vessel chartered by the Colonial Government, I beg to state that I am not aware of any such materials having been conveyed by that vessel, or any other vessel chartered by the Colonial Government.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. M. May.*

The Comptroller-General.

No. 5.—Whether any repayment for the value of the labour of convicts under colonial sentence, or the value of building materials made use of contrary to orders, has been made or demanded?

Reply.—No repayment was demanded, inasmuch as payment for all the convict labour employed by or for any of the officers was made at the time, under the regulations then in force, to the credit of the Imperial funds, upon which all charges connected with the men so employed were exclusively borne; a fact which seems to have been lost sight of to the extent of assuming that the term "without authority" means that labour had been appropriated by these officers without being paid for.

(signed) *J. S. Hampton,*
Comptroller-General.

No. 6.—And to make such other inquiries into the abuses in the Convict Department which may appear to affect the colonial interest?

Reply.—In regard to the alleged abuses in the Convict Department mentioned in the 6th paragraph, I have to observe, that I am not aware what abuses are referred to, except in so far as it may be regarded as an abuse of a regulation then existing for Colonel Hamilton and Mr. May to have employed in building private houses convicts on loan, and paid for in accordance with that regulation; but I need scarcely remark that Mr. May having been severely punished for doing so, and Mr. Boyd censured for disobedience of the instructions contained in the circular of the 18th September 1854, under the decision conveyed in your Excellency's letter of the 6th July, the recent attacks on the Convict Department cannot, I submit, so far as the Government is concerned, be regarded as otherwise than finally disposed of.

(signed) *J. S. Hampton,*
Comptroller-General.

— No. 5. —

(No. 136.)

No. 5.
Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell. 26 Sept. 1855.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Hobart Town, 26 September 1855.
(Received 29 December 1855).
(Answered, No. 17, 1 February 1856, page 66).

My Lord,

* Page 48.

In my despatch, No. 126,* of the 27th August last, I had the honour to report that an address from the Legislative Council had been presented, requesting me to direct the attendance of witnesses, to enable their select committee to inquire into and ascertain six points relative to the Convict Department, which points were set forth in the address, and I transmitted my reply, declining to give the directions sought. On this reply, notice was given in the Legislative Council of resolutions expressive of their dissent from the grounds of my refusal, and of their determination to order the attendance of the witnesses they required.

2. I have

2. I have now to report that these resolutions, as I anticipated, were adopted on the 28th August.

3. In continuation of my report, I have to state that the Legislative Council, on the 29th August, gave leave to its select committee to inquire into the Convict Department, to send for persons, papers, and records.

4. On the 7th September, Mr. Hampton was summoned, and refused to attend the select committee, which being reported to the Council, he was ordered to attend at the bar of the House on the 11th September, and not having then appeared, it was moved and carried "that he is guilty of contempt, and that the Speaker shall issue his warrant for his apprehension, to be held in the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms during the pleasure of the House."

5. The next day, viz. the 12th September, the Serjeant reported that Mr. Hampton said the warrant was illegal, and that he would forcibly resist being deprived of his liberty.

6. It was then moved and passed, "that the Speaker do issue out his warrant, requiring all sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and all other Her Majesty's officers and subjects, to be aiding and assisting to the Serjeant-at-Arms attending this House in the apprehension of John Stephen Hampton."

7. On the 14th September, the Serjeant reported to the Speaker, that on application to the chief police magistrate for constables, he was told that he did not consider himself warranted to act, and he asked for copy of the warrant, in order to obtain the opinion of the law officers of the Crown for his guidance, which he feared he could not have without copy of the warrant. The Serjeant also reported the answer of the sheriff to be, that as a feeble old man, in the 75th year of his age, it was utterly impossible for him to act personally; that he had no force of officers or men of any description, and with respect to raising the *posse comitatus*, he was at a loss whether he could legally do so.

8. On the same day, Mr. Hampton wrote to the Speaker, that he believed the warrant to be illegal, but as the Council intend to employ force in execution of its assumed right to punish his alleged contempt he is desirous, without compromise of his rights as one of Her Majesty's subjects, to adopt a course to prevent a breach of the peace; and in the maintenance of his rights, held in common with the rest of his fellow subjects, not to lead to any unseemly disturbance, and proposes therefore to allow the Serjeant alone to enter his house, and hold him prisoner there until a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the judgment of the proper tribunal on the legality of the arrest.

9. After an amendment by the Solicitor-general, "that the Speaker's warrant for the apprehension of John Stephen Hampton be carried out in such a manner as will be sufficient to raise the question of the legality of the warrant, and that therefore the Serjeant-at-arms be directed to arrest John Stephen Hampton in his house, and there to detain him until sufficient time has elapsed for John Stephen Hampton to obtain a writ of *habeas corpus*, and to try the validity of the return thereto;" the question was put and carried, "that the proposals contained in the letter addressed to the Honourable the Speaker by John Stephen Hampton cannot be entertained, and that the warrant of the Speaker be carried out in its entirety, and that John Stephen Hampton be brought to the bar of this House by the Serjeant-at-arms."

10. On the 15th September, Mr. Hampton was at his own house in the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms, and so remained until Tuesday the 18th, to which day the Council stood adjourned.

11. On the 17th September, a writ of *habeas corpus* was served on the Serjeant-at-arms, to which no return was made on the 18th instant, as the Serjeant reported to the Speaker on that day.

The Serjeant also reported, that he desired Mr. Hampton to come with him to the bar of the House; Mr. Hampton refused, and the Serjeant did not attempt coercion.

12. On the 18th September, the Speaker reported to the House that he had, yesterday evening, been served by a person employed by the Supreme Court with a writ of summons. It was then put and carried, "That the Speaker

having reported to this House that a writ of *habeas corpus* had issued from the Supreme Court commanding the Serjeant-at-arms to bring before that court the body of John Stephen Hampton, now detained in his own house against the express resolution of this Council, and also that the Speaker and Serjeant-at-arms had been served with a summons to appear in the Supreme Court at the suit of the said John Stephen Hampton, this House resolves that the Speaker and Serjeant-at-arms shall have leave to appear to such summons, and to make the proper return to such writ, and for these purposes to employ the necessary legal assistance."

13. It was then moved and seconded that an address be presented to me to the following effect:—"That this House, deeply impressed with a desire to support order and good government, request your Excellency will order as many of the police and military as may be considered necessary to assist the Serjeant-at-arms in enforcing compliance with the warrant of that House against John Stephen Hampton for contempt."

This motion was carried after an amendment on it had been lost. The amendment which was lost was to the effect, "That as the question of privilege was now referred to the Supreme Court, it was proper to postpone further action thereon until the decision of the Supreme Court was made known."

The amendment on the motion was lost by 16 votes against 12.

The motion was carried by 15 votes against 13.

14. On this result being communicated to me, I prorogued the Legislative Council in person to the 20th October next, in a speech of which a copy is annexed.

15. I enclose a letter, dated 20th September, from the Comptroller-general, in which he observes that the proceedings now reported have most seriously interfered with the effective administration of the department under his control, impaired the efficiency of his management of that department, unlawfully deprived him of his personal liberty, and wantonly assailed the tranquillity of his family, and that it is placed beyond the possibility of doubt that he could not continue to administer the Imperial department of the Government committed to his charge; and he advises, with as little delay as possible, that the former application of the Legislative Council be complied with, and that the Convict Department be transferred to the Colonial Government.

16. At present I feel it necessary only to report my opinion that such a change is not likely to be conducive to the discipline and efficiency of the Penal establishment. One wild proposal submitted to the Council by an elective member of the Legislature was, to abandon the security and seclusion of Port Arthur, on Tasman's Peninsula, for the city of Hobart.

In conclusion, it is my duty to state that I expect for the future frequent difficulties, because of the odium which exists against the Convict Department, and the violent *animus* of the opposition.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. F. Young.*

Enclosure 1, in No. 5.

Encl. 1, in No. 5.

EXTRACT from the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council.

No. 34.—Tuesday, 18 September 1855.

8. *Prorogation.*

HIS Excellency the Governor, having entered the Council Chamber, read the following speech:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

It is with great reluctance that I feel compelled to interfere between the assertion and the practical enforcement of powers and privileges which you have thought proper to assume.

The law officers of the Crown have advised the Governor and the Legislative Council that the Speaker's warrant is illegal.

It would be satisfactory that the legality or illegality of the Speaker's warrant were disposed of by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Justice; but as your Votes and Proceedings are directed so as not to abide that issue, now pending, there is no alternative left to me.

The

The Speaker's warrant to the Serjeant, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables, and *posse comitatus* to deprive a subject of Her Majesty of his liberty, is an act which, unless warranted by law, is the supremacy of tyranny over law.

In order, then, to enable the judicial tribunals to pronounce judgment on the legality of a warrant affecting the liberty of the subject, I hereby, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, prorogue this Council to the Twentieth day of October next.

Government House, Hobart Town, 18 September 1855. *H. E. F. Young.*

His Excellency then retired, being conducted to the door by the Speaker; and the Council stood prorogued accordingly to Saturday, the Twentieth day of October next.

Michael Fenton, Speaker.

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

Enclosure 2, in No. 5.

At a Meeting of the Executive Council, held at the Government House, Hobart Town, on Friday, 14th September 1855;

Present:—His Excellency the Governor, the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Chief Police Magistrate, the Attorney-general.

The minutes of last meeting are read and confirmed.

Minute, No. 10.

The Governor states, that in consequence of proceedings in the Legislative Council, and the issue by the Speaker of his warrant to sheriffs, under-sheriffs, bailiffs, and constables, to arrest Mr. Hampton, his Excellency yesterday, in the absence of the Colonial Secretary and Attorney-general, by the advice of the Solicitor-general, on application from the chief police magistrate for instructions in the matter, directed that officer to refuse his assistance and to restrain any officer under his control from affording any assistance, until the legality of the warrant shall have been ascertained from the law officers of the Crown, and directed that similar instructions should be forwarded to the sheriff. Such instructions, however, not having been sent, his Excellency now wishes to take the advice of the Council as to whether or not they should be forwarded.

The Council are of opinion, that if it be ascertained that the sheriff would take the advice of the law officers before moving in the matter, that such instructions should not be sent; but if otherwise, they should be forwarded to him at once.

His Excellency further requests the advice of the Council as to the propriety of sending the following memoranda to the officer commanding the troops and the chief police magistrate respectively; viz.:

"The colonel commanding Her Majesty's troops, or the senior officer present, is hereby requested and authorised, without unnecessary display, to hold the military force in readiness, in case of need, to aid the civil power of the chief police magistrate and the police force to prevent any breach of the peace on or upon the persons or premises of any of Her Majesty's subjects in Hobart Town or its vicinity."

14 September 1855. (signed) *H. E. F. Young.*

"The chief police magistrate is hereby required, without unnecessary display, to be ready with the police force to prevent any breach of the peace on or upon the persons or premises of any of Her Majesty's subjects in Hobart Town or its vicinity."

14 September 1855. (signed) *H. E. F. Young.*

The Council advise that these documents be forwarded immediately.

At a Meeting of the Executive Council, held at the Government House, Hobart Town, on Saturday, 15th September 1855, at Ten o'clock;

Present:—His Excellency the Governor, the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Chief Police Magistrate, the Attorney-general.

The minutes of last meeting are read and confirmed.

Minute, No. 11.

His Excellency reads the following letter, received at half-past nine o'clock this morning, from the Comptroller-general:—

"Sir,

Sir, Boa Vista, 15 September 1855.

The Legislative Council having last night decided that I am to be arrested and brought to the bar of the House under a warrant of the Speaker, which the law officers of the Crown have declared to be altogether an unlawful proceeding, I have now the honour to submit to your Excellency my apprehension that some attempt may be made, under the assumed authority of such warrant, forcibly to enter my house for the purpose of arresting me; and that further, from what occurred yesterday in the shape of gatherings of disorderly persons in various parts of the town and in the immediate neighbourhood of my private residence, my house and property may be exposed to the risk of serious damage, and that I am therefore compelled to request that, under these circumstances, your Excellency will be pleased to grant me an assurance that I shall receive such protection from the Government as will be adequate to preserve myself and property from any violence with which either or both may be assailed, arising solely out of matters connected with the official discharge of my duties as Comptroller-general of convicts in this colony.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor. (signed) *J. S. Hampton.*

His Excellency now requests the advice of the Council as to the answer which should be returned to the Comptroller-general, whose messenger waits.

The Council advise that Mr. Hampton be informed that the civil power has been already directed to interfere to prevent illegal violence, or a breach of the peace towards him or any other person.

Minute, No. 12.

The Governor observes, that having by the advice of the Executive Council directed the chief police magistrate to hold the police force in readiness to prevent a breach of the peace, which the execution of the Speaker's warrant to apprehend Mr. Hampton and the resolution of the Legislative Council last night appear to threaten, the chief police magistrate is anxious to obtain the opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to the legality of the Speaker's warrant.

The Solicitor-general being introduced, his Excellency requests that the Attorney-general and himself will give their opinions on the point, viz., the legality of the warrant in question.

Solicitor-general.—"I consider myself bound by the latest decision of the Privy Council upon this subject, and I have no hesitation in stating my opinion to be, that the warrant issued by the Speaker to the Serjeant-at-arms for the apprehension of John Stephen Hampton is illegal. The case to which I allude is the case of Keilly *v.* Carson, 4 Moore's Privy Council Cases. By the judgment in that case, I take it to be established that a Legislative Assembly, met as the Legislative Council of this colony, has no power to punish for a past contempt, and I find that the warrant against J. S. Hampton is dated on the 14th September, and directs the Serjeant-at-arms to apprehend Dr. Hampton for a contempt which the House resolved on the 11th September he had committed. At the same time that I express this opinion, I beg also to make the suggestion that as the Council last night by a majority refused to adopt a course by which the legality of the warrant could be tried before the Supreme Court without the risk of violence or tumult, his Excellency should at once prorogue the Council, by which the whole proceedings as to the warrant would be annulled."

Attorney-general.—"I am of opinion, on the best consideration I have been able to give the question, that the warrant of the Speaker is illegal: first, on the ground stated by the Solicitor-general, that it appears to be with a view to punishment for a past contempt, and secondly, on the ground that the circumstances of the alleged contempt are not set forth. The Council, if it has power to commit for any contempt at all, has only a limited power; and that being so, it is essential that the warrant should disclose that the Council is acting within the limits of its jurisdiction. This is my opinion, but the point cannot be considered as authoritatively settled until it has been decided by judicial authority. If the Supreme Court should hold the warrant legal, then the Executive Government should from the moment of such decision abstain from interference in its execution."

With reference to the suggestion of the Solicitor-general, that his Excellency should at once prorogue the Legislative Council, this Council is not at this moment prepared to express an opinion on the subject, and its consideration is deferred to the next meeting.

At a Meeting of the Executive Council, held at the Government House, Hobart Town, on Saturday, 15th September 1855, at Four o'clock;

Present:—His Excellency the Governor, the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Chief Police Magistrate, the Attorney-General.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read and confirmed.

MINUTE, No. 13.

THE Governor lays on the table the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council yesterday, and states that this morning the opinions of the law officers of the Crown were recorded, to the effect that the Speaker's warrant to the Serjeant-at-arms, sheriff, under-sheriff, bailiffs, constables, and all other Her Majesty's officers and subjects, for the apprehension of Mr. Hampton, and the bringing him by the Serjeant-at-arms to the bar of the Legislative Council, is illegal; and the Solicitor-general also advised an immediate prorogation. It was, however, then agreed by the Executive Council that the question of prorogation should be again considered, it being a measure of great public inconvenience, and that the enforcement of the Speaker's illegal warrant to the Serjeant-at-arms, sheriffs, and *posse comitatus*, if it caused a breach of the public peace, should immediately be followed by the taking into custody of all persons whomsoever so breaking the public peace. Subsequently to the above, so much of the illegal act as concerns the apprehension of Mr. Hampton has taken place. He is now in the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms. The further illegality of bringing Mr. Hampton to the bar of the House by the Serjeant-at-arms was determined on for the second time by the Legislative Council, in opposition to the opinion of the Crown law officers in the House, and it is consequently certain that this completion of the illegality is intended to be enforced.

The Governor suggests for consideration whether Mr. Hampton being illegally in custody, breaches of the public peace arising out of bringing Mr. Hampton, now in custody, to the bar of the House, are to be dealt with as already ordered, namely, that all persons breaking the peace in the enforcement of the Speaker's warrant are to be taken into custody; and whether prorogation should take place, and, if so, when?

The Council unanimously agree that in the event of a breach of the public peace being imminent, a prorogation of the Legislative Council is preferable to a resort to civil and military force.

The Attorney-general is of opinion that under existing circumstances the necessity for a prorogation has not yet arisen.

The Solicitor-general, being introduced, states his opinion that a prorogation should take place at once, and for this reason, that it is inexpedient for the Executive to prorogue the Legislative Council in the event of Mr. Hampton, under a writ of *habeas corpus* for his discharge, being remitted by the judge to the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms, to await the argument before both judges upon the return to the writ, inasmuch as such prorogation would then place the Executive in the position of interfering between the administration of the law and a person in custody.

The Colonial Secretary concurs with the Attorney-general in thinking there is no necessity for proroguing the House at present under existing circumstances. He is of opinion it will be time enough to resort to prorogation when further steps are taken by the Legislative Council exhibiting a disposition on their part not to await the decision of the judges, but that as circumstances may change between this and the meeting of the House on Tuesday, that the Executive Council should meet on the morning of that day.

The Senior Officer of the Forces, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Chief Police Magistrate concur.

The Attorney-general wishes to add to his opinion that the prorogation of the Legislative Council, after the issue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, would not necessarily interfere with the judicial decision of the question of the illegality of the Speaker's warrant, inasmuch as that question can be tried by an action notwithstanding such prorogation.

AT a Meeting of the Executive Council, held at the Government House, Hobart Town, on Tuesday, 18th September 1855.

Present:—His Excellency the Governor, the Senior Officer of Her Majesty's Forces, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the Chief Police Magistrate, the Attorney-general.

THE minutes of last meeting are read, and confirmed.

MINUTE, No. 14.

THE Governor states that at 25 minutes to three this afternoon the Colonial Secretary informed him that he had heard that the Serjeant-at-arms had intimated to Mr. Hampton that he would have to appear at the bar of the House at four o'clock this afternoon.

His Excellency has also been informed that Mr. Hampton had definitely made up his mind not to appear at the bar, as ordered by the House.

The question the Governor now submits is, whether a breach of the public peace has not become imminent, and, if so, whether prorogation should not take place.

The Council are of opinion that, on the refusal by the Legislative Council to abide the decision of the Judges on the question at issue, his Excellency should at once prorogue the Council, and that the Governor should be informed accordingly.

Enclosure 3, in No. 5.

Encl. 3, in No. 5.

Comptroller-General's Office,
20 September 1855.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's memorandum of the 19th instant, requesting me, with all convenient despatch, to report on the proceedings against myself and the Convict Department since the close of the investigation by the Governor and Executive Council, and also intimating your Excellency's desire, if possible, to transmit my report, together with your own despatch thereon, by the earliest mail to England; I therefore now hasten, in accordance with your Excellency's request, to furnish such a report.

2. Your Excellency's decision on the anonymous newspaper charges against the Convict Department was conveyed to me in a letter dated the 6th of July. Soon afterwards, the Legislative Council entered into various discussions on the matters referred to in these charges, and appointed a select committee to inquire into the state of the Convict Department. On the 17th of August, your Excellency made a reference to me on the subject; in reply to which, I forwarded on the same day my memorandum, copy herewith, containing my opinion on all the points then under consideration, but especially as to the proper relative position of the Legislative Council and the Convict Department.

No. 1.

3. On the 22d of August, your Excellency informed the Legislative Council that you declined to direct the attendance of officers and the production of papers, in order to facilitate the re-opening of an inquiry into charges already disposed of by your Excellency.

4. On the 6th of September, I received a summons, signed by the chairman of the select committee, directing me to appear as a witness before that committee; and, acting on the view of my official position, which I had submitted to your Excellency in my memorandum of the 17th of August, I declined to comply with such a summons. Copy of the summons and my reply enclosed.

No. 2.

No. 3.

No. 4.

No. 5.

No. 6.

5. To a summons of the Speaker, dated the 7th instant, copy herewith, I did not make any answer; and on the 12th instant, when the Serjeant-at-arms arrived at my private residence to arrest me under a warrant signed by the Speaker, I verbally informed him that I would forcibly resist any attempt to execute that warrant. On the 14th instant, for the reasons stated therein, I addressed a letter to the Speaker, of which the enclosed is a copy, and next morning forwarded my letter, copy herewith, appealing to your Excellency for protection from the unlawful violence with which my person and property were menaced. About mid-day on the 15th, the Serjeant-at-arms arrived at my house, and arrested me exactly in the way proposed in my letter to the Speaker; and it then seemed reasonable to expect that the concession I had made, by the conditional surrender of my personal liberty, would have led to the settlement of the disputed point, in accordance with the law of the land, as I at once took the necessary steps for causing a writ of *habeas corpus* to be sued out before the Supreme Court of the colony.

6. I remained in the custody of the Serjeant-at-arms from 1 P.M. on Saturday, the 15th instant, to 11.30 P.M. of Tuesday, the 18th instant, when the deputy of the serjeant-at-arms, without any intimation to me, left my residence, a course which has defeated the proposed legal inquiry under the writ of *habeas corpus*. However, as I had, in suing out the writ of *habeas corpus*, also commenced an action against the Speaker and Serjeant-at-arms for the arrest, the question as to the lawfulness of that arrest will still have to be decided under that action by the judges of the Supreme Court.

7. I think it right, before I proceed further, to state, that having retained the professional services of the law officers of the Crown in this matter, I have been governed strictly by such legal advice as I have from time to time received from those gentlemen; and that while I feel indebted to both for the valuable and zealous assistance they have rendered me in this most unpleasant affair, I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the attorney-general's able, independent, and straightforward management of this case, which must, in many points of view, have been very embarrassing to him.

8. In reporting the preceding facts, I have studiously confined myself to a plain statement of them in the most concise form, avoiding as much as possible all notice either of the communications which may have taken place between your Excellency and the Legislative Council, or of the proceedings within the Legislative Council, which must be better known to your Excellency than myself, and which, from their outrageous nature, are calculated to excite feelings of indignation in my mind that I desire not to give expression to on this occasion. Moreover, completely to separate the charges as to alleged abuses in the Convict Department from the vexed question of the assumed power of the Legislative Council to enforce the attendance of an Imperial officer as a witness before it on matters connected with his official duty, I purposely abstain from noticing in this communication either the evidence produced before the select committee appointed by the Legislative Council to inquire

inquire into the state of the Convict Department, or the unprecedented proceedings of that committee; but I will be prepared on both points to afford full explanation to your Excellency when the proper time arrives.

9. I may, however, observe that, although the majority of the Legislative Council have exhibited such an absurd anxiety to compel my personal attendance before them, they have not once applied to your Excellency to furnish any information they require in this matter, in the only way information from the Convict Department has heretofore been furnished to the Legislative Council, and in which it both could and would, so far as I am concerned, be readily supplied on all matters in any degree affecting colonial interests.

10. I have only, in conclusion, to observe, that a tyrannical majority of the Legislative Council have, in the proceedings I have now reported, most seriously interfered with the effective administration of the department under my control, impaired the efficiency of my management of that department, unlawfully deprived me of my personal liberty, and wantonly assailed the domestic tranquillity of my family. Indeed, they have placed it beyond the possibility of doubt, that I could not continue to administer the Imperial department of the Government committed to my charge, and that under existing circumstances it is most desirable, in every point of view, that the Secretary of State should be advised, with as little delay as possible, to comply with the former application of the Legislative Council, by transferring the Convict Department to the Colonial Government. I therefore intend to address a separate communication to your Excellency, showing the detailed arrangements which, in my opinion, should be made for carrying out such a transfer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Hampton*,
Comptroller-general.

His Excellency
Sir H. E. F. Young, &c. &c. &c.

No. 1.

MEMORANDUM.

Comptroller-General's Office, 17 August 1855.

WITH regard to the motion referred to me by your Excellency, I have the honour to observe, that in my opinion the Legislative Council has no authority whatever to interfere directly in matters connected with the administration of the Convict Department; indeed, I assumed the duties of my present office with the distinct understanding that they should not, as shown in the accompanying extract from a letter which I addressed to Mr. Gladstone after he had offered to appoint me to be Comptroller-general, but before I was actually appointed, my representations on this subject being followed by Lord Grey's despatch, No. 43, to Sir William Denison, dated 23d December 1846, and my answers on the 23d September 1852, to a select committee of the Legislative Council, were strictly in accordance with what I had submitted to Mr. Gladstone, and what I regard to be the position of the Convict Department in relation to the Legislative Council. I have only to add, that the colonial interests are not in the slightest degree concerned in any of the matters referred to. With regard to my personally appearing as a witness before a committee of the Legislative Council, I beg to refer your Excellency to the Council Paper of the Second Session of 1852, No. 20, in which it will be seen that I then declined before a select committee to furnish information, except in the manner in which it had been heretofore furnished, a course which I conceive I was fully justified in adopting, and which I see no reason now to depart from.

In regard to the six points themselves, I have to observe on the first, that no convicts in any way chargeable to colonial funds were so employed; and that, under any circumstances, I could not have employed convict labour without authority, as the only authority required by the circular of the 18th of September 1854 was my own. On the second point, of course, I have no remarks to make; and on the third, I have only to observe that I am not aware of any materials belonging to the Colonial Government having been made use of by any of the officers named.

Stone and building materials for the private use of the officers named in connexion with the fourth point, were conveyed by the steamer belonging to the Convict Department from Tasman's Peninsula to Hobart Town, as shown in the former reports transmitted to your Excellency by me; but no convicts, chargeable in any way to colonial funds, were employed to remove them to the private houses or premises of the several officers impugned.

With regard to the 5th paragraph, no repayment was demanded, inasmuch as payment for all the convict labour employed by or for any of the officers was made at the time, under the regulation then in force, to the credit of the Imperial funds, upon which all charges connected with the men so employed were exclusively borne; a fact which seems to have been lost sight of to the extent of assuming that the term "without authority" means that labour had been appropriated by these officers without being paid for.

In regard to the alleged abuses in the Convict Department mentioned in the 6th paragraph, I have to observe that I am not aware what abuses are referred to, except in so far as it may be regarded as an abuse of a regulation then existing for Colonel Hamilton and Mr. May to have employed, in building private houses, convicts on loan, and paid for in accordance

accordance with that regulation; but I need scarcely remark that Mr. May having been severely punished for doing so, and Mr. Boyd censured for his disobedience of the instructions contained in the circular of the 18th September 1854, under the decision conveyed in your Excellency's letter of the 6th of July, the recent attacks on the Convict Department cannot, I submit, so far as the Government is concerned, be regarded as otherwise than finally disposed of.

(signed) *J. S. Hampton,*
Comptroller-General.

His Excellency Sir H. E. F. Young.

EXTRACT from Letter addressed to the Right Honourable *W. E. Gladstone.*

Sir, 52, Elbury-street, Pimlico, 14 May 1846.

I HAVE the honour to forward the following general remarks on convict discipline in Van Diemen's Land, referred to in my letter dated the 12th ultimo.

The duties of the Comptroller-general are, in my opinion, sufficiently arduous without that officer being called upon to take a seat in the Legislative Council, when freedom of language used during the warmth of debate has often unnecessarily excited the ill-will of the colonists towards my predecessor, and consumed much valuable time, which, I venture to believe, might, more advantageously to the public service, have been devoted to the strictly official duties of the Convict Department; and, although perfectly indifferent about what is commonly called popularity, I think it of considerable importance that the inhabitants in general should have the comptroller of convicts as little as possible before them in any other capacity than is essential to his situation as an officer appointed and paid by the home Government to perform duties, with which neither the Legislative Council nor the colonists can be allowed any direct interference. I, therefore, with great deference, have to propose that I may be excused from taking the seat in the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land occupied by my predecessor.

EXTRACT.

Sir, 52, Elbury-street, Pimlico, 22 May 1846.

IN compliance with your request, I have the honour to forward the following heads of subjects which appear to me deserving of notice in drawing up my instructions, accompanied by a few observations on Captain Maconochie's mark system.

1st. The Governor to be informed that I am to be excused from taking the seat in the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land occupied by my predecessor, for the reasons explained in my letter dated 14th May 1846.

James Stephen, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 2.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

To *John Stephen Hampton*, Esq.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me as chairman of the select committee appointed by the Legislative Council of the Island of Van Diemen's Land to inquire into the state of the Convict Department,

You are hereby summoned personally to be and appear before the said select committee of the Legislative Council of the Island of Van Diemen's Land, at the Council Chamber, Hobart Town, on the seventh day of September, at six o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to be examined as a witness before such committee on the subject of such inquiry.

Dated this sixth day of September One thousand Eight hundred and Fifty-five.

(signed) *Thomas George Gregson,*
Chairman of the Committee.

No. 3.

Sir, Comptroller-General's Office, 6 September 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a document signed by you, and dated this day, summoning me personally to be and appear before a select committee of the Legislative Council, appointed by the Legislative Council to inquire into the state of the Convict Department, and to inform you that I decline to comply with such summons.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Hampton,*
Comptroller-General.

T. G. Gregson, Esq.,
Chairman of the Committee.

No. 4.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

To *John Stephen Hampton*, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

BY virtue of the powers vested in me as Speaker of the Legislative Council of Van Diemen's Land, you are hereby desired personally to be and appear at the bar of the Legislative Council of the Island of Van Diemen's Land at the Council Chamber, Hobart Town, on the 11th day of September instant, at a quarter past four o'clock in the afternoon.

(signed) *Michael Fenton*, Speaker.

Dated this 7th day of September 1855.

No. 5.

Sir, Boa Vista, 14 September 1855.

I HAVE declined hitherto to allow myself to be arrested under your warrant, because I believed and still believe that such warrant is illegal, but observing from the further proceedings of the Legislative Council that it is the intention of the Council to employ force in the execution of its assumed right to punish my alleged contempt in not attending as a witness before a select committee of the House, I am now desirous to adopt such a course as will, without compromising my rights as one of Her Majesty's subjects, prevent the possibility of any breach of the peace. With this view, I beg you to express to the Council my willingness to allow the Serjeant-at-arms, unaccompanied by any other person, to enter my house, and to remain there, holding me to be his prisoner there until my legal advisers shall have sued out a writ of "habeas corpus," and the necessary return shall have been made thereto, and the judgment of the proper tribunal upon the legality of the warrant and arrest shall have been given. I make this suggestion from the earnest desire that the maintenance of my rights, which I hold in common with the rest of my fellow-subjects, may not lead to any unseemly disturbance.

I have, &c.

The Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Council. (signed) *J. S. Hampton.*

No. 6.

Boa Vista, Hobart Town,

Sir, 15 September 1855.

THE Legislative Council having last night decided that I am to be arrested, and brought to the bar of the House under a warrant of the Speaker, which the law officers of the Crown have declared to be altogether an unlawful proceeding, I have now the honour to submit to your Excellency my apprehension that some attempt may be made, under the assumed authority of such warrant, forcibly to enter my house for the purpose of arresting me; and that further, from what occurred yesterday, in the shape of gatherings of disorderly persons in various parts of the town, and in the immediate neighbourhood of my private residence, my house and property may be exposed to the risk of serious damage; and that I am therefore compelled to request that, under these circumstances, your Excellency will be pleased to grant me an assurance that I shall receive such protection from the Government as will be adequate to preserve myself and property from any violence with which either or both may be assailed, arising solely out of matters connected with the official discharge of my duties as Comptroller-general of Convicts in this colony.

I have, &c.

His Excellency the Governor. (signed) *J. S. Hampton,* Comptroller-general.

— No. 6. —

(No. 145.)

No. 6.
Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. Lord J. Russell. 18 October 1855.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Government House, Hobart Town, 18 October 1855.

(Received, 26 January 1856.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 18, 4 February 1856, page 67.)

I HAVE the honour to forward copy of a letter which I have received from the Comptroller-general of convicts, in which that officer, after referring to the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 12th June 1855* (No. 34), as rendering it needless for him to submit any proposals as to the transfer of the Convict Department to the Colonial Government, as he had intimated his intention of doing,

* Page 61, of Papers on "Convict Discipline," presented to Parliament August 1855.

doing, suggests for my consideration the expediency of a reference being made to your Lordship, as to the course to be pursued should the Legislature bring in a Bill for the purpose of enabling it to exercise certain powers in regard to departments within the colony paid from Imperial funds.

In my despatch of the 16th August, I reported to your Lordship the grounds upon which I had declined to recognise the right of the Legislative Council of this colony to exercise any direct interference with departments the expenses of which were not borne upon colonial funds; that the power which the Council has claimed does not legally belong to it I entertain no doubt, although the formal decision of the question by the Supreme Court, as raised by an action which Mr. Hampton has brought against the Speaker for an illegal arrest has not yet been given. As, however, it is probable that the next step on the part of those who have hitherto constituted the majority of the Council in this matter will be to introduce a Bill to compel the attendance of any persons whom they may see fit to summon before them, I think it right to submit to your Lordship, whether I should, on the part of the Crown, be justified in giving my assent to a Bill conferring upon the Council rights in regard to departments over which I conceive, as I have already represented, they cannot properly exercise any control.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. E. F. Young.*

Enclosure in No. 6.

Encl. in No. 6.

Sir, Comptroller-general's Office, 11 October 1855.

In the conclusion of my letter of the 20th ultimo I reported that, for the reasons therein stated, it seemed most desirable in every point of view that the Secretary of State should be advised to transfer the Convict Department to the Colonial Government, and therefore that I intended to address a separate communication to your Excellency, showing the detailed arrangements which in my opinion should be made for carrying out such a transfer.

2. The receipt, since the date of my letter, of the Secretary of State's decision on this subject, in the despatch, No. 34, of the 12th June 1855, renders it superfluous for me now to trouble your Excellency with my views respecting the transfer of the department; but I think it right to suggest, that in addition to the application already made to the Secretary of State by your Excellency for instructions on the point at issue in regard to the assumed right of the Legislative Council "to inquire into the state of the Convict Department," an immediate further reference should, in my opinion, be submitted to his Lordship for a decision as to the course to be followed in the event of a Bill being passed either by the present Council or the future Tasmanian Parliament, seeking to acquire such a right by Legislative enactment.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. S. Hampton,*
Comptroller-general.

His Excellency the Governor.

— No. 7. —

(No. 161.)

No. 7.
Governor Sir H. E. F. Young to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.
6 Nov. 1855.

Extract of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart., dated Government House, Hobart Town, 6 November 1855.

(Received, 5 February 1856.)
(Answered, No. 28, 22 February 1856, page 67.)

"The mayor of Melbourne, as chairman of a public meeting, having forwarded to Governor Sir Charles Hotham, for transmission to Downing-street, a copy of the resolutions of that meeting, sympathising with the Legislative Council of Tasmania on "the privilege question," and condemnatory of my conduct, I beg leave to call your attention to the following statements set forth in the resolutions, which are utterly destitute of truth.

"First. That the recent prorogation of the Legislative Council in Hobart Town was for "the purpose of forcibly suppressing inquiry into the conduct of certain officials of the Convict Department."

"Second. That the prorogation took place at a late hour of the night, "in the midst of a debate."

"As

"As to Statement No. 1, so far is it from the truth, that there is not even a shadow of a foundation on which to construct it. The Council, having beaten the Government members of the House, and carried the motion for a select committee, had three weeks before the prorogation appointed the select committee, which committee had met several times, and at one of its meetings had examined the Colonial Secretary at great length. It had examined other witnesses, and the Government never interfered in the remotest degree with it. At last it summoned a witness, the Comptroller-general, who of his own accord thought fit to refuse to attend. He was then ordered by the Speaker to attend; he refused; then, in the face of the officially-expressed opinion in the House of the Attorney and Solicitor-general, that the Council had no power to compel the attendance of a witness, or to resolve the non-attendance to be a contempt, he was voted to be in contempt. A warrant was issued by the Speaker to the Serjeant-at-arms to arrest him. Mr. Hampton then asserted his right to defend himself from an illegal arrest, and refused to be taken by force to the council chamber, but, in order to try the disputed right of the Council, suffered a constructive arrest, and then in a constitutional manner applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* to test the validity of their warrant. The House resolved that the Speaker should make a return to the writ, notwithstanding which the refractory majority of the Council carried a resolution, which was to the effect that they would *per fas aut per nefas* carry their object of bringing "this surgeon superintendent" to their bar. It was after that fatal resolution had been carried, the Serjeant-at-arms being directed to call on the *posse comitatus* for assistance, and that rebellious course determined on, and when the debate was closed, and the tumultuous and violent action only remained to follow, that I used the prerogative of prorogation, to prevent the perpetration of outrages from which the colony would hardly have recovered in a generation.

"As to Statement No. 2, I am in a position to assert positively that the prorogation took place when no debate was going on, but when some orders of the day were being disposed of, which created so little interest that nearly all the members had left the House, and the Attorney and Solicitor-general were only fearful that the House might have been counted out before my arrival. I prorogued the House immediately that the close and result of the debate, at nine o'clock, P.M., certified to me the great risk of a riot next day, in the attempt, which was then imminent, that Mr. Hampton would, in pursuance of the resolution of the House, be brought forcibly to the bar. A formal notice of prorogation would have frustrated my object. Everything has proved that the prorogation was extremely opportune and well-timed."

Enclosure 1, in No. 7. Encl. 1, in No. 7.

COPY of RESOLUTIONS passed at a Public Meeting of the Citizens of Melbourne, held at the Criterion Hotel, Collins-street, on Monday, October 15, 1855.

Moved by J. O'Shaunassy, Esq., M.L.C., seconded by John Hodgson, Esq., M.L.C., and carried unanimously,—

"That the power recently claimed and asserted by the Legislative Council of Tasmania, to compel the attendance of witnesses to be examined before Select Committee of the said Council, is indispensable to the due exercise of one of the most important functions of a Legislative Assembly."

Moved by H. S. Chapman, Esq., M.L.C., seconded by W. Westgarth, Esq., and carried unanimously,—

"That the arbitrary conduct of Sir Henry Fox Young, the Governor of Tasmania, in suddenly proroguing the Council, for the purpose of forcibly suppressing inquiry into the conduct of certain officers of the Convict Department of the colony, charged with the grossest malversation of their respective offices, and the unprecedented mode of prorogation adopted by him, in going into the Council at a late hour of the night, in the midst of a debate, without the usual formal notice, is an abuse of the powers confided to him by Her most Gracious Majesty, which is calculated to bring her name and authority into contempt, and which would of necessity be utterly destructive of the independence of the Legislature."

Moved by J. P. Fawkner, Esq., M.L.C., seconded by T. Embling, Esq., M.L.C., and carried unanimously,—

"That this meeting sympathises with the Legislative Council of Tasmania, in their conflict with an arbitrary and irresponsible executive, and tenders to the said Council the assurance of its cordial support, in maintaining inviolate their rights to inquire into abuses affecting the welfare of the colony, and thereby maintaining the rights and liberties of the people whom they represent."

Moved by the Reverend W. Jarratt, seconded by Councillor Bowden, and carried unanimously,—

"That the Right Worshipful the Chairman be requested to forward copies of the resolutions passed at this meeting to the Honourable the Speaker of the Legislative Council of Tasmania, to his Excellency Sir Henry Fox Young, the Governor of that colony, and to his Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, K. C. B., Governor of Victoria, with a request that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to Her most Gracious Majesty."

(signed) *J. T. Smith*, Mayor,
Chairman.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

— No. 1. —

No. 1.
The Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir H. E. F. Young. 1 Feb. 1856.

(No. 17.)

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young*.

Sir, Downing-street, 1 February 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge your despatches of the numbers and dates specified in the margin, on the subject of the proceedings taken by the Legislative Council relative to an inquiry into the condition of the Convict establishment, ending in the prorogation of that body by your authority.

No. 136, 26 Sept. 1855.
„ 132, 10 Sept. „
„ 126, 27 Aug. „
„ 119, 16 Aug. „
„ 81, July „

2. I am the more reluctant to enter into any detailed discussion of these proceedings, from the circumstance that the issue finally raised, that of the power of the Council to commit for refusing to attend to its summons before a select committee of inquiry, must, as it appears, necessarily abide by the decision of the legal tribunals. But I feel that you are entitled to receive the distinct expression of the opinion of Her Majesty's Government on some other leading features of the case.

3. I cannot but think you were wrong in originally objecting to an inquiry by a committee of the Legislative Council into the state of the Convict establishment. It appears to me that a body constituted for the purpose of making laws binding on the whole community of Tasmania must possess the ancillary and almost inseparable right of inquiry into all subjects of public interest. The anticipation that such an inquiry might lead to interference with matters placed from peculiar circumstances beyond the control of the local authorities could afford no substantial reason for resisting a proceeding within the strict rights of the Council.

4. But, on the other hand, I consider that you were fully justified in maintaining the principle that the Convict establishment is under the control of the authorities specially appointed thereto by Her Majesty's Government, and not of the ordinary local authorities. So long as the necessity continues for maintaining that establishment, which in the course of very few years must come to its natural close; so long the tax-payers of this country, by whom it is supported, have a right to require that it should be subject to the management of functionaries exclusively responsible to Imperial authority.

5. The dispute about the control over colonial convicts in the same establishment appears to have merged in more serious questions; but I ought to state that

that Her Majesty's Government have no objection to the colony's removing these convicts from the establishment, if it thinks proper, and placing them under strictly colonial superintendence. But so long as they remain a part of the establishment, it would be so inconvenient to place them under any separate jurisdiction from other convicts, that I cannot authorise any fresh rule on the subject.

6. Such are the directions which I think it necessary to give. I cannot, however, but add the expression of a hope, that as the subject will now engage the attention of a new legislative body, and under a new form of Government, the feelings which appear to have been excited by what has hitherto taken place will not stand in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of the whole matter.

I have, &c.,
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

— No. 2. —

(No. 18.)

No. 2.
The Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir H. E. F. Young.
4 Feb. 1856.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young.*

Sir, Downing-street, 4 February 1856.

I HAVE received your despatch, No. 145, of the 18th of October last,* stating that, as you consider it probable, if the decision of the court should be adverse to the right claimed by them, that a bill may be introduced into the Council to compel the attendance of any persons whom they may summons, you think it right to ask whether or not you would be justified in giving your assent to a bill conferring upon the Council such a power in regard to departments over which you conceive that they cannot properly exercise any control.

I trust that the question may not arise; but you will have learned from my recent instructions, dated the 1st February, No. 17, that so long as the Council limit themselves to inquiry, I do not consider that they should be resisted.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

* Page 63.

— No. 3. —

(No. 28.)

No. 3.
The Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir H. E. F. Young.
22 Feb. 1856.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Governor Sir *H. E. F. Young.*

Sir, Downing-street, 22 February 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 161,* of the 6th November last, with the enclosures which accompanied it, on the subject of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Melbourne in Victoria, at which resolutions were passed condemnatory of your conduct in connexion with the differences which had unfortunately arisen between yourself and the Legislative Council of Tasmania.

I have already informed you of my views on this subject, and there does not appear anything in the papers now before me which requires the further expression of my opinion.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

* Page 64.

TASMANIA.

COPIES or EXTRACTS of CORRESPONDENCE
the Governor of *Tasmania*, connected with
Institution of an Inquiry by a Committee of
Legislative Assembly into the Working of
CONVICT DEPARTMENT, and the Prorog
of the Legislature whilst that Inquiry wa
progress.

(*Mr. Thomas Duncombe.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *April* 1856.

[*Price* 9 *d.*]

Under 12 *oz*

465

UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 March 1856;—*for*,

"COPY of the CHARTER granted for the purpose of Erecting the Seminary of *Quebec* into an University."

Colonial Office,
14th April 1856.

JOHN BALL.

(*Mr. Meagher.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
15 *April* 1856.

153.

Vol 44.

EXTRACT from Thirteenth Part PATENT ROLL of the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of Queen *Victoria*.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC, CHARTER.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto Us, that there has existed during the last two hundred years, and does now exist in that part of Our Province of Canada called Lower Canada, a Seminary established for the education and instruction of youth, and known by and under the corporate style and title of "Le Seminaire de Quebec;" that the said Seminary comprises a school of divinity, and classes of instruction in science and literature, at present frequented by more than 400 pupils; that the said Corporation is amply endowed, being provided with abundant means for carrying out its objects without assistance from the Provincial Legislature; that it possesses extensive and valuable libraries, rich and costly collections of all kinds of philosophical and other apparatus requisite for assisting in imparting a knowledge of the sciences:

And whereas humble application hath been made unto Us by the very Reverend Louis Jacques Casault, Superior of the said Seminary, and the Reverend Antoine Parant, Joseph Aubry, John Holmes, Léon Guigras, Louis Guigras, Michel Forgues, Elzear Alexandre Taschereau and Edward John Horan, Directors of the said Seminary, that We would be pleased to grant Our Royal Charter for the purpose of authorising the said Corporation to confer Degrees, and granting unto the said Corporation all other the privileges usually granted to and enjoyed by Universities;

Now know ye, That having taken the premises into Our Royal consideration, and duly appreciating the great utility and importance of the enjoyment of these privileges by the said "Seminaire de Quebec," We, of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have ordained and granted, and by these presents do for Us, Our heirs and successors, ordain and grant, that the said Louis Jacques Casault, Antoine Parant, Joseph Aubry, John Holmes, Léon Guigras, Louis Guigras, Michel Forgues, Elzear Alexandre Taschereau and Edward John Horan, and their successors in their offices aforesaid, shall be and be called as heretofore one body corporate and politic, and shall, in addition to the powers and privileges by them hitherto possessed and enjoyed in their said corporate capacity, have, possess and enjoy the rights, powers and privileges of an University as hereinafter directed, for the education and instruction of youth and students in arts and faculties; and that in each and every act or deed done and performed under and in virtue of this Charter, the said "Seminaire de Quebec" shall be named, called and known as the "Université Laval" (Laval University).

And We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, declare, ordain and grant that our trusty and well-beloved the most Reverend Pierre Flavien Turgeon, Roman Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese of Quebec, or the Roman Catholic Archbishop for the time being of the said Diocese, or the person administering the said Diocese, shall by virtue of his office be Visitor of the said University.

And We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, declare, ordain and grant that there shall be at all times one Rector of the said University, and that the said office of Rec or shall be held by the Superior of the said Seminaire de Quebec for the time being.

And We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, declare, ordain and grant that there shall be such and so many Professors in the different Arts

and

and Faculties in our said University as from time to time shall be deemed necessary or expedient, and as shall be regulated by the Visitor of Our said University, by and with the advice of the University Council hereinafter established.

And We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, declare, ordain and grant that the said Rector and the said Professors of Our said University, and all persons who shall be duly matriculated into and admitted as Members of Our said University, and their successors for ever, shall be one distinct and separate body politic in deed and in name, by the name and style of "The Rector and Members of Université Laval (Laval University) at Quebec, in the Province of Canada," and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession and a common seal, and that they and their successors shall from time to time have full power to break, change, alter or renew such common seal at their will and pleasure, and as often as they shall judge expedient; and that by the same name they, the said Rector and Members of the said University, and their successors from time to time, and at all times hereafter, shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all or any Court or Courts of Record within Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Our said Province of Canada, and other Our dominions, and in all singular actions, clauses, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever, of what nature or kind soever, in as large, ample and beneficial a manner as any other body corporate and politic, or any other Our liege subjects, being persons able and capable in law, may or can sue, implead or answer, or be sued, impleaded or answered, in any manner whatsoever.

And We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, declare and ordain that there shall be within Our said University a Council, to be called and known by the name of the "Université Laval (Laval University) Council."

And We do, for Us, Our heirs and successors, will and ordain that the said Council shall consist and be composed of the Rector of the said University, of the Directors of the said Seminaire de Quebec, to wit, the Reverend Antoine Parant, Joseph Aubry, John Holmes, Léon Guigras, Louis Guigras, Michel Forgues, Elzear Alexandre Taschereau, and Edward John Horan, by virtue of their office as such Directors, and their successors, whether the said Directors be or be not Professors in the said University, and of the three Senior Professors of the several Faculties of Divinity, Law, Medicine and Arts in the said University.

And We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, further will and ordain that by the term "Director," shall be understood any and every person considered as such by the said Seminaire de Quebec.

And We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, further will and ordain, that all the powers and privileges granted by this Our Charter shall be vested in and exercised by the said Council.

And We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, will and ordain that the members of the said University Council shall hold their seats in the said Council so long only as they and each of them shall retain their respective offices as aforesaid, by and in virtue of which they become members thereof.

And We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, will and ordain that the Rector for the time being of the said University shall preside at all meetings of the said University Council at which he may be present; and that in his absence from any such meeting, it shall be presided over by such member thereof who may then be the first Assistant Superior of the said Seminaire de Quebec; or in the absence of this latter, by the second Assistant Superior thereof; and in the absence of all three of the above functionaries, by the member of the said Council who shall be the Senior Director of the said Seminaire then present.

And We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, declare and ordain that no meeting of the said Council shall be, or be held to be, a lawful meeting thereof, unless a majority of the members thereof be present during the whole of every such meeting; and that all questions and resolutions proposed for the

decision of the said University Council, shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members of Council present, including the vote of the Rector, or other presiding member; and that in case of an equal division of such votes, the Rector or other member presiding at any such meeting shall give an additional or casting vote.

And We do by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, ordain and grant that the said Council of Our said University shall have full power and authority to frame and make statutes, rules and ordinances touching and concerning the good government of the said University, the studies, lectures, exercises, degrees in Arts and Faculties, and all matters regarding the same; and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit and useful for the well-being and advancement of Our said University, and agreeable to this Our Royal Charter; and also from time to time, by any new statutes, rules or ordinances, to revoke, renew, augment or alter, all, every or any of the said statutes, rules and ordinances, as to them shall seem fit and expedient: Provided always, that the said statutes, rules and ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of Our said Province of Canada, nor repugnant to, or inconsistent with, this Our Charter, or any of the provisions thereof: Provided also, that a copy of all statutes, rules and ordinances so to be made as aforesaid, under and in virtue of this Our Charter, shall be furnished with all convenient speed after the making thereof to the Visitor of Our said University for the time being, who shall have authority within two years from the day of the receipt of such copy, to disallow any such statute, rule or ordinance, or any part thereof; and such disallowance shall, without delay, be signified in writing, under the hand of Our said Visitor, to the Rector of Our said University, and thenceforward such statute, rule or ordinance, or any part thereof so disallowed, shall be void and of none effect, but otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue: Provided, also, that all statutes, rules or ordinances repugnant to law as aforesaid, or to this Our Charter, or inconsistent therewith, shall be, *ipso facto*, null and void.

And we do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, ordain and declare that the said University Council shall have full power and authority to nominate and appoint the various Professors for the several Faculties of Law, Medicine and Arts, and of revoking and cancelling all such nominations and appointments whenever they shall find just and sufficient cause; and the said Council shall also have and possess the right and privilege of presenting and submitting the names of candidates for the Professorships of Divinity to the Visitor of the said University, by whom alone the appointment of the Professors of Divinity shall be made and confirmed; but the said Council shall have no power or authority to revoke or annul the nomination or appointment of the said Professors of Divinity without the previous consent of the said Visitor.

And whereas it is necessary to make provision for the completion and fitting up of the said Council at the first institution of our said University, and previously to the appointment of any Professors; Now We do for Us, Our heirs and successors, further ordain and declare that until such Professors be named, the Rector and Directors of the said Seminaire shall be deemed to constitute the said Council, and shall be to all intents and purposes capable of performing and exercising all and every the duties, powers, authority and privileges hereby granted to and vested in the said Council.

And We do hereby, for Us, Our heirs and successors, charge and command that the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid, subject to the said provisions, shall be strictly and inviolably observed, kept and performed from time to time under the penalties to be thereby or therein imposed or contained.

And We do, for Us, Our heirs and successors, further will, ordain and grant that the said Université Laval (Laval University) shall, as such University hereby constituted, have, possess and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are now enjoyed by Our Universities of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, so far as the same are capable of being had, possessed or enjoyed, under and by virtue of this Our Royal Charter, and that the said University Council shall have power and liberty to grant and confer on all students, whether

whether they be or be not students in the said Seminary or University, or in any other College or Seminary within our said Province, which shall be affiliated to and connected with the said University as hereinafter provided, who shall be found duly qualified according to the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid, to receive the same, the degrees of Bachelor, Master and Doctor in the several Arts and Faculties; and the said University Council shall have power and liberty within itself of causing to be performed all scholastic duties for the conferring of such degrees, in such manner as shall be directed by the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid.

And We do further, for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, ordain and grant, that the said University Council shall, for the purposes of this Our Royal Charter, have, possess and enjoy the right and power to affiliate to and connect with the said University, any one or more College or Colleges, Seminary or Seminaries, public institution or institutions of education within Our said Province, as to the said Council may seem fit; subject, nevertheless, to the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid.

And We, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do further will and ordain, that no religious test or qualification shall be required of or appointed for any person to be admitted or matriculated as students within Our said University; provided, nevertheless, that all persons admitted to any Degree in any Art or Faculty therein, shall make such declarations and subscriptions as by the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid, shall be fixed and appointed.

Provided always, and this Our Royal Charter is granted upon the express terms and conditions that the powers, authorities, privileges and rights hereby granted shall not, in the exercise of them by the said University Council, in any manner or way interfere with, diminish or otherwise affect the powers, rights and privileges of the said Seminaire de Quebec, as now enjoyed and exercised by the Superior and Directors of the said Seminaire; but that all and every the said rights, powers, authorities and privileges of the said Corporation of "Le Seminaire de Quebec" shall, in the administration of the affairs of the said "Seminaire de Quebec," remain the same as heretofore.

And We will, and by these presents, for Us, Our heirs and successors, do ordain and declare, that these our Letters Patent, or an exemplification thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same; and shall be taken, construed and adjudged in the most favourable and beneficial sense, and to the best advantage of the said "Rector and Members of Our said University," as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere, and by all and singular Judges, Justices, officers and other subjects whatsoever of Us, Our heirs and successors; any mis-recital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

In Witness, &c., Witness, &c., the Eight day of December.

By Her Majesty's Command.

This is a Copy of the Record.

(signed) *Edward Young,*
Clerk of Enrolments in Chancery.
10 April 1856.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC.

COPY of the CHARTER granted for the purpose of Erecting the Seminary of *Quebec* into an University.

(*Mr. Meagher.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *April* 1856.

158

Under 1 oz.

MR. BROWNRIGG.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 March 1856;—*for*,

"COPIES of ADDITIONAL DESPATCHES and CORRESPONDENCE connected with the Removal of Mr. *J. Stuart Brownrigg* from the Office of Postmaster-General of the Island of *Mauritius* on the 9th day of June 1853 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 384, of Session 1855.)"

Colonial Office,
25 April 1856.

JOHN BALL.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. *J. Stuart Brownrigg* to the Right Honourable Sir *William Molesworth*, Bart.

5, Alpha Place, Regent's Park,
13 August 1855.

Vide House of Commons Paper, No. 384, p. 46.

Sir,

ALLOW me to direct your attention to my letter of the 27th January last, addressed to your predecessor Sir George Grey, to which as yet I have not been favoured with any reply.

Her Majesty's Government having, in pursuance of the Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, produced all the despatches and correspondence connected with my case, on the perusal of which I regret to find that several important papers have not been (through, I suppose, some inadvertence) transmitted to Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, I have therefore done myself the honour to transmit herewith copies of such letters and other papers bearing upon my case (*vide* Appendix A.), with a view of a further consideration of my memorial.

I beg also to transmit copies of observations upon the Governor's act with reference to myself, which appeared in one of the leading papers of the colony (*vide* Appendix B.)

Permit me at the same time to observe, that the statements taken by the Committee of Inquiry have not been forwarded by the Governor to Her Majesty's Government. Had these papers been transmitted, I should have been prepared to show that the two principal parties examined against me were discharged from the Government service for improper conduct; one previously, and the other subsequently, to this inquiry; and I also have good reason to suppose that the very heavy imposition of nearly 118 *l.* was inflicted without the Governor having ever perused the very unsatisfactory averments made before the Committee of Inquiry, which were not even upon oath, or made in my presence, or that of any representative, not having been allowed legal assistance or advice throughout this inquiry. Moreover, I found that allegations of which I had no previous notice or knowledge whatever, were made matters of investigation. In fact, the whole proceedings from first to last were of the most inquisitorial character; and it appears that the Duke of Newcastle subsequently dismissed me from Her Majesty's Colonial Service without any evidence whatever relating to such inquiry having been laid before him.

I trust, on a perusal of my memorial of December 1853, subsequent correspondence, together with the additional papers now transmitted, you will kindly take an early opportunity of reconsidering the decision of your predecessors, who have acted throughout without the slightest tittle of evidence before them to justify unmerited punishments twice imposed upon me.

Vide House of Commons Paper, No. 384, p. 28.

Assuming the statement at the conclusion of the despatch of his Excellency Governor Higginson, wherein he says, "such irregularities as had been clearly

proved against me," to be the bases upon which your predecessors have acted, with reference to such statement, permit me to call your attention to the letter of Major-general Sutherland (Enclosure, No. 3, page 31, printed Correspondence,) commanding Her Majesty's Forces in the Island, as the best answer I can give to the statements made by two dismissed clerks, not upon oath, which his Excellency is pleased to call evidence of irregularities clearly proved against myself, but which irregularities were even wholly unknown to myself, having been committed by a clerk whom I dismissed for misconduct; after which these irregularities of his transpired. And with respect to the employment of peons, there was no order to the contrary in that colony, where it was a recognised practice, as it is in most other colonies and places.

Mr. Bayley, the Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, is now at home on leave, and with reference to such statements as to the employment of peons, will, if necessary, certify such to be the case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Stuart Brownrigg.*

SCHEDULE OF APPENDIX.

No. in Series.	From whom.	Date.	Subject.	Page.
			Appendix (A.)]	
1.	Colonial Secretary to Postmaster-General.	14 June - 1852	Communicating the only two allegations ever notified to him.	3
2.	Ditto - - -	25 June - „	- - Apprising him of the appointment of a Committee to assemble at a few hours' notice.	3
3.	Postmaster-General to Governor.	24 July - „	Appealing for a remission of the imposition inflicted upon him.	3
4.	Colonial Secretary to Postmaster-General.	31 July - „	- - Communicating the declining to accede to his appeal, and his Excellency's expression of regret at being compelled to visit him with so severe a mark of censure.	4
5.	Postmaster-General to Colonial Secretary.	5 August „	- - Declining the Governor's offer to send home his appeal for indulgent attention.	4
6.	Colonial Secretary to Postmaster-General.	13 August „	Permission to pay by instalments -	5
7.	Postmaster-General to Auditor-General.	4 September „	Submitting the correct date from which the surcharge should be dated.	5
8.	Auditor-General to Postmaster-General.	21 September „	Informing him of the Governor's authority for the date fixed by him.	5
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10.	Colonial Secretary to Postmaster-General.	1 October „	- - Acquainting him with Clerk Connor's request to withdraw his memorial, and the Governor's permission, further notice of his accusations being unnecessary, the matter having been disposed of.	6
11.	Postmaster-General to Colonial Secretary.	21 July - 1851	Reporting Clerk Dougherty's dismissal from the Post-office.	6
12.	Lieut.-Col. Maberly to J. S. Brownrigg, Esq.	28 March 1853	Instructing him to close his account with the London Post-office.	6
13.	Postmaster-General to Lieut.-Col. Maberly.	9 June - „	Acknowledging receipt thereof - -	6
			Appendix (B.)	
	Extracts from "Sentinelle" newspaper.	6 August 1852 9 August „	- - Commenting upon the Governor's act in having imposed a penalty upon Mr. J. S. Brownrigg.	7
	Extract from Overland Commercial Gazette.	14 August „	Showing how lightly the whole matter was received.	9

Appendix (A.)

No. 1.

From Colonial Secretary to Postmaster-General.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, 14 June 1852.

1. His Excellency the Governor directs me to apprise you that he has been informed that the name of "Pierre Louis," formerly a messenger in your office, still figures in the pay abstracts of your department, and that his monthly pay still continues to be paid for him, though he has not been attached to your department since 1845.

2. His Excellency also desires me to state that he understands an increase of salary was applied for by you, and granted on behalf of this person in the year 1850, although he had so long ceased to be one of your messengers.

3. His Excellency is anxious to know whether the circumstances of the case have been rightly represented to him, and whether you have any explanation to offer.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Bayley*, Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

From Colonial Secretary to Postmaster-General.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, 25 June 1852.

His Excellency the Governor has had before him your explanations on the subject of the irregularities which have been represented to his Excellency as existing in your office, and I am directed to acquaint you, that his Excellency, considering it would be as satisfactory to yourself as to the interests of Government to have the facts inquired into by a committee, has directed one to assemble for the purpose to-morrow at one o'clock.

2. You will therefore be pleased to hold yourself in readiness to afford the committee any explanations they may require, and further insure the attendance of the employés of your department, who may be probably required by the committee.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Bayley*, Colonial Secretary.

No. 3.

To the Governor from Postmaster-General.

Sir, General Post-office, 24 July 1852.

I have had the honour to receive from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary a copy of your Excellency's minute, of the 19th instant, and it has caused me much regret to learn that your Excellency considers the Government could not have got all the labour from its servant Jaggoo for which he was paid, because he had also been employed by me, and that therefore your Excellency was of opinion that I should be required to refund the whole amount of salary drawn on account of the peon Jaggoo, embracing a period of upwards of six years.

I am fully aware that a fault carries with it its consequences in proportion; but in the present instance, the penalty is indeed weighty, and I should hope your Excellency will think so. I am, however, ready to submit to your Excellency's decision, although to pay so large a sum suddenly must indubitably place me under serious difficulties and inconvenience.

But I still indulge the hope that it will please your Excellency not to insist upon the infliction of such a strong measure, particularly when I place under your Excellency's consideration the following circumstances in extenuation:

1. That I could have had, comparatively speaking, but little of Jaggoo's services, and for which he was always remunerated by me.

2. That not being aware of any regulation forbidding the employment of a public servant out of office hours; and knowing it to be customary here, I was quite unconscious of its being wrong to so employ Jaggoo.

3. That the omission in regard to the names of the peons upon the pay abstracts, though certainly reprehensible, did not entail any wrong or injury upon any one.

Appendix (A.)

4. That having a family to maintain and educate in an expensive colony like this, the refunding of so large a sum would be an injury to my children.

I therefore now earnestly and seriously appeal to your Excellency's leniency for remission, if not all, of at least a portion of the penalty, respectfully reminding your Excellency that the Estimates authorise three 3 *s.* peons, and that the office has had the services of that number.

I have already suffered sufficiently in mind, without also suffering severely in a pecuniary way, at finding my name and character brought so strangely and unexpectedly in question, and in a colony, too, wherein I have resided upwards of 17 years, as well respected, I should hope, as known.

Hoping that it will please your Excellency to listen with favour to this appeal which I now make to your indulgence,

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Stuart Brownrigg,*
Postmaster-general.

No. 4.

From Colonial Secretary in reply to Postmaster-General's Letter, 24 July 1852.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, 31 July 1852.

I AM directed by his Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and to inform you in reply that his Excellency can perceive nothing in this further communication to alter the opinion which he has already expressed in regard to the official irregularities which have formed the subject of recent investigation, and the degree of culpability attaching to you on their account.

2. His Excellency says, that you may rest assured that the regret experienced by you at learning the conclusions at which his Excellency had arrived, is not greater than that felt by himself at being compelled to visit you with so severe a mark of censure; and that nothing but a profound conviction of the necessity of the measure, and a strong sense of the obligation imposed on him, not to allow private feelings to interfere with the discharge of a public duty, however painful, could have induced his Excellency to adopt it.

3. The same considerations which influenced his Excellency's original decision on the case, do not admit of his acceding to your request to be relieved from the pecuniary penalty involved in it; but it is possible that a more lenient view of your proceedings may be taken by the home authorities, and, if you should desire it, I am to state that execution of the order for the surcharge shall be suspended pending a reference to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

4. His Excellency adds, that although he is inclined to apprehend that this course would not be advisable, he will not be the less ready to submit your appeal to indulgent attention than gratified to learn that it has been attended with success.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Bayley,*
Colonial Secretary.

No. 5.

From Postmaster-General in reply to Colonial Secretary's Letter, 31 July 1852.

Sir, General Post-office, 5 August 1852.

I HAVE the honour to request that you will be good enough to communicate to his Excellency the Governor that I feel obliged by his offer to transmit to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for indulgent consideration, any appeal that I may desire to make relative to the heavy penalty which I have been called upon to pay; but that I respectfully decline causing his Excellency any further trouble in the matter.

As the immediate payment of so serious a demand would have placed me under some difficulty and additional loss, I have to thank his Excellency for having been pleased to sanction its discharge by instalments; but instead of monthly stoppages being made from my salary I should hope his Excellency will have no objection to my paying quarterly into the Treasury, say 25 *l.* or 30 *l.*, as being more convenient to meet my arrangements in England, and as the Treasurer and Paymaster-general is willing to receive the instalments as proposed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Stuart Brownrigg,*
Postmaster-general.

No. 6.

From Colonial Secretary in reply to Postmaster-General's Letter, 5 August 1852.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, 13 August 1852.

His Excellency the Governor has given consideration to your letter, dated the 5th instant, requesting that instead of making monthly payments into the Treasury on account of Jaggoo's salary, you may be allowed to discharge the amount by quarterly instalments of (25 *l.* or 30 *l.*) twenty-five or thirty pounds sterling, and I am directed to state that his Excellency has no objection to the salary above mentioned being refunded to the Colonial Treasury in the manner proposed by you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Bayley,*
Colonial Secretary.

No. 7.

From Postmaster-General to Auditor-General.

Sir, General Post-office, 4 September 1852.

Jaggoo, late peon in this department, did not enter upon his duties as such until October 1845; my reasons for thinking so are—

1. That by an old memorandum book (house expenses) his name as servant disappears at the close of September 1845.

2. I have a perfect recollection that Jaggoo left my service two months before I removed into the country, which was in December of the same year. This will again fix the date.

I have no other data to go upon, but I am satisfied myself that Jaggoo left my service at the end of September 1845.

The salary paid to him should therefore be calculated from that month, instead of January, as figures in your letter, No. 401 of the 30th ultimo.

This difference in time (nine months) reduces the amount I am required to pay into the Treasury to 117 *l.* 2 *s.* instead of 128 *l.* 8 *s.*, as stated by you.

The error pointed out you will, I trust, be good enough to have rectified, and your letter under notice is herewith returned for that purpose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Stuart Brownrigg,*
Postmaster-General.

No. 8.

From Auditor-General, in reply to Postmaster-General's Letter, 4 September 1852.

Sir, Audit-office, 21 September 1852.

Having forwarded your letter, dated 4 September 1852, to the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the surcharge made against you on account of salary drawn for one Jaggoo, under the name of Pierre Louis, I beg to inform you that his Excellency approves of the date given by you (October 1845) being taken, as I am unable to fix the precise date; but his Excellency remarks, that if Jaggoo's appointment had been reported by you in the regular manner, there would have been no doubt about the matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. Kerr,*
Auditor-General.

No. 9.

Extract from the Auditor's Report upon the Books and manner of keeping the Accounts in the Post-office, agreeably to the recommendation conveyed in the 39th Paragraph of the Committee of Inquiry's Report to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary.

Audit-office, 22 September 1852.

"Referring to your letter, dated 28 August last, directing me, with the assistance of Mr. Barrow, chief clerk in the Treasury, and Mr. L. Lesage of this office, to examine the mode of keeping the accounts in the Post-office, with a view to simplifying the system, and, if possible, reducing the number of books, I have to submit the following observations for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor.

"From the information I have received from Messrs. Barrow and Lesage, it would appear that the method of keeping accounts in the Post-office is simple and satisfactory, and that it is not susceptible of any improvement, and that these accounts are well kept."

(signed) *W. R. Kerr,*
Auditor-General.

Appendix (A.)

No. 10.

From Colonial Secretary to Postmaster-General.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, 1 October 1852.

His Excellency the Governor has had before him a petition from Mr. C. Connor, under date the 9th ultimo, requesting leave to withdraw the memorial addressed by him to the Secretary of State, in consequence of his recent dismissal from your department; and with reference to the report made by you on the aforesaid memorial, I am directed to observe, that although Mr. Connor assigns no reason for asking to withdraw the memorial in question, which contains accusations against you, still his Excellency is aware of no objection to the permission being granted, especially as these accusations have been investigated by a Committee of Inquiry, and orders issued thereon which renders further notice of them unnecessary.

2. His Excellency has only moreover to observe, in respect to the remarks offered by you on Mr. Connor's memorial, that some of your conclusions are erroneous and at variance with the Committee's report, but the matter having been disposed of, the Governor has no desire to re-open it.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. J. Bayley,*
Colonial Secretary.

No. 11.

From the Postmaster-General to Colonial Secretary, reporting Clerk *Dougherty*'s Conduct and Dismissal from the Post, after which the Government refused to give him any employment.

Sir, General Post-office, 21 July 1851.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that I have been under the necessity of dispensing with the further attendance at this office of Mr. George Dougherty, fifth clerk, in consequence of inability to fulfil his duties, owing, I regret to say, to habitual inebriety.

As a vacancy thus occurs, I beg respectfully to propose for his Excellency's approval the following arrangements; viz., Mr. Gebert, sixth clerk, to be fifth, and Mr. Mare, volunteer, to be sixth, *vice* Gebert, to date from 1st proximo.

By Mr. Mare's promotion, the place of volunteer, with the certainty of a clerkship at the close of the year, will become vacant, and as the services of an additional hand are greatly needed, I hope his Excellency may know of some deserving person who might like to avail of the opening, and whom it might please his Excellency to nominate.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Stuart Brownrigg,*
Postmaster.

No. 12.

From Lieut.-Colonel *Maberly* to *J. S. Brownrigg*, instructing him to close his Account, &c.

Sir, General Post-office, 28 March 1853.

The Postmaster-general having been informed that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies has directed the Governor of Mauritius to revoke your appointment as Colonial Postmaster-general, I am commanded by his Lordship to instruct you to close your accounts as the agent of this department, and to remit the balance due from you.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. L. Maberly.*

No. 13.

From *J. S. Brownrigg* to Lieut.-Colonel *Maberly*, in acknowledgment.

Sir, General Post-office, Mauritius, 9 June 1853.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th of March last, it is quite impossible for me to express how much its contents astounded me. The very unexpected measure you have intimated to me as emanating from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies towards me, must be, I conclude, from a misapprehension of some infamous representations which may have been made to him by a worthless individual, once a soldier, and afterwards a clerk in this department, some time since dismissed for habitual inebriety and serious and intolerable misconduct.

As the matter, however, alluded to has been decided and settled by his Excellency the Governor, and as there was not a stain upon my honour or character, notwithstanding his machinations, I feel confident that his Excellency Governor Higginson will do me justice in setting right any appearances disadvantageous to me which may have arisen in the mind of

of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and that his Excellency will not suffer a man of my standing, family, and character, to become a victim to the false and slanderous tongue and representations of an individual so worthless and lost to every sense of right. Appendix (A.)

I cannot refrain from again expressing the astonishment under which I am labouring, more particularly as I do not know of any complaint having ever been made against me by his Excellency the Governor to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I am bound, therefore, to believe, that such a step as you have intimated to me will not be carried out by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State towards me, a zealous public officer, who has always shown integrity, activity and assiduity in the public service, as the whole of the Mauritius community can testify to.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Stuart Brownrigg,*
Postmaster-General.

Appendix (B.)

No 1.

Appendix (B.)

"Sentinelle de Maurice," Port Louis, 4 Août 1852.

Mr. *J. Stuart Brownrigg.*

"Le public s'est beaucoup entretenu ces jours derniers des accusations qui ont été portées par un des commis du bureau de la Poste contre son chef M. Brownrigg. Nous nous sommes nous-mêmes fait l'écho des bruits qui circulaient, en nous promettant de suivre l'affaire dont il s'agissait, pour en rendre compte plus tard au public. Il n'est pas de mystère qui ne se découvre; et malgré celui dont s'enveloppe l'administration lorsqu'il s'agit d'elle ou de ses interêts, l'œi de la presse finit toujours par trouver la vérité.

"La voici dans l'affaire Brownrigg. Il paraîtrait qu'en 1845 ou 1846, il y avait à la Poste un porteur de lettres du nom de 'Pierre Louis,' recevant une dixaine de piastres par mois. Il a été renvoyé du bureau.

"Un nommé 'Jaggoo' s'est immédiatement offert au postmaster pour le remplacer. Il a été accepté; et comme c'est un employé du dernier étage, le chef de la Poste, pensant qu'il avait le droit d'employer pour porter ses lettres qui bon lui semble, n'a pas demandé au Gouvernement une commission pour 'Jaggoo.'

"La dépense pour lui était la même que pour 'Pierre Louis,' dont le nom est resté sur les états de paie.

"C'est là certainement une grave irrégularité. L'explication donnée, que les abstracts etaient faits par le commis qui a porté plainte, que plusieurs fois il avait reçu l'ordre de substituer le nom de 'Jaggoo' à celui de 'Pierre Louis,' que la somme payée n'a pas varié, ne justifie pas cette irrégularité. Le chef devait immédiatement après la sortie de 'Pierre Louis' faire disparaître son nom de ses états de paie; il ne la pas fait; nous le blâmons sévèrement.

"Quoiqu'il ne soit 'Jaggoo' a travaillé assidûment à la place de 'Pierre Louis' depuis 6 ou 7 ans, et a porté des milliers de lettres en ville.

"Jaggoo demeurant chez M. Brownrigg à la campagne, prenait place sur le siège matin et soir, et conduisait la voiture de son chef. S'il ne le dispensait pas d'un groom, il lui évitait au moins le soin de diriger lui-même son cheval ou de payer un cocher. C'est ce qui a donné l'occasion d'une plaite dans laquelle il ne s'est agi de rien moins que de la part de M. Brownrigg de rétribuer un homme employé à son service particulier avec des fonds appartenant à la colonie.

"Les autres chefs de plaite étaient que M. Brownrigg avait pris des meubles de son bureau pour sa maison; que des lettres avaient été postées sans que l'argent parût sur les comptes, &c. &c.

"Un comité à été nominé par son Excellence le Gouverneur pour faire un rapport sur ces diverses accusations. Le résultat de ces recherches a été que les accusations relatives aux meubles et aux lettres postées, etc., étaient sans fondement, faites avec malice, dans un esprit méprisable de vengeance, et comme telles rejetées. Quant à celle qui concerne 'Jaggoo'; le comité a reconnu que cet homme avait effectivement servi à la place de 'Pierre Louis;' qu'il avait rendu les mêmes services que lui; mais que M. Brownrigg n'aurait jamais dû l'employer comme son cocher; que ce service particulier avait pu deranger le service publique; en conséquence, que M. Brownrigg devait rendre au Gouvernement tout ce que 'Jaggoo' avait reçu depuis qu'il avait remplacé 'Pierre Louis.'

"Nous ne pouvons retenir l'expression du sentiment de peine que cette conclusion plus que sévère nous fait éprouver. S'il est reconnu que M. Brownrigg ne s'est point approprié le bien public, qu'il s'est toujours conduit selon les principes d'honneur que le distinguent, que le Gouvernement a joui des services de 'Jaggoo,' comment a-t-on pu, pour punir M. B. de l'irrégularité commise en laissant subsister sur les rôles le nom de 'Pierre Louis,' le condamner à payer au Gouvernement une somme de 800 p.? Ah! c'est trop dûr: c'est de l'injustice; et nous espérons qu'en prenant de nouveau le sujet en considération son

Appendix (B.)

Excellence le Gouverneur effacera cette condamnation contre un chef de bureau, qui peut avoir ses défauts, mais qui a toujours été un gentleman de parfait honneur. Il nous semble qu'une observation descendue du chef eût suffi dans la circonstance. La forme était irrégulaire, mais le fond de l'affaire était bon, le public n'avait pas souffert; pourquoi donc tant de rigueur envers M. Brownrigg? Nous pensons que dans le jugement de cette affaire, S. E. le Gouverneur s'est montré trop jaloux de l'honneur de son administration et a passé la borne. C'est ce qui arrive toujours lorsqu'on est juge et partie. Sous une précédente administration l'on n'arrivait jamais à la borne; aujourd'hui on la dépasse. Il y a autant d'injustice dans l'un que dans l'autre cas. Ceci nous conduit à demander au chef de notre Gouvernement pourquoi, au mépris des lois du pays, arrache-t-il à la jurisdiction des tribunaux ordinaires pour les soumettre à sa propre jurisdiction les personnes placées dans le cas de M. Brownrigg? Un chef d'administration est accusé de concussion ou de tout autre crime; puni par la loi du pays, il doit être remis à la justice ordinaire; le pouvoir exécutif n'a pas le droit de se faire juge et de décider. Nous conçevons que lorsqu'il s'agit de conflit d'altercations entre chef et subordonné, le Gouverneur de la Colonie puisse entrevenir, et mettre la paix entre les parties. Mais lorsque ces conflits prennent la forme et l'importance de délits et de crimes, c'est pur arbitraire que de s'en rendre juge souverain, juge dans l'ombre et le mystère. Aujourd'hui il s'agit d'une accusation de concussion; le Gouvernement retient l'affaire; demain un chef ôtera la vie à son subordonné, ou la subordonné au chef; le Gouvernement sans doute retiendra encore l'affaire! Vraiment c'est odieux!

"Tout le monde perde à ce système d'arbitraire. L'accusateur ne peut prouver son accusation; l'accusé ne peut se defendre; ils sont l'un et l'autre livrés à des hommes qui agissent dans l'ombre, sans la garantie du serment, et qui peuvent être mus par des passions nées de l'opposition de puissants intérêts. S. E. prend-elle la responsabilité de ce qui a été fait par d'autres dans l'ombre, et assume l'odieux de condamnations souvent injustes.

"Le public qui paie a le droit de demander qu'on revienne à la règle générale dont on s'est écarté sans l'autorisation d'une loi. Il s'agit de ces affaires; qu'elles soient publiques; il n'y a que les mauvaises choses que l'on cache dans l'ombre."

No. 2.

"Sentinelle de Maurice."

Le Cernéen et le Directeur de la Poste.

"Le Cernéen de Samedi contient un article injuste sur la Directeur de la Poste.

"Il prend de nous les faits de l'affaire Brownrigg.

"Nous avons dit: 'Il paraîtrait qu'en 1845 ou 1846, il y avait à la Poste un porteur de lettres du nom de 'Pierre Louis,' recevant une dixaine de piastres par mois. Il a été renvoyé du bureau. Un nommé 'Jaggoo' s'est immédiatement offert au Postmaster pour le remplacer. Il a été accepté; et comme c'est un employé du dernier étage, le chef de la Poste, pensant qu'il avait le droit d'employer pour porteur ses lettres qui bon lui semble, n'a pas demandé au Gouvernement une commission pour 'Jaggoo.' La dépense pour lui était la même que pour 'Pierre Louis,' dont le nom est resté sur les états de paie.'

"Que fait le Cernéen? Il prétend que l'on dit qu'une somme de 800 p. a été perçue par le Directeur pour un subalterne qui figurait sur la liste des employés de son bureau, bien qu'il n'en fit plus partie depuis longtemps!

"Personne n'a dit, personne n'a écrit, que M. Brownrigg eût reçu pour lui; mais on a écrit un fait vrai, à savoir, qu'un peon du nom de 'Jaggoo,' remplissant les fonctions de celui qui avait quitté, avait reçu sa paie, sans que le nom ait été changé. La seule irrégularité c'est de n'avoir pas rayé le nom de l'un, et mis à sa place celui de l'autre. C'est une irrégularité, sans doute, que nous avons nous-mêmes blâmée sévèrement, mais qui ne touche en rien à l'honneur et à la délicatesse du gentleman qui est en butte aux accusations de son commis, auxquelles vient s'adjoindre le Cernéen.

"Nous ne sommes ni les amis ni les ennemies de M. Brownrigg. Nous ne le connaissons que comme Directeur de la Poste; nous ne sommes en rapport avec lui que pour la remise de nos journaux. Dans cette position, nous pouvons être juste, et nous l'avons été envers ce fonctionnaire d'un ordre élevé, et qui a été indignement attaqué. Nous l'avons placé devant nous comme devant un 'jury,' et nous sommes demandé de quoi il était coupable? De concussion? non, sans doute. D'intentions deshonnêtes? non, encore. De négligence dans la réduction faite par autrui de ses états de paie? oui. Mais pour le résultat, qui a souffert? personne. Il y a eu 10 p. payées chaque mois a 'Jaggoo' pour un mois d'ouvrage.

"Nous savons, à l'occasion, faire entendre notre voix contre les fonctionnaires publics lorsqu'il devient de la ligne droite: mais dans notre justice, et dans notre incorruptible indépendance, nous savons aussi les defendre lorsqu'ils sont honnêtes et probes, lorsque leur âme est innocente, lorsque aucune intention criminelle ne s'attache aux irrégularités qu'on peut leur reprocher, lorsque dans tout le cours d'une vie honorable et sans tâche, l'on ne remarque qu'une négligence dont personne n'a souffert.

"Aussi dans l'affaire Brownrigg, nous avons dit avec confiance que nous espérions que S. E. la reprendrait en considération et déchargerait la Directeur de la Poste de la peine qu'il lui a imposée, que nous avons trouvée trop sévère, et qu'aucun jury au monde n'aurait prononcée à sa place. En même temps que nous avons reconnue que l'erreur

l'erreur de S. E. ne prenait la source que dans l'exagération d'un louable sentiment sur l'honneur de son administration. Si c'est un reproche, S. E. nous pardonnera de le lui avoir fait."

No. 3.

"The Commercial Gazette."

"A PRIVATE inquiry has been held by a special committee appointed by the Governor to investigate a complaint made against the Postmaster-general by the head clerk, who had been dismissed from that office. The principal, and, we believe, the only irregularity discovered was, that a person, who was borne on the abstract for some years for monthly pay as a peon, did not exist, and the man to whom the money was paid was a coachman in the Postmaster's service. It was contended by the Postmaster that this man, although he drove him into town, actually worked in the Post-office, and this was confirmed by all the clerks in the Post-office department. Notwithstanding this, the Postmaster has been called upon to refund the whole of the wages paid to this man since 1845, and has been reprimanded for this irregularity."

COPY of a LETTER from *T. F. Elliot*, Esq., to *J. Stuart Brownrigg*, Esq.

Sir, Downing Street, 5 September 1855.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir William Molesworth to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, adverting to the papers recently laid before Parliament on the subject of your dismissal from the office of Postmaster at Mauritius, and transmitting other papers which you hope will induce him to take a more favourable view of your case than that adopted by his predecessors. I am desired by Sir William Molesworth to inform you, that he cannot find sufficient ground in the reasons brought forward by you for re-opening your case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *T. Fred. Elliot.*

MR. BROWNRIGG.

COPIES of ADDITIONAL DESPATCHES and CORRESPONDENCE connected with the Removal of Mr. *J. Stuart Brownrigg* from the Office of POSTMASTER-GENERAL of the Island of *Mauritius*, on 9 June 1853 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 384, of Session 1855).

(*Mr. Alexander Hastie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
28 *April* 1856.

181.

Under 2 *oz*

MR. L. H. EVELYN.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 March 1856;—*for*,

"COPY of Governor Sir *Henry Barkly*'s REPORT on the Case of Mr. *L. H. Evelyn*."

(For Copy of this Report, *see* page 16.)

(*Mr. Drummond.*)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 31 March 1856;—*for*,

COPY "of the CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place from the 8th day of June 1854 to the present Time, between the Colonial Office, the Treasury, and the Commissioners of Customs, in regard to the Case of Mr. *L. H. Evelyn*."

(*Mr. Wilson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
31 *March* 1856.

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place from the 8th June 1854 up to the present Time, between the Colonial Office, the Treasury, and the Commissioners of Customs, in regard to the Case of Mr. *L. H. Evelyn*:

And Copy of Governor Sir *Henry Barkly*'s REPORT on the Case of Mr. *L. H. Evelyn.*

Sir, Downing-street, 8 June 1854.

I AM directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit to you, for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a memorial from Mr. Lyndon Howard Evelyn, praying for the grant of a superannuation allowance, on account of his services in the Customs Department of Jamaica

In laying this memorial before the Lords Commissioners, I am to request that you will state to their Lordships, that, from the opinion Sir Henry Barkly has expressed of Mr. Evelyn, the Duke of Newcastle would be glad if they were enabled, with propriety, to take a more favourable view of his case than has been taken heretofore.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Frederick Peel.*

Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

(A.)

To his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The MEMORIAL of *Lyndon Howard Evelyn*, of Jamaica,

Respectfully showeth,

THAT, in July 1839, a letter went down from the Colonial Office to the Treasury, complaining—1st. Mr. Evelyn (then in the Customs) had written letters on the affairs of Jamaica direct, and not through the Governor, which was inconvenient.

2d. Sir L. Smith represented Mr. E. to have taken part in an act embarrassing to his Government, which was improper; wherefore the Colonial Secretary requested Mr. Evelyn might be admonished not so to do in future.

That, under some misapprehension during that time of great political excitement, in lieu of such mild cautionary admonition so deemed adequate to the measure of two slight indiscretions, there issued a sentence against your memorialist so recklessly ruinous, that it would have been excessive against any offence short of the grossest official criminality. That sentence, moreover, was issued without inquiry; and when a subsequently granted trial ended in your memorialist's justification, it was left unrevoked—a political condemnation from the Treasury against an innocent and deserving person, to be officially executed by the Customs—a department that had no fault to find with him; and it was executed to the entire ruin of his whole family.

That, among other unmerited consequences of such most causeless sentence, your Grace's memorialist could not obtain a Customs superannuation he had earned (under rules of office, when he entered in 1818) by 22 years of colonial service, and without complaining of wrongs so terribly suffered, or seeking redress for unmerited visitations. Your memorialist (driven to extremity at 56 years of age, after bearing up against adversity 14 years) now comes forward (by the advice of high personages in Jamaica, and supported by the sympathy and intercession of its able Governor, Sir Henry Barkly) to pray that your Grace will hear his statements, and so move their Lordships of the Treasury

Treasury thereon, that these sad adversities so long endured, solely in consequence of the Colonial Office letter, may be stopped, by their granting to him that superannuation to which his prior public services had entitled him, and which numbers of his contemporaries now enjoy; and your memorialist solicits this act of restitutionary grace (for the moderate provision of a still large family) on the following grounds:

1. The Treasury sentence was solely moved by, and grounded upon, the Colonial Office letter, all official charge being entirely denied.

2. Such Colonial Office letter called but for a mild and adequate cautionary warning to a supposed indiscreet individual, yet it unintendedly produced from the Treasury the sudden and fierce ruin of a whole and notoriously well-conducted family.

3. The sentence so fraught with causeless ruin was not alone hastily issued prior to notice given or inquiry instituted, but was carried into destructive effect after the charges were nullified, by a subsequent trial and verdict of not guilty.

4. The visitation would have been cruelly excessive if even directed against any official wrong short of criminality, not a shadow of which was charged; and therefore it was immeasurably oppressive when urged against a merely political and questionable indiscretion, the very utmost that was alleged. Yet 14 years of poverty and misery have been its consequences, and have been wrestled with in submissive silence.

5. But waiving all complaint, if even such indiscretions had been as clearly proved as they were distinctly refuted, still 14 years of utter family ruin, the blasted prospects of all its youth, the social degradation and privations of all its elders, and the hopelessness of their finding any new lines of occupation after so sudden an overthrow at their advanced period of life, added to the positive claim to reward possessed by the memorialist, may now, it is hoped, be deemed so ample and sufficient an expiation of any error the memorialist could possibly have fallen into, as that a merciful consideration may at length be permitted to arise, and save the declining years of respectable and educated persons from unmerited destitution, when a rightful and earned claim for the long official service of 22 years' foreign duty lies open for their provision.

Wherefore your Grace's memorialist prays you will righteously take all these representations into your favourable consideration, and grant him the aid of your grace's powerful influence, either to obtain the earned superannuation, or some fitting equivalent if that be inconvenient; and, as in duty bound, your Grace's memorialist shall ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

Jamaica, April 1854. (signed) *Lyndon Howard Evelyn.*

The memorialist solicits leave to add a few short notices of claims he possesses to public consideration in Jamaica.

2, Burton-street, Burton-crescent,
Tavistock-square.

Accompanying,

(B.) Claims to consideration.

(C.) The charges and replies made in 1839.

(B.)

The claims to consideration in the colony, Mr. Evelyn mentions, were but the duties of the time, which, under any other circumstances, he would scorn to adduce; but the present extremity is such as renders it necessary to enlist every favourable influence in behalf of some provision for his family.

The claims to favourable attention are for public services in Jamaica, of which colony he has been a respected resident for 35 years; among them are these:—

He advocated the rights of freedom now established (and that in a way which would have elevated the slaves, and saved the country from its present ruin); for years during which, as written to him by Mr. Richard Hill (the Governor's magisterial secretary), "such advocacy was no equivocal act of courage and generosity," but was given at the expense of public hatred and imminent risk of popular vengeance, even to the threatening of life. For like efforts, but less disinterested, and for very equivocal advocacy, others have since met with the amplest rewards and honours in the colony.

When Savanna-la-Mar was suddenly left defenceless at the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Evelyn organised a company, disarmed the surrounding country, placed the town in a defensive condition, and so saved it from pillage and destruction, and that portion of the country from joining in the insurrection, until Captain R. Owen, R.N., took it in charge.

When Lord Holland's estate, "Friendship," was threatened with insurrection by violently injudicious management at that critical time, he went and quelled the risen spirit of disaffection, and restored peace and confidence in the district, saving it from approaching conflagration.

When notice came of the rebels having carried off a number of highly respectable females, the male heads of whose houses they had murdered in open day, with shocking atrocities, and the militia were refused to be sent for their succour, Mr. Evelyn armed and organised a small party, and rescued from the depths of a Jamaica forest, all roads to which had been strongly barricaded, no less than 21 females and children, 17 white and 4 coloured; and, subsequently, again went in and brought out the murderers to justice.

These things can be testified, and especially by Sir Willoughby Cotton, whose thanks were given to Mr. Evelyn in camp, and by Captain Richard Owen, who was present as commandant of the district, in the "Blossom" man-of-war.

Mr. Evelyn also, at the hazard of life, went down into a midnight popular outbreak, just after the rebellion, and saved the lives of a Baptist minister (Kingdon), his wife and friends, from an exasperated people, assembled by beat of drum, and under arms, which they used until he disarmed them, and restored peace, remaining on the ground during the night to save the houses from destruction until the authorities took them in charge.*

Other services might, perhaps, be adduced, but these will suffice. Mr. Evelyn sets no intrinsic value on them; they were but the common duties of loyalty and humanity. It is the great extremity of causeless adversity he suffers which urges their relation, and on that ground alone he solicits they may be favourably thought of as legitimate pleas for merciful restitution or available employment.

(signed) *Lyndon H. Evelyn.*

(C.)

The short account of Mr. Evelyn's charges and answer stands thus:—

It was charged—1st. Mr. Evelyn had written letters to the Colonial Office on the affairs of Jamaica direct, and not through the Governor, which was inconvenient (he happening to be in the Customs).

And it was replied—Mr. Evelyn was a freeholder of the colony, of large family therein, and so bound up in all its dangers and welfare; that the time being a crisis of fears and hopes, Lord Glenelg's letter was published, saying, "he would be glad to receive authentic information from any quarter;" that, consequently, Mr. Evelyn (as a freeholder) wrote, received Lord Glenelg's "express thanks for the letter;" again wrote, and again received "commendation, thanks, and promise of consideration" for his communication; and again wrote, in conclusion, a third letter; such third letter, however, though directed to, and prepared for, Lord Glenelg, fell into the hands of Lord Normanby, his successor, at the Colonial Office, and he caused the complaint to be made—(it has since been found, precisely the same kind of admonitory letter was sent, all but in the same words, to two or three other parties; only in their cases it was not followed by any injurious notice). Now, evidently, that which the Secretary of State had first

* And then those houses were destroyed by the people.

first called for—had twice thanked—had once highly commended—had directed the attention of the Governor to, and had, both through the Governor and direct, promised his consideration for (as for a valued presentation), could not have been inconvenient or reprehensible.

2d. It was charged—Sir L. Smith complained, Mr. Evelyn had taken part in a transaction embarrassing to his Government, which was improper.

And it was replied—Mr. Evelyn proved by a full document, signed by about 30 persons of all creeds, political views, and stations in life, he had never—never taken part in any public transaction, save the one statistical act alluded to, the production of "The Agricultural Report for the Parish of Hanover, 1839," which was, in fact, the act of the highest Government officer of the district, Mr. Custos Pullier; that such report printed, and the names of all the gentlemen who got it up being printed on its title-page, was first sent to Sir L. Smith, and to the Government, and Mr. Evelyn produced Sir L. Smith's written acknowledgment, with "his cordial thanks to the gentlemen who drew it up;" nay, more, he produced Sir L. Smith's letter of commendation to the Government, covering its transmission, where, repeating his thanks and promises to those gentlemen, he designates it as mild, temperate, and true; promises to its allegations "all the remedial powers of his Government." Consequently, that to which the Governor gave his most cordial thanks—that which he highly commended to the Secretary of State—that to which he promised all the remedial powers of his Government, could not have been, and was not, an act embarrassing to his Government. Nor was that improper in Mr. Evelyn to have taken part in, which was solely meant for the public welfare, and which was received by the Governor with such high marks of approval and satisfaction.

The Judge on both points (and not a shadow of anything else was brought forward) declared Mr. Evelyn perfectly blameless, and without fault in this case. Yet sentenced before inquiry, tried after being sentenced, and honourably acquitted under that trial, Mr. Evelyn has been subjected to the sentence, still unrevoked, and has been causelessly ruined, under a consequent 14 years' course of degradation and adversity—at once commended and thanked, punished and ruined, by one and the same high authority for one and the same act; and that, had it been even proved as charged, an act of the most trivial character, calling at the very utmost but for a mild, cautionary, and future admonition.

Mr. Evelyn's consequent dismissal from the Customs was on this wise:—

The sentence had ordered him to be degraded and removed (with loss of income) from Jamaica (where he had a large family of 12 persons, and a freehold house to shelter them) to St. Lucia, and being unrevoked by the Treasury, the Customs had to execute its provisions.

The Customs ordered Mr. Evelyn accordingly to be at St. Lucia on the 25th December, on penalty of the officers there not being allowed to pay him any salary if not there on that day. This was a physical impossibility; and Mr. Evelyn remonstrated, asking for an extension of time: he was refused; he could not be there, and was not; so, on the false allegation of being contumacious, he was "suspended" by the Board; and, before his remonstrance and prayer for inquiry could reach England, he was "dismissed," on the same false ground, by the Treasury. He again remonstrated—explained—respectfully repudiated all idea of contumacy—showed the absolute impossibility of his complying with the order—his readiness to obey cheerfully whenever possible, and his prayer for merciful justice. All in vain; he remained unheeded and unanswered.

Treasury Minute, dated 10 June 1854.

Refer to the Commissioners of Customs.

(No. 802.)

Report of Commissioners of Customs, dated 5 July 1854, to the Lords Commisioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Your Lordships having referred to us the annexed letter from Mr. Peel, signifying that he had been directed by the Duke of Newcastle to transmit, for the consideration of your Lordships, a copy of a memorial from Mr. Lyndon H.

Evelyn, praying for the grant of a superannuation allowance, on account of his services in the Customs Department in Jamaica; and Mr. Peel, in transmitting Mr. Evelyn's memorial, having further signified that he had been requested by the Duke of Newcastle to state to your Lordships that, from the opinion Sir Henry Barkly had expressed of Mr. Evelyn, the Duke of Newcastle would be glad if your Lordships were enabled, with propriety, to take a more favourable view of his case than had been taken heretofore:

We beg leave to refer your Lordships to our reports of the 27th January 1835 (No. 101), and 2d May 1835 (No. 616), (copies of which, marked (A.) and (B.), are annexed), upon memorials from Mr. Evelyn, who at that period held the office of sub-collector of Customs at Lucea, Jamaica, praying for a reconsideration of the circumstances which had led to his removal from the office of sub-collector at Savanna-la-Mar, in that island, and that he might be removed to some other office in the colonies, or appointed to some situation in the Customs in the United Kingdom; and in which reports your Lordships will find the circumstances fully detailed which led to Mr. Evelyn's suspension from office in the year 1834, and his subsequent reduction from the office which he then held of sub-collector at Savanna-la-Mar, with a salary of 700 *l.*, and his removal to the office of sub-collector at St. Lucia at a reduced salary of 400 *l.* per annum, with an intimation that should his conduct, after the lenity which had been shown, be again brought under our notice, the Board would have no alternative left but to proceed to his instant dismissal; and we concluded our report of the 27th January 1835, before referred to, by submitting our opinion that Mr. Evelyn had failed in substantiating any ground to induce us to recommend to your Lordships a departure from a decision which was not come to without the fullest and most deliberate consideration, and that we could not recommend that he should be appointed to some other situation in the colonies, or to an office in the Customs in the United Kingdom; and under those circumstances your Lordships declined to grant Mr. Evelyn any relief.

Mr. Evelyn's conduct having, in the year 1839, when he held the office of sub-collector at Lucea, Jamaica, again become the subject of animadversion on the part of Her Majesty's Government, we must request the attention of your Lordships to the following copy of Sir F. Baring's letter of the 25th June 1839, and of its enclosure from the Colonial Office, signifying your Lordships' desire that we would make arrangements for removing Mr. Evelyn from Jamaica to some other station, in consequence of a representation which had been addressed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to your Lordships, complaining of Mr. Evelyn's having upon several occasions addressed voluminous letters to the Secretary of State, relating to the public affairs of Jamaica, without previously communicating them to the Governor, who had made a strong representation to the Secretary of State against Mr. Evelyn's conduct in participating actively in public proceedings of a political nature, tending to embarrass the administration of the Government.

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 25 June 1839.

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith, copy of a letter from Mr. Stephen, dated 19th instant, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Evelyn, sub-collector of Customs at Lucea, Jamaica; and I am to desire that you will make arrangements for the removal of that gentleman from Jamaica to some other station, at the same time pointing out to him the very great irregularity and impropriety of his conduct in regard to the correspondence and other proceedings relating to the public affairs of the colony, adverted to in Mr. Stephen's letter. I am further to desire that you will caution him against any repetition of those irregularities, and particularly admonish him to adhere strictly, in all matters relating to official and public correspondence, to the regulations of the department to which he is attached.

I am, &c.

The Commissioners of Customs. (signed) *F. Baring.*

(Copy of Enclosure.)

Sir, Downing-street, 19 June 1839.

I am directed by the Marquis of Normanby to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that on several recent occasions Mr. Evelyn, the sub-collector of Customs at Lucea, Jamaica, has addressed voluminous letters to this office relating to public affairs in that colony, without any previous communication of them to the Governor. This proceeding is highly inconvenient, and is an infringement of the established regulations. The Governor has, moreover, made a strong representation against Mr. Evelyn's conduct in participating actively in public proceedings of a political nature, tending to embarrass his administration of the Government. Lord Normanby is desirous that these circumstances should be brought under the notice of the Lords of the Treasury, with his request that the Commissioners of Customs may be instructed, if their Lordships should see fit, to admonish Mr. Evelyn, that so long as he shall continue in the public service, he must abstain from mixing himself in any party proceedings or political questions, and that he must conform strictly to the rules laid down for the conduct of official correspondence with their department.

I have, &c.
(signed) *James Stephen.*

We beg leave also to refer your Lordships to our report of the 6th July 1839, No. 973, an extract from which, marked (C.), is annexed, submitting, in pursuance of your Lordships' special directions, an arrangement for removing Mr. Evelyn from the office of sub-collector at Lucea, Jamaica; and to Mr. Pennington's letter of the 18th of the same month, signifying your Lordships' desire that Mr. Evelyn should be forthwith removed to fill the vacant office of landing surveyor in the island of St. Lucia, at a reduced salary of 300 *l.* per annum; your Lordships being of opinion that it was desirable that Mr. Evelyn should be placed under the immediate control of a superior officer. It would, however, appear that previously to the receipt of your Lordships' order of the 18th July 1839, in Jamaica, directing the removal of Mr. Evelyn to fill the office of landing surveyor in the island of St. Lucia, Mr. Evelyn had proceeded on leave of absence to this country; and in our memorial to your Lordships of the 14th November 1839, No. 1599, we stated that Mr. Evelyn having, upon his arrival in England, applied for an extension of his leave, we had placed him in full possession of your Lordships' order, directing his removal from Jamaica, and submitted his request for further leave for your Lordships' decision; in reply to this memorial, your Lordships were pleased, by Mr. Gordon's letter of the 23d November 1839, to sanction an extension of Mr. Evelyn's leave for a further period of three months.

We beg leave further to state, that in our memorial of the 3d March 1840, No. 300, we apprised your Lordships that, in consequence of an application from Mr. Evelyn, stating that he was detained in this country pending your decision upon a memorial which he had addressed to your Lordships, praying a reconsideration of the circumstances which had led to his removal from the office of sub-collector at Lucea, Jamaica, we had been induced to grant him one month's further leave of absence in addition to the period sanctioned by Mr. Gordon's letter of the 23d November 1839; this leave was further extended for one month, by our order of the 31st March 1840.

That your Lordships were further pleased, by Mr. Gordon's letter of the 28th July 1840, to acquaint us that you had caused it to be intimated to Mr. Evelyn, that you had not seen sufficient grounds stated in his various representations for sanctioning a deviation from the directions which had been given for his removal from the Customs Department in Jamaica to that in the island of St. Lucia, but that you did not disapprove of the extension of leave which had been granted to Mr. Evelyn whilst the applications which he had addressed to your Lordships were under consideration. With reference to this decision of your Lordships, we caused the collector and comptroller at Kingston, as well as Mr. Evelyn, upon the 31st July, to be informed, that if Mr. Evelyn should not, on or before the 20th October 1840, have assumed the duties of his office of landing surveyor

in the island of St. Lucia, his salary would be stopped, and that no further payment on account of salary could be made to him after that day. In consequence, however, of Mr. Evelyn having represented that a vessel was not to sail for Jamaica until the 1st October, we were induced to extend the leave until the 25th of December 1840, with a distinct understanding, that if he did not, in obedience to your Lordships' directions, forthwith proceed to the West Indies, and appear for duty at St. Lucia, on or before the 25th December 1840, no payment of salary could be made to him without a special order, and that we should be under the necessity of submitting all the circumstances connected with his delay in this country, since Mr. Gordon's letter of the 28th July 1840, for the final directions of your Lordships.

Mr. Evelyn again failed in paying attention to your Lordships' orders directing him to proceed to St. Lucia, and in our memorial of the 5th March 1841, No. 305, extract from which, marked (D.), we beg leave to annex, we transmitted a copy of a representation which we had received from Mr. Evelyn, dated St. Lucia, Jamaica, 1 January 1841, stating the reasons why he had not proceeded to the island of St. Lucia, and requesting that he might be reinstated in his office of sub-collector at Lucea, Jamaica; and we at the same time apprised your Lordships that we had caused Mr. Evelyn to be informed, that if after so many warnings he failed to pay prompt obedience to your Lordships' orders, by proceeding to take up his appointment at St. Lucia, we should be under the necessity of suspending him.

In our memorial of the 23d of June 1841, No. 864, we adverted to our representation to your Lordships of the 5th March preceding, No. 305, above referred to, as well as the former correspondence relative to the case of Mr. Evelyn; and we at the same time apprised your Lordships that we had recently received a representation from the collector and comptroller at Kingston, Jamaica, dated 7th May 1841, transmitting a communication from Mr. Evelyn, copy of which we annexed to our memorial for your Lordships' information, from which it appeared that Mr. Evelyn had failed to obey your Lordships' directions, and had not proceeded to St. Lucia for the purpose of taking up his appointment as landing surveyor at that port, and that under these circumstances we had directed that he should be suspended pending your Lordships' final directions on his case; and we at the same time transmitted a memorial addressed to your Lordships by Mr. Evelyn, and which had been forwarded by that officer to us for transmission, praying that he might be either reinstated in his office of sub-collector at Lucea, Jamaica, or appointed to an office in the Customs in the United Kingdom, or that he might be granted a retiring allowance; and your Lordships were pleased, by Sir Charles Trevelyan's letter of the 9th July 1841, to signify your approval of our having suspended Mr. Evelyn; and by his (Sir C. Trevelyan's) further letter of the 17th July 1841, your Lordships were pleased to apprise us, that after a careful consideration of our report of the 23d June 1841, your Lordships were of opinion that it was not possible that such conduct as that of Mr. Evelyn should continue; and that your Lordships, feeling that there must be some end of the patience and lenity which had been shown him, were therefore of opinion that Mr. Evelyn should be dismissed from the service of the Customs, and that it was your Lordships' desire that we should take the necessary steps for that purpose accordingly; and upon the 19th of July 1841, Mr. Evelyn was, in obedience to those directions, dismissed the service of this revenue accordingly.

Having now placed your Lordships in full possession of the circumstances which led to Mr. Evelyn's removal from the service in 1841, and adverted to all the correspondence which has taken place between your Lordships and this Board since the year 1835, touching the conduct of Mr. Evelyn, your Lordships will not fail to observe therefrom, that long previously to the complaint which had been preferred against him by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the year 1839, for interfering upon several occasions in matters relating to the public affairs of Jamaica, and participating in public proceedings of a political nature, and thereby tending to embarrass the administration of the Government, Mr. Evelyn's conduct, as an officer of Customs, whilst in discharge of his own immediate duties as sub-collector at Savanna-la-Mar in the year 1834, as fully detailed in the annexed copy of our report of the 2d May 1835, was such as to call for special inquiry, and to render it necessary to suspend him from duty, and to reduce him in rank and pay, and to remove him from the

the office of sub-collector at Savanna-la-Mar, to fill the inferior office of sub-collector at Lucea, Jamaica: and although no allusion is made to the circumstances connected with Mr. Evelyn's misconduct in the year 1834, in the papers which have been transmitted to us by your Lordships upon the present occasion, nevertheless we have every reason to believe that his misconduct in 1834 had considerable weight with your Lordships in deciding as to the course that should be adopted in regard to him in consequence of the complaint which had been preferred against him in 1839 by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and his total disregard of the repeated orders which had been issued by your Lordships for his removal to St. Lucia, and which ultimately led to his dismissal by your Lordships from the service, and the rejection of his claims for another appointment in the service of the Customs, or the grant of a superannuation allowance.

And we have only to add, that nothing would appear to have been brought forward upon the present occasion which will, as we apprehend, induce your Lordships to take a more favourable view, at the present day, of the claims of an individual whom your Lordships, after the most deliberate consideration, many years since pronounced to have justly forfeited his office, as well as all claim to a retiring or superannuation allowance.

(signed) *Thos. F. Fremantle.*
Geo. R. Dawson.

Custom House, 5 July 1854.

(A.)

(No. 101.)

May it please your Lordships,

Your Lordships having referred to us the annexed memorial from Mr. L. H. Evelyn, sub-collector at Lucea, Jamaica, praying for a reconsideration of the circumstances which led to his removal from the office of collector of this revenue at Savanna-la-Mar in that island, and that he may be either removed to some other office in the colonies, or appointed to a situation in the Customs in the United Kingdom, with an adequate salary annexed thereto.

We report, that in the month of May last we received a report from Mr. Swainson, the controller of this revenue at Kingston, Jamaica, communicating the result of an inquiry which he had instituted in pursuance of our orders, into the state of the Customs Department at the port of Savanna-la-Mar.

From this report it appeared that Mr. Evelyn, the collector, and Mr. Fawcett, the controller, had evinced such a total neglect of their respective official duties, that we felt it to be our duty to suspend both those officers, and to direct Mr. Roby, the collector of Montego Bay, to proceed to Savanna-la-Mar for the purpose of instituting the strictest inquiry, upon oath, into the character and conduct of the collector and controller, reporting his proceedings for our consideration and directions. In consequence however of Mr. Roby's having left Jamaica for this country for the recovery of his health, previously to the receipt of our order, the inquiry devolved upon Mr. Stewart, the collector of Port Maria, Jamaica; and Mr. Stewart having in the month of August last transmitted to us the result of his investigation into the following charges which he had preferred against Mr. Evelyn, together with the minutes of evidence taken upon the occasion; viz.—

1. With having on or about the 28th of January 1834 withdrawn from the King's Chest the sum of 48 *l.* sterling, to liquidate a portion of the salaries and charges of the port for Christmas quarter 1833, in consequence of an imprest drawn by him upon the collector of Kingston not having been paid to his agent at that port, on the 25th of that month, and which sum had not been replaced to the Chest upon the 13th of March following, the date of Mr. Swainson's visit to Savanna-la-Mar, although the imprest had been paid at Kingston on the 5th February preceding.

2. With having kept the accounts of the port generally in a most incomplete and irregular manner.

3. With not having issued Blue Books to Mr. Fawcett, the landing waiter and searcher, since that officer's admission in July 1831, for the purpose of enabling him to take an account of goods imported at Savanna-la-Mar.

4. With a total neglect and abandonment of the duties of his office, by having delegated his authority to an irresponsible person (who acted both for himself and the controller), as particularly appears by the clearances in the Droghing Book of the sloop "John," which from the 21st April 1833 to the 16th of January 1834, was not signed either by the collector or controller; and,—

5. With not having at any time communicated to Mr. Newmarch, sub-collector at Black River, any general orders, or furnished him with the book of specimens of the accounts, or afforded him any assistance in the discharge of the duties of his office.

We came to the conclusion, after the most mature consideration, that the first charge against Mr. Evelyn, of having withdrawn the sum of 48 *l.* from the King's Chest had been proved; but as it appeared that a certificate, signed by the collector and controller, had been deposited in the Chest, explanatory of the circumstances under which the collector had been induced to appropriate the sum of 48 *l.* to the payment of the officers' salaries, and that the same had been ultimately made good by the collector; we acquitted Mr. Evelyn of any fraudulent motive on the occasion.

With respect to the second, third, and fourth charges, we were of opinion that the two first were fully proved; and as to the fourth, that Mr. Evelyn had neglected and abandoned the duties of his office to a very considerable extent, having delegated his authority to an irresponsible individual, and that the party to whom he had delegated his duty, and before whom the declarations to clearances had been made, had been in the habit of making out the masters content, and charging fees for his services on that account, varying from 1 *l.* to 4 *l.*

With respect to the fifth charge, of not having furnished the sub-collector at Black River with the general orders or book of specimens, or afforded that officer any assistance in the discharge of his duties, we were of opinion, that although the same had been in part disproved, it nevertheless appeared from the result of Mr. Stewart's inquiry, that the correspondence between the collector of Savanna-la-Mar and the sub-collector at Black River, had been carried on in a very unofficial and irregular manner. And upon a very careful review of all the circumstances which had been brought under our notice by Mr. Stewart, although we were prepared to give Mr. Evelyn the benefit of his explanation with respect to the withdrawal of the money from the Chest, and attribute to a certain degree much of the misconduct of which he had been found guilty, to a very lax system which had too much prevailed in Jamaica; nevertheless, as it was apparent that in the particular instance of Savanna-la-Mar, the Customs Department had been conducted in a manner so discreditable to the collector, who had entrusted the business of his office to an individual wholly unconnected with the department, and permitted a system of delegation to prevail throughout the port, that he considered Mr. Evelyn unworthy of the trust committed to him, and directed him to be reduced to the rank of sub-collector, landing-waiter, and searcher at Lucea, a branch port of Montego Bay, at a salary of 400 *l.* per annum, whereby he has suffered a diminution in his income of 300 *l.* per annum, and at the same time we directed him to be informed that should his conduct, after the lenity which he had thus experienced, be again brought under our consideration, we should have no alternative left but to proceed to his instant dismissal; and we have to add, that it was only in consideration of Mr. Evelyn's having been in the service during a period of 16 years without any previous charge having been preferred against him, that we did not at once proceed to his removal from the service.

With respect to that part of Mr. Evelyn's present memorial, wherein he asserts that portions of the examinations before Mr. Stewart were entered into in his absence, and without his knowledge, and that a secret report was transmitted to Europe, it may not be improper to apprise your Lordships, that it appears from the report of Mr. Swainson, as well as from that of Mr. Stewart above referred to, that at the period in question, Mr. Evelyn was at variance with almost every gentleman in the community, and that upon Mr. Stewart's arrival at Savanna-la-Mar he found Mr. Evelyn in virtual confinement in his own house, in consequence of a verdict for damages to the amount of 950 *l.* having been awarded against him for a libel, and that some difficulty consequently took place in having the inquiry conducted in the presence of Mr. Evelyn and the witnesses. It would, however, appear that Mr. Stewart was enabled to make such arrangements as had the effect of removing the difficulty which had in the first instance

instance presented itself; and it would further appear from the documents which have been transmitted by Mr. Stewart, that Mr. Evelyn had not only replied at considerable length in writing to the charges which had been preferred against him, but that he had the fullest opportunity afforded to him of examining and cross-examining the several witnesses who had been brought against him, with one exception, viz. Richard Williams, and the substance of Williams's evidence is comprised in answers to eight questions which had been put to him by Mr. Stewart, and are to the effect, viz. that certain Droghing Books had been generally examined and signed by the individual to whom he (Mr. Evelyn) had delegated his duty, without reference being made by him to the principal officers of the port—a fact so far from being denied by Mr. Evelyn has been admitted by him in his written answer to the charges, and it would also appear that Mr. Stewart had explained to Mr. Evelyn the reasons which had rendered it necessary for him to take Williams's evidence in his (Mr. Evelyn's) absence, and that he had offered to show him the deposition of the witness, but of which offer Mr. Evelyn did not think proper to avail himself.

We would therefore submit, that Mr. Evelyn has no ground whatever for impugning the mode in which the inquiry had been conducted by Mr. Stewart.

With regard to that part of Mr. Evelyn's memorial, wherein he states that Mr. Swainson, when he visited Savanna-la-Mar, had never hinted to him anything like disapprobation, and had allowed him to continue in ignorance and error during the period that intervened to the time of his suspension, we have to state that Mr. Swainson, in a letter addressed by him to the collector and comptroller, dated Savanna-la-Mar, 13th March last, fully pointed out to those officers the incorrect and negligent manner in which the business of the port had been conducted; and, at the same time, left with them special instructions for their future government, but which instructions do not appear to have been attended to, the improper practice of delegating the business of the department to an irresponsible individual having been continued up to the period of Mr. Stewart's arrival, on the 13th August last.

That, independent of these charges, we are reluctantly compelled to state, that the conduct and character of Mr. Evelyn have been by no means creditable; by his own admission he seems to have been embroiled in quarrels with the whole community, and which have led to two duels,—circumstances which alone would have induced us to remove him from his office at Savanna-la-Mar, had he not been guilty of graver delinquency.

And, under all the circumstances above detailed, we have only to submit our opinion, that Mr. Evelyn has failed in substantiating any ground to induce us to recommend to your Lordships a departure from a decision which was not come to without the fullest and most deliberate consideration; and we cannot, therefore, recommend that he should be appointed to some other situation in the colonies, or to an office in the Customs' Department in the United Kingdom.

R. B. Dean.
D. M. Binning.
H. Richmond.
H. Legge.

Custom House,
27 January 1835.

(B.)

(No. 616.)

May it please Your Lordships,

Your Lordships having referred to us the annexed application from Mr. L. H. Evelyn, late collector of the customs at Lucea, in the Island of Jamaica, praying that the compensation allowance of 100 *l.* per annum, which had been granted to him when he held the situation of collector at Savanna-la-Mar, may be continued to him.

We Report, that in our report to your Lordships of the 27th January last, No. 101, we fully detailed the circumstances under which Mr. Evelyn had been removed from his situation of collector of this revenue at Savanna-la-Mar, in the island of Jamaica, and reduced to the rank of sub-collector, landing waiter, and

searcher at Lucea, a branch port of Montego Bay, in the same island, at a salary of 400*l.* per annum, whereby he had suffered a diminution in his income of 300*l.* per annum, and we submitted that Mr. Evelyn had failed in substantiating any ground to induce us to recommend to your Lordships a departure from the decision which had been come to upon his case.

With respect to the prayer of Mr. Evelyn's present application to your Lordships, we beg leave to state, that upon the abolition of fees in the colonies, in the year 1826, your Lordships were pleased to assign to the office of collector at Savanna-la-Mar, then held by Mr. Evelyn, a salary of 700*l.* per annum.

That upon a revision of the establishment, in the year 1828, your Lordships were pleased to direct that the salary of collector at Savanna-la-Mar should be reduced, upon a vacancy, to 600*l.* per annum; but with the view of immediately relieving the colony from a portion of the expense of maintaining the Customs' establishment in the island, you were at the same time pleased to direct that the difference between the salary of 700*l.* and 600*l.* per annum, should be considered as a compensation allowance, to be paid by the Crown so long as Mr. Evelyn held the office of collector of Savanna-la-Mar, or until he could be appointed to some other situation of equal emolument.

Under the foregoing circumstances, and as Mr. Evelyn had forfeited all claim to be continued in his office of collector of Savanna-la-Mar, we see no grounds whatever to induce us to recommend a compliance with the prayer of his present application to your Lordships.

(signed) *R. B. Dean.*
H. Richmond.
E. Stewart.
H. Legge.

Custom House,
2 May 1835.

(C.)

Extract from a Report from the Commissioners of Customs, dated the 6th July 1839, No. 973, to the Lords of the Treasury.

That Mr. Evelyn's salary and emoluments as sub-collector and landing waiter at Lucea, are as follows:—

Salary - - - - - - -	£. 300 per annum.
Compensation - - - - - -	100 „ „
Total - -	£. 400

That the following situations in the West Indies are at present vacant, to either of which with your Lordships' sanction, Mr. Evelyn can be removed; viz.,—

Collector and landing surveyor at Tortola, salary 400*l.* per annum.
And landing surveyor at St. Lucia, salary 300*l.* per annum.

It may be proper, however, to observe, that in consequence of the abolition of the 4½ per cent. duties in the West Indies, with reference to the very limited duties which would in future devolve upon the collector of Tortola, we had intended to recommend that the salary of that office should be reduced from 400*l.* to 300*l.* per annum; and in the event of your Lordships appointing Mr. Evelyn to the situation of collector and landing surveyor at Tortola, we would submit for your Lordships' consideration, that the salary of the office should be fixed at 300*l.* per annum, and if so, how far you may be pleased to allow Mr. Evelyn to receive the compensation allowance of 100*l.* a year, which is at present paid to him out of this revenue.

Should your Lordships, however, see fit to nominate Mr. Evelyn to the office of landing surveyor at St. Lucia, we have also to submit whether his present compensation allowance should be continued to him, in order to make his income equal to that which he now receives as sub-collector at Lucea, Jamaica, viz., 400*l.* per annum.

In submitting this matter to your Lordships' consideration, it is proper to state that the port of Tortola is of minor importance than that of St. Lucia, and which

office

office of landing surveyor would require more practical experience, than Mr. Evelyn, as we apprehend, possesses, more particularly at the port of St. Lucia, and where the individual holding that office would be in daily communication with a mercantile community of far greater extent than that of Tortola.

We have only to add, that upon being favoured with your Lordships' decision, we would lose no time in carrying into effect the directions contained in Mr. Baring's letter of the 25th June last.

(D.)

Extract from Board's Report, dated 5 March 1841, No. 305, reporting the directions which had been given in consequence of Mr. Gordon's letter of the 28th July 1840, enforcing former orders for Mr. Evelyn's removal to St. Lucia.

That upon the 31st of July 1840, we caused Mr. Evelyn to be apprized of the directions contained in Mr. Gordon's letter of the 28th of that month, and we at the same time informed Mr. Evelyn, that if he should not on or before the 20th October following, have assumed the duties of his office at St. Lucia, his salary would be stopped.

In consequence, however, of the urgent solicitations of Mr. Evelyn, we were subsequently induced to extend his leave of absence until the 25th December 1840, with a distinct understanding that if he should not have appeared for duty at St. Lucia, on or before the 25th December, no payment on account of salary would be made to him subsequent to that period, without our special orders. The collector at St. Lucia was, however, instructed to admit Mr. Evelyn whenever he might present himself for duty, although he might arrive subsequently to the 25th of December, reporting his proceedings to us.

That the collector and comptroller of this revenue at Kingston, Jamaica, have recently transmitted to us a representation from Mr. Evelyn, dated 1 January last, Lucea, Jamaica, a copy of which we beg leave to annex for your Lordships information, stating the reasons why he had not proceeded to the Island of St. Lucia, and requesting that he may be reinstated in his office of sub-collector of Lucca, Jamaica.

That in reply to Mr. Evelyn's representation we caused him to be informed by the last packet, that if he does not forthwith pay prompt obedience to your Lordships' orders (of which he has been fully and repeatedly apprized) and proceed forthwith to the island of St. Lucia, for the purpose of taking up his appointment of landing surveyor in that colony, that we should be under the necessity of suspending him, and we directed the collector and comptroller at Kingston to report to us without loss of time whether Mr. Evelyn shall have obeyed our directions.

Under all the circumstances of Mr. Evelyn's case we have deemed it proper to put your Lordships in possession of the representation which we have recently received from him, as well of the directions which we have given thereon.

It may be proper to add, that in consequence of Mr. Evelyn having failed to proceed to the Island of St. Lucia, he is not now in the receipt of any salary whatever.

Treasury Minute, dated 11 July 1854.

Write to Mr. Peel for the information of Sir George Grey, that in consequence of his (Mr. Peel's) letter of 8th June, forwarding copy of a memorial to the Duke of Newcastle from Mr. Evelyn, and expressing a hope that, in consequence of the favourable opinion which Sir Henry Barkly, the present Governor of Jamaica, had expressed in reference to the case of the memorialist, the Lords of the Treasury would be enabled to take a more favourable view of it than formerly, my Lords have very carefully and patiently investigated all the circumstances connected therewith, from 1834 down to the time of Mr. Evelyn's dismissal from the service, and they regret that they are entirely unable to discover any reason for reconsidering the decision which this Board made at the time.

For the satisfaction of the Secretary of State and the Government of Jamaica, my Lords have desired that copies of the various reports of the Commissioners of Customs, stating all the facts of this case in great detail, may be forwarded herewith.

Forward copies of this report, and the enclosures which accompany it, to Mr. Peel herewith.

(No. 1029.)

REPORT of the Commissioners of Customs, dated 2 September 1854, to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

YOUR Lordships having referred to us the annexed applications from Mr. Lyndon Howard Evelyn, praying payment from the year 1839 of an allowance of 100 *l.* per annum, which formerly he had been in the receipt of, when in the service of this department in Jamaica, on the ground that such allowance had been awarded to him as a compensation for past services, or, in the event of your Lordships not acceding to that request, then that he may be paid at that rate from July 1839 to August 1841, during which period he was on leave of absence; also a further application, addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, praying for the grant of a superannuation allowance, calculated with reference to his (Mr. Evelyn's) length of service at the time of his dismissal:

We report that, in our report to your Lordships of the 5th July last, No. 802, on an application of Mr. Evelyn, forwarded to your Lordships by direction of the Duke of Newcastle, praying for a superannuation allowance, we stated the circumstances which led to Mr. Evelyn's removal, in the year 1835, from the situation which he then held of sub-collector at Savanna-la-Mar, in the island of Jamaica, with a salary of 700 *l.* a year, to that of sub-collector at Lucea, in the same island, at a salary of 400 *l.*

We also detailed very fully all the circumstances connected with Mr. Evelyn's conduct in the year 1839, which had at that time been brought under your Lordships' notice by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, arising out of a representation made by the Governor of Jamaica, who complained of Mr. Evelyn's conduct in participating actively in public proceedings of a political nature, tending to embarrass his administration of the Government of that island, and which led to your Lordships directing his removal, by your order of the 25th of June of that year, from the situation of sub-collector at St. Lucia to that of landing surveyor in the island of St. Lucia; and ultimately, after much patience and lenity had been extended to him by your Lordships, to his dismissal from the service, under your order of the 17th July 1841; and we remarked in the concluding paragraph of our report, before referred to, that nothing would appear to have been brought forward in the application then under consideration which would, as we apprehended, induce your Lordships to take a more favourable view, at the present day, of the claims of an individual whom your Lordships, after the most deliberate consideration, many years since pronounced to have justly forfeited his office, as well as all claim to a retired or superannuation allowance.

With reference to the claim which Mr. Evelyn now puts forward for payment of an allowance of 100 *l.* a year from the date of his dismissal from the department, on the ground that such an allowance had been granted to him by way of an annuity in consideration of past services, we beg to state that the allowance of 100 *l.* per annum, to which the applicant refers, was not granted, as he avers, as a retired or compensation allowance for past services, but was simply a personal allowance, to make his income, after his removal from Savanna-la-Mar, under the circumstances hereinbefore adverted to, equal to 400 *l.* per annum, the established salary of the office of collector at St. Lucia, to which situation he was removed, having been fixed by your Lordships' warrant of the 2d April 1833, at 300 *l.* per annum; and under these circumstances we can perceive no ground whatever to induce us to submit this claim for your Lordships' favourable consideration.

With regard to the second request which Mr. Evelyn so strongly urges on your Lordships' attention, in the event of your Lordships refusing the first, viz., that he may at all events be paid the before-mentioned personal allowance from July 1839 to August 1841, on the ground that he was on leave of absence duri[illegible] such

such period, we have only to state that your Lordships, by your order of the 18th July 1839, in approving of the arrangements submitted by us in pursuance of your directions for the removal of Mr. Evelyn from Lucea, Jamaica, to the island of St. Lucia, at a salary of 300 *l.* per annum, were pleased to state that the continuance of the allowance which Mr. Evelyn had theretofore received, in addition to that rate of salary, should depend upon the satisfactory performance of the duties of the situation in which your Lordships then placed him, and the manner in which he conducted himself therein; and your Lordships desired us to instruct the superior officer of the department at St. Lucia to report, at the expiration of 12 months, whether Mr. Evelyn had proved efficient and conducted himself with propriety, and that we would submit the result of the information we might receive in these respects for the consideration of your Lordships, in regard to the issue or withholding of the allowance. These directions of your Lordships were communicated to the collector at St. Lucia, with instructions to report accordingly at the expiration of 12 months from the date of Mr. Evelyn's admission; but as Mr. Evelyn failed to pay attention to your Lordships' orders directing him to proceed to St. Lucia, notwithstanding the extended leave of absence which your Lordships had from time to time been pleased to sanction, as fully set forth in our report of the 5th July last, No. 802, hereinbefore referred to, no portion of the allowance was paid to him; and we submit, as the leave of absence granted to Mr. Evelyn subsequently to the directions given by your Lordships for his removal from Jamaica to the situation of landing surveyor at the island of St. Lucia was extended from time to time with a view to enable him to proceed to St. Lucia to enter upon his duties at that port, and was never so extended, as we apprehend, with an intention to act as a postponement of the punishment you had previously inflicted of degradation in office, the applicant has no just claim to be paid any portion of such allowance for the period he was on leave; and the less so when it is remembered that his conduct ultimately led to his dismissal from the service by your Lordships' order of the 17th of July 1841, hereinbefore adverted to.

With reference to the appeal which the applicant has addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, praying the grant of a superannuation allowance calculated with reference to his length of service in Jamaica, we can only state that a compliance with this request would, under the circumstances of Mr. Evelyn's case, be altogether opposed to the principle upon which superannuation allowances have heretofore been awarded by your Lordships to officers of this revenue, and we feel constrained to express our serious apprehensions that any departure therefrom in favour of the applicant would be ultimately attended with the worst results to the public service, and we cannot submit that this appeal is one entitled to any consideration.

Geo. R. Dawson.
S. E. Spring Rice.

Custom-house, 2 September 1854.

Treasury Minute, dated 22 September 1854.

Write to Mr. Evelyn, that my Lords have carefully examined into all the subjects in connexion with his memorial, and that the reports made thereon by the Commissioners of Customs have convinced my Lords that Mr. Evelyn has no just cause of complaint as to the mode in which, as a public officer, he has been treated.

State, however, that as he has been induced to come to this country to prefer his claim, on account of the interest which Sir Henry Barkly has taken in his case, and as the charges against Mr. Evelyn originated with a former Governor of Jamaica, and more especially as my Lords attach the greatest weight to any recommendations which Governor Barkly may make, my Lords are pleased to instruct the Paymaster-general to issue, as a gratuity to Evelyn, a sum of 100 *l.* to enable him to return to Jamaica.

State that my Lords will further cause copies of the reports of the Commissioners of Customs to be sent to Sir Henry Barkly, in order to enable his Excellency to form an opinion of the case as it is reported, and for any observations he may wish to make thereon.

Direct the Paymaster-general accordingly to pay to Mr. Evelyn the sum of 100 *l.*, and place the same to Civil Contingencies.

Write to Mr. Peel, and inform him what course my Lords have taken in relation to Mr. Evelyn, in order that the same may be communicated to Sir Henry Barkly; and enclose copy of the report of the Commissioners of Customs of the 2d September, in order that the same may be forwarded to Governor Barkly, together with the copy of the report of the Commissioners of Customs, dated 5th July, which was forwarded to Mr. Peel in a previous communication from this Board.

LETTER from Colonial Office, transmitting Copy of a Despatch from Governor Sir *Henry Barkly* to the Right Honourable Lord *John Russell.*

Sir, Downing-street, 25 June 1855.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2d October last, I am directed by Lord John Russell to transmit to you for the consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Jamaica, with its enclosures in original, in reference to the case of Mr. Evelyn, formerly in the Customs Department in Jamaica.

No. 42, 20 April 1855.

I am to request that in laying these papers before the Lords Commissioners you will draw their Lordships' attention to the strong testimony borne in favour of Mr. Evelyn's character, and that you will at the same time add that after a full consideration of the circumstances of Mr. Evelyn's case, Lord John Russell cannot but express his concurrence in Sir H. Barkly's recommendation that the superannuation allowance which Mr. Evelyn lost by his well-meant and disinterested efforts in the cause of emancipation, should be either wholly or in part restored to him.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Herman Merivale.*

Sir C. E. Trevelyan, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 42.)

Jamaica, King's House, 20 April 1855.

My Lord, (Received 22 May 1855.)

IN a letter from Sir Charles Trevelyan to Mr. Evelyn, transmitted to me in Sir George Grey's despatch, No. 39, of 14 October 1854, relative to that gentleman's case, it was stated that the Lords of the Treasury would cause copies of the reports of the Commissioners of Customs to be sent to me, in order that I might "form an opinion of the case as it is reported, and for any observations I might wish to make thereon."

2. With a knowledge of this reference, Mr. Evelyn has naturally importuned me not to let the matter drop, and has endeavoured to remove the unfavourable impressions which could not fail to be created in my mind by the perusal of the reports above referred to, by the production of documentary evidence bearing upon all the principal points urged against his conduct.

3. This evidence was so exceedingly bulky, so ill-arranged, and much of it so little relevant to the questions immediately under consideration, that, had it rested with myself, I should have confined myself to submitting to Her Majesty's Government the result of my deductions from it only; but finding that Mr. Evelyn was anxious to avail himself of the opportunity for a full vindication, I recommended him to condense it as far as practicable, and promised, in forwarding it, to bear testimony to his having deposited with me the originals of the various letters therein alluded to.

4. He has accordingly furnished me with a *précis* of his observations in reply to the three main charges which led to his dismissal from the service of the Customs, which, together with some documents in support, I now beg to enclose, and crave permission, in so doing, to offer a few comments on the contents, as invited by the Lords of the Treasury.

5. With regard to the official neglect charged against Mr. Evelyn in 1834, I do not deem it requisite to say much—partly because the Commissioners of Customs

Customs appear to consider that the degree of laxity and irregularity proved was not uncommon at that period in the colonial establishment—but chiefly because, as pointed out by Mr. Evelyn, the case was definitely settled on its own merits at the time, and was not during the subsequent proceedings alluded to either directly or indirectly.

6. How far the severity of the sentence was attributable to the reporting officer's representations as to Mr. Evelyn's "disreputable conduct and character" cannot be ascertained at this distance of time; but it is to be feared that, both on this and the next occasion, this unjust aspersion weighed materially against him with the Home authorities.

7. I am far from joining Mr. Evelyn in imputing to the late Mr. Swainson any wilful desire to defame his senior in the service, and admit, on the contrary, that the former's conduct was on some occasions so indiscreet as to warrant official reprehension; but looking back calmly at the past, no unbiassed person could fail to perceive that the direct prejudice existed against him as an advocate for the abolition of slavery; that it was this which forced on him the duels, and provoked the prosecution for libel, which formed the groundwork from which his character was thus secretly assailed; nor that Mr. Swainson, who associated familiarly with some of his most violent opponents, was carried away by the excited tone of public feeling to make sweeping accusations, from which on calmer reflection he would have shrunk.

8. On any other supposition such an attack would be most unaccountable, for, from the mass of testimonials he has laid before me, no less than from the concurrent testimony of all whose opinion I have sought as valuable on such a point, I apprehend that few men have ever led a purer or more benevolent life than Mr. Evelyn, or shown greater courage and humanity than he has on several occasions displayed, as witness particularly his rescue of the ladies carried off during the slave revolt in 1831—a most gallant exploit.

9. In fact, the worst that could be urged against him was that he was deficient in prudence; that he entered too enthusiastically into any scheme which struck him as right; that, an abolitionist before the time, he entertained the Quixotic notion that he could by his single arm redress all the wrongs and all the miseries of generations of slavery.

10. That such a man, holding an official rank of some importance, should have become the occasion of embarrassment in the critical circumstances in which the Government of Jamaica was then placed, is by no means surprising; it must rather be matter of wonder that the particular indiscretion which led to his ruin in 1839 was apparently so trifling a one.

11. Mr. Evelyn enters so fully in his memoranda into the details of this transaction, and so much light is thrown upon it by a letter from Mr. Richard Hill, which I enclose, that I need not occupy your Lordships' time at any length in respect to it.

12. It is evident that the system of private correspondence with parties attached to the cause of emancipation, which had been encouraged by Lord Glenelg, was disapproved of by Lord Normanby, himself not long returned from the Government of Jamaica, and alive to the inconveniences it could hardly fail to occasion; and when Mr. Evelyn's unconscious offence in thus continuing to write was aggravated by a complaint from the Governor of his intermeddling in politics in the colony, it followed not unnaturally that he should be sacrificed in order to warn others that a stricter discipline was about to be introduced.

13. Had the sentence of the Treasury been that he should retire upon the superannuation allowance, which he had then earned by 22 years' service, Mr. Evelyn would not have had a shadow of a cause for complaint; but diffident as I cannot but feel in commenting on the course taken by those then in authority, it does certainly strike me that the order he received to remove forthwith to a much inferior post in the island of St. Lucia constituted a punishment far more than tantamount to his offence; and that, however unbecoming his remonstrances to his official superiors against that order, and however tardy the steps that he adopted in obedience to it, he scarcely deserved the ignominious dismissal which ensued on these grounds.

14. Altogether Mr. Evelyn's is a most painful case; and I but repeat the opinion, I believe, of every Governor of Jamaica subsequent to its occurrence when I state, that if Her Majesty's Government were now to declare him sufficiently punished, and to restore, either wholly or in part, the superannuation allowance which he forfeited by his well-meant and disinterested efforts in the cause of emancipation, it would be hailed as an act of justice by many who have long regarded him as a political victim, and, so complete is the revulsion of feeling on the subject of slavery even amongst those who have most suffered from its abolition, would give very general satisfaction to all classes of this community.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Henry Barkly.*

(No. 1276.)

REPORT of the Commissioners of Customs, dated 29 December 1855, to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

See page 16.

YOUR Lordships having referred to us the annexed letter from Mr. Merivale, transmitting, by desire of Lord John Russell, a despatch from the Governor of Jamaica, with its enclosures, respecting the case of Mr. L. H. Evelyn, formerly in the Customs Department at Jamaica, who has applied for a superannuation allowance:

We report, that the circumstances which led to the removal of Mr. Evelyn from the office of collector at Savanna-la-Mar to that of sub-collector at Lucea, Jamaica, at a reduced salary, in the year 1834, and to his dismissal from the service in 1841, were fully stated in our report to your Lordships, dated the 5th July 1854, No. 802, and the enclosures therein transmitted, to which we beg to refer, as well as to our further report of the 2d September 1854, No. 1029; and without again entering into a detail of the several transactions, we would request your Lordships' attention to the more prominent features of the case, affecting his claim to a superannuation allowance.

The inquiry which was instituted into the conduct of Mr. Evelyn in 1834 was based upon charges which had their origin in a report of Mr. Swainson, then controller at Kingston, but it was conducted by Mr. Stewart, collector at Port Maria, and had no connexion whatever with Mr. Evelyn's proceedings as an advocate for the emancipation of the slaves. The investigation clearly showed that the business of the Customs Department, of which Mr. Evelyn had the superintendence, had been performed in a manner most discreditable to that officer; that he had almost entirely neglected his duties, having entrusted them to an individual unconnected with the department, and had permitted a system of delegation to prevail throughout the port—a proceeding which rendered him unworthy of the trust committed to him; and it was in consideration of his having been in the service for a period of upwards of 16 years without any previous charge having been preferred against him, that we did not then proceed to his dismissal, but appointed him to the subordinate office of sub-collector at St. Lucia, with a reduction of salary from 700*l.* to 400*l.* per annum, where he would be under the supervision of the collector of Montego Bay.

The conduct of Mr. Evelyn was again brought under the notice of your Lordships by Mr. Stephen's letter of the 19th June 1839, in which he stated, by desire of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that on several recent occasions Mr. Evelyn had addressed voluminous letters to that officer relating to public affairs in Jamaica, without any previous communication of them to the Governor—a proceeding highly inconvenient, and an infringement of the established regulations; that the Governor had, moreover, made a strong representation against Mr. Evelyn's conduct in participating actively in public proceedings of a political nature, tending to embarrass his administration of the Government; and signified the request of Lord Normanby that we might be instructed, if your Lordships should see fit, to admonish Mr. Evelyn, that so long as he should continue in the public service, he must abstain from mixing himself in any party proceedings or political questions, and that he must conform strictly to the rules laid down for the conduct of official correspondence with this department.

A copy

A copy of this letter was transmitted to us in a letter dated the 25th of the same month from Sir F. Baring, one of your Lordships' secretaries, who desired that we would make arrangements for the removal of Mr. Evelyn from Jamaica to some other station, at the same time pointing out to him the very great irregularity and impropriety of his conduct in regard to the correspondence and other proceedings relating to the public affairs of the colony adverted to in Mr. Stephen's letter, and cautioning him against any repetition of those irregularities, particularly admonishing him to adhere strictly in all matters relating to official and public correspondence to the regulations of the department to which he was attached.

In pursuance of your Lordships' directions, Mr. Evelyn was instructed to proceed to St. Lucia, to fill the office of landing surveyor in that island; he had, however, previously to the receipt of our order in Jamaica, proceeded to this country on leave of absence from the Governor, and his leave was extended from time to time, pending the consideration of applications which he had addressed to your Lordships on the subject of his removal. On the 28th July 1840 your Lordships were pleased, by Mr. Gordon's letter of that date, to acquaint us that you had caused it to be intimated to Mr. Evelyn that you had not seen sufficient grounds stated in his various representations for sanctioning a deviation from the directions which had been given for his removal from the Customs Department in Jamaica to that of the island of St. Lucia; we thereupon required him to assume the duties of landing surveyor at St. Lucia, to which he had been appointed, but instead of proceeding thither he remained in Jamaica, where he had gone from this country, and forwarded several remonstrances against the orders he had received. Copies of these remonstrances were forwarded to your Lordships; and by Sir C. Trevelyan's letter of the 17th July 1841, you were pleased to signify your opinion that it was not possible that such conduct as that of Mr. Evelyn should continue, and that there must be some end to the patience and lenity which had been shown him; your Lordships were therefore of opinion that he should be dismissed the service of the Customs, and desired that we would take the necessary steps accordingly.

It would, however, appear from the annexed despatch that the present Governor of Jamaica considers that the punishments to which Mr. Evelyn was subjected, both in 1834 and 1839, were severe, and that the representations of the reporting officer as to his conduct and character on the former of those occasions weighed materially against him in both instances with the Home authorities, those representations being influenced by the prejudice existing against him as an advocate for the abolition of slavery. This opinion we believe to be unfounded. Mr. Swainson, the controller at Kingston, in his report, dated the 13th March 1834, upon the state of the business at Savanna-la-Mar, alluded only in the briefest manner to the private character of Mr. Evelyn. The charges preferred against him were entirely confined to the neglect of his duties as an officer of Customs; and in forming our judgment upon the charges, we were guided by the merits of the case, without any consideration of his political conduct; and, in fact, we have become acquainted with the particulars of Mr. Evelyn's private life, and of the duels in which he has been engaged, almost entirely from the voluminous correspondence he has addressed to us, or which has been referred to this Board by your Lordships. The letters from Mr. Stephen and Sir F. Baring, above quoted, show that the officer who held the Government of Jamaica in the year 1839, as well as Lord Normanby, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, entertained strong opinions as to the irregularity and impropriety of Mr. Evelyn's conduct in having interfered in matters relating to public affairs in Jamaica whilst holding a situation in Her Majesty's service, and that your Lordships not only concurred in those views, but considered it necessary that he should be removed from the colony. The decision, we apprehend, was come to, not from any prejudice against him as an advocate for the abolition of slavery, or on account of his private character previous to the year 1834, but in order to maintain the discipline and regularity of the public service. The Governor of Jamaica, indeed, admits that Mr. Evelyn was deficient in prudence, and entertained the Quixotic notion that he could, by his single arm, redress all the wrongs and all the miseries of generations of slavery; and adds, that it is by no means surprising that such a man, holding an official rank of some importance, should have become the occasion of embarrassment in the critical circumstances in which the Government of Jamaica was then placed, and that it must

rather be a matter of wonder that the particular indiscretion which led to his ruin in 1839 was apparently so trifling a one. This statement, we would submit, so far from being in favour of Mr. Evelyn, tends in the strongest manner to support the propriety of the decision of Her Majesty's Government to remove that gentleman from the scene of his irregular and improper conduct, and fully justifies the determination of your Lordships not to allow him to retain his appointment in Jamaica.

The subsequent remonstrances of Mr. Evelyn against his removal to St. Lucia, after repeated warnings as to the consequences which would result from a perseverance in his disobedient course, also prove that it was not his intention to proceed to that island, and may in fact be considered as a refusal to obey your Lordships' orders, and amounted to a relinquishment of his employment; and under these circumstances we are of opinion that his dismissal from the service was a necessary consequence of his misconduct and insubordination.

Sir Henry Barkly would appear to consider that Mr. Evelyn had earned a superannuation allowance by 22 years' service in the Customs Department, but upon this point we beg to draw your Lordships' attention to the great dereliction of duty proved against Mr. Evelyn when filling the situation of collector at Savanna-la-Mar, and which he substantiates by acknowledging that he had for many years retained the services of a clerk, who performed the greater part of the business of the office, and to the fact that his time must have been much occupied during the period he was sub-collector at Lucea, in seeking out information and writing reports respecting the Negro population of Jamaica, to the manifest neglect of his duties as an officer of this department.

Upon these grounds, therefore, we consider that his services as an officer of the Customs were far from being of such a nature as to render him deserving of your Lordships making an exception to the general rule in his favour, by the grant to him of a superannuation allowance, after an interval of more than 14 years from the date of his dismissal from the service, and we cannot recommend that his request should be complied with.

Tho. F. Fremantle.
S. E. Spring Rice.

Custom House,
29 December 1855.

My Dear Sir, Treasury, 24 January 1856.

In an interview which I had with Mr. Evelyn here yesterday, on the subject of his claim for a superannuation allowance, he stated the following new point, upon which I shall be glad if you will make a report.

He stated that when he was first engaged as collector at Savannah he was paid by fees, and that his income was about 1,000 *l.* a year; that in the year 1829 fees were abolished, and fixed salaries adopted; that the salary of his office was fixed at 600 *l.*, but that a personal allowance was made to him of 100 *l.* a year, as compensation for the abolished fees; that when he was removed to another station in Jamaica, he received the salary attached to his new office, of 300 *l.* a year, but also the 100 *l.* a year as a personal allowance; that during his leave on absence, the half salary was paid to his family at the rate of 300 *l.* a year, but that nothing was paid in respect to his personal compensation; he and his friends contend that at least he is entitled to this compensation, as a personal right, irrespective of all questions as to superannuation. I will thank you to let me have a report hereon at your early convenience.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Wilson.*

The Right Honourable
Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart.

(No. 101.)

Report of the Commissioners of Customs, dated 30 January 1856, to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Mr. Wilson having, by his letter of the 24th instant, signified that Mr. L. H. Evelyn, formerly an officer of Customs in Jamaica, upon whose application for a superannuation allowance we reported to your Lordships on the 29th ultimo,

No. 1276, had represented that when he was first engaged as collector at Savanna-la-Mar he was paid by fees, and that his income was about 1,000 *l.* a year; that in the year 1829 fees were abolished and fixed salaries adopted; that the salary of his office was fixed at 600 *l.*, but that a personal allowance was made to him of 100 *l.* a year as compensation for his abolished fees; that when he was removed to another station in Jamaica he received the salary attached to his new office of 300 *l.* a year, but also the 100 *l.* a year as a personal allowance; that during his leave of absence the half salary was paid to his family at the rate of 300 *l.* a year, but that nothing was paid in respect to his personal allowance, and that he (Mr. Evelyn) contends that at least he is entitled to this compensation as a personal right, irrespective of all questions as to superannuation:

We report, that Mr. Evelyn was appointed collector of Customs at Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica, in the year 1818. The officers of this department were then paid principally by fees, and the same system continued until the 5th January 1826, when fees were finally abolished. The amount of the salary and fees received by Mr. Evelyn, as collector at Savanna-la-Mar, upon an average of five years to the 5th January 1826, was 853 *l.* 8 *s.* 10 *d.* per annum; viz.—

Salary paid by the Crown - - - - -	£.	120	– –
Fees paid by merchants - - - - -		733	8 10
	£.	853	8 10

A scale of salaries for the officers in the colonies, having reference to their former incomes derived from fees, &c., was approved provisionally for one year, by your Lordships' order dated the 12th December 1825, subject to the reconsideration and further directions of your Lordships, and by such order a salary of 700 *l.* per annum was assigned to the office of collector at Savanna-la-Mar.

The salaries of the colonial officers were accordingly brought under reconsideration in 1828, and by your Lordships' order of the 4th December in that year, a salary of 600 *l.* per annum was fixed for the collector at Savanna-la-Mar, to be paid by the colony; and a personal allowance of 100 *l.* per annum was granted to Mr. Evelyn to make up his former salary of 700 *l.* per annum, the allowance to be paid by the Crown.

In the year 1833 the salaries of the colonial officers were again revised, the alterations taking effect as vacancies occurred; and the salary of the collector at Savanna-la-Mar was prospectively reduced from 600 *l.* to 400 *l.* per annum; and that of the sub-collector at Lucea from 400 *l.* to 300 *l.* per annum.

The particulars of the charges preferred against Mr. Evelyn in the year 1834 have already been fully stated to your Lordships, and it is now only necessary to observe that, in consequence of those charges, we directed that he should be reduced to the rank of sub-collector at Lucea, Jamaica, but with a diminished salary of 400 *l.*; viz.—

Reduced salary, as fixed by Treasury order, 2 April 1833 -	£.	300
And a personal allowance to be paid by the Crown - -		100
	£.	400

And that Mr. Howell, who then filled the latter situation, should be appointed collector at Savanna-la-Mar, in the room of Mr. Evelyn, at the reduced salary of that office, viz. 400 *l.* per annum. The income then assigned to Mr. Evelyn was the amount which had been fixed for the office of sub-collector at Lucea in 1828, when Mr. Howell held the office, and previously to the further reduction thereof in 1833 from 400 *l.* to 300 *l.*; and although Mr. Evelyn was placed upon the establishment at a salary of 300 *l.*, nevertheless the compensation allowance of 100 *l.* was granted to him more immediately upon the ground that his misconduct did not call for a more severe punishment than a reduction in income of 300 *l.* per annum, and consequently, as already stated, he was granted the personal allowance of 100 *l.* per annum, which it is to be borne in mind had

no reference whatever to the allowance previously paid to him as collector at Savanna-la Mar, the latter having altogether ceased upon his removal therefrom. It is further to be observed, as the Crown had agreed to pay the difference between the former and reduced rates of salary, that had Mr. Howell not been removed from Lucea, he would have been paid exactly in the same manner and proportions as Mr. Evelyn; viz.—

Salary - - - - - - - - - - -	£. 300
Personal allowance to be paid by the Crown - - -	100
	£. 400

We beg further to state, that your Lordships having been pleased, by an order of the 25th June 1839, to direct us to make arrangements for the removal of Mr. Evelyn from Jamaica to some other station for reasons of a political nature, we, in a report dated the 6th July, stated that the situations of collector at Tortola, with a salary of 400 *l.*, and of landing surveyor at St. Lucia, with a salary of 300 *l.* per annum, were vacant, to either of which Mr. Evelyn might be removed, but that we had proposed to recommend the reduction of the salary of the collector at Tortola to 300 *l.*, and we submitted, in the event of his appointment to either of those situations, whether the compensation allowance of 100 *l.* per annum, which was then paid out of this revenue, might be continued to him, in order to make his income equal to that which he received as sub-collector at Lucea, viz., 400 *l.* per annum. Your Lordships, by an order of the 18th July, appointed him landing surveyor at St. Lucia, with a salary of 300 *l.* per annum, and signified your intention that the continuation of the allowance he had theretofore received, in addition to that rate of salary, should depend upon the satisfactory performance of the duties of the situation in which he was then placed, and the manner in which he conducted himself therein, and desired that a report should be made at the expiration of 12 months for the consideration of your Lordships, and for your directions in regard to the issue or withholding of the compensation allowance. We immediately communicated these orders to Mr. Evelyn, at the same time informing him that, pending your Lordships' further directions, he was entitled to be paid at the rate of 300 *l.* per annum only; and as he never assumed the duties of landing surveyor at St. Lucia, the payment of the personal allowance was not resumed.

We would also refer to our report of the 2d September 1854, No. 1029, upon an application of Mr. Evelyn to be paid the above allowance of 100 *l.* per annum from the year 1839; but it is to be observed that he then claimed the same upon the ground that such allowance had been awarded to him as a compensation or annuity in consideration of past services, whereas he now states that it was an allowance made to him as compensation for his abolished fees.

Having thus stated the nature of the allowance paid to Mr. Evelyn, we beg to add, that the salaries of the Customs Department in the North American and West India Colonies having from time to time been materially reduced, most of the principal officers (pending the necessary arrangements for carrying the reductions into effect) received personal allowances paid by the Crown, in addition to the regulated salaries of the offices held by them; and were the principle sought to be established by Mr. Evelyn, that an officer possessed a life interest in allowances of the nature alluded to, irrespective of all questions as to superannuation, once admitted, it would disturb all the arrangements which have been made for the superannuation and retirement of such officers, forming a precedent for numerous applications of a similar nature; and we can by no means recommend that his claim should be recognised.

Tho. F. Fremantle.
S. E. Spring Rice.

Custom House,
30 January 1856.

MR. L. H. EVELYN.

COPY of Governor Sir *Henry Barkly*'s REPORT on the Case of Mr. *L. H. Evelyn.*

(*Mr. Drummond.*)

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place from the 8th day of June 1854 to the present Time, between the Colonial Office, the Treasury, and the Commissioners of Customs, in regard to the Case of Mr. *L. H. Evelyn.*

(*Mr. Wilson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *March* 1856.

108.

Under 4 *oz.*

SIR CHARLES HOTHAM.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 April 1856;—*for*,

"COPIES or EXTRACTS of a DESPATCH from Sir *Charles Hotham*, enclosing the SPEECH which he delivered at the Opening of the Legislative Council of *Victoria*, on the 23d day of November 1855, together with the ANSWER to it:"

"And, of a DESPATCH from the Acting Governor of *Victoria*, announcing the DEATH of Sir *Charles Hotham*; and of DESPATCHES from the Secretary of State on the same Subject."

Colonial Office,
9 May 1856.

JOHN BALL

(*Lord Hotham.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
9 *May* 1856.

SCHEDULE.

NO.	FROM WHOM.	DATE AND NUMBER.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
1	Governor Sir C. Hotham to Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth.	1855: 23 November; No. 143.	Speech on opening Legislative Council. Report on Financial State of Colony on the Proclamation of the New Constitution. Resignation tendered.	3
2	Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Major-Gen. Macarthur.	1856: 11 April; No. 35.	Acknowledging above, and stating that reply was being prepared when the melancholy intelligence of Death of Sir C. Hotham was received.	12
3	Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Major-Gen. Macarthur.	5 April; Separate.	Private intelligence of Death of Sir C. Hotham received with greatest concern. Successor will be appointed with as little delay as possible.	12
4	Major-Gen. Macarthur to Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth.	8 January; No. 1.	Official report of death of Sir C. Hotham, on 31 December 1855.	12
5	Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Major-Gen. Macarthur.	11 April; No. 36.	Acknowledging preceding Despatch. Deep concern expressed at receipt of intelligence.	20

COPIES or EXTRACTS of a DESPATCH ftom Sir *Charles Hotham*, enclosing the SPEECH which he delivered at the Opening of the Legislative Council of *Victoria*, on the 23d day of November 1855, together with the ANSWER to it: And of a DESPATCH from the Acting Governor of *Victoria*, announcing the DEATH of Sir *Charles Hotham*; and of DESPATCHES from the Secretary of State on the same Subject.

— No. 1. —

COPY of DESPATCH from Governor Sir *Charles Hotham* to the Right Honourable Sir *William Molesworth*, Bart.

(143.)

Toorac, near Melbourne, 23 November 1855.
(Received 25 March 1856.)
(Answered, No. 35, 11 April 1856, page 12.)

Sir,

I DO myself the honour to enclose the copy of a speech, which I this day delivered to the Legislative Council on the opening of that Assembly. It contains a brief account of the affairs of the colony, and it directs the attention of the Council to such measures as seemed to me of urgent importance, and which in no way partook of a political character.

Enclosure, No. 1, page

I considered that justice to myself, and those who had laboured with me in restoring the credit of the colony, demanded that its exact financial position should be recorded, and I was unwilling that any obscurity should remain concerning the state of the finances on the inauguration of responsible government.

To the colonists this explanation will, I think, be sufficiently clear; but I am desirous that you should be possessed of all the information bearing on the subject, and thus be enabled to form an accurate judgment upon the results of my administration.

The motives which induced me to select a Finance Committee have already been reported to your predecessor, and the gentlemen who accepted the office have performed the delicate and difficult duty entrusted to them with zeal and ability. By their counsels, the colony has been rescued from a position of great embarrassment; I might almost say, from insolvency.

In one of their earliest communications, they informed me, that in consequence of the confusion which existed in the accounts, it was out of their power to make a detailed statement of the financial position of the colony, and they attributed the cause to the establishment of what was called the "Imprest system," being, that large sums were advanced to heads of departments, which were not brought to account until vouchers were received from those departments, and which in some cases it was found impossible to obtain.

I lost no time in abolishing this system, and on their recommendation an entire change has been made in the mode of keeping the accounts; by which the treasurer is required to perform the duty of accountant and the Auditor-general limited to that of auditor. Thus if any irregularity should hereafter exist, the cause can immediately be ascertained. The necessity of reform in these departments was shown in my previous despatch, No. 36, of the 28th February 1855.

The Commission which I appointed to inquire into the department of the Civil Commissariat having recommended its abolition, and the substitution for it of a storekeeper's department, their suggestion was immediately adopted, and a saving

404,000 l. Enclosure, No. 2. (page 8.)

of (21,000 *l.*) Twenty-one thousand pounds in wages and salaries alone, in 1855, independent of the enormous reduction in the cost of stores and transport, was thereby effected.

The Finance Committee drew up an admirable set of rules and regulations for the guidance of the storekeeper, and they assisted me in revising the mode by which the supplies for the Government were procured. They concurred with me in thinking, that too much publicity could not be given to the pecuniary transactions of the Government, and that the best mode of obtaining such a result would be to insist upon tenders being invited through the Government Gazette, and every facility given to competition. The importance of this alteration cannot be over-estimated; not only has the Government been placed on the same footing as the public, and economy obtained, but a check has been put to the imposition, which report proclaimed had before been practised.

It was not possible to compass the inquiries which I wished to institute by means of one Committee, and I therefore resorted to the Legislative Council for aid. On no occasion did I apply in vain; the Members showed the utmost promptitude in answering my call for assistance, and I am deeply sensible of the sacrifices which they made in the service of the public, and of the attention which I personally received.

I appointed Commissions of Inquiry into the "Tenure of the Waste Lands of the Crown;" the "Administration of the Gold Fields;" and the "Departments of the Civil Commissariat, the Customs, the Post Office, and Police." The reports of the three former have already been transmitted. I have informed you that the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of the Gold Fields have generally been carried out; and in the same despatch I have shown, that, whereas the Gold Fields were once the scene of disorder and riot, they have during the last 12 months exhibited a population orderly, quiet, and, I trust, contented.

Nor has the revenue suffered by the abolition of the licence-fee. During the six months from the 1st of May to the 1st of November 1854, the total revenue derived from the Gold Fields, under the licence-fee, amounted to Two hundred and One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-six pounds (201,786 *l.*), and for the same period of 1855, under the export duty, it has reached the sum of Two hundred and Twenty-nine thousand and Fifty-nine pounds (229,059 *l.*).

The report of the Customs Commission has been presented too recently to permit me to peruse it. The reductions which have been effected, however, in the gross expense of that department, amount to Forty-one thousand pounds (41,000 *l.*), the gross expenditure, during the years 1854 and 1855, having been respectively One hundred and Seven thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-three pounds (107,993 *l.*), and Sixty-six thousand Six hundred and Seven pounds (66,607 *l.*).

In the Post-office a saving of Forty-one thousand pounds (41,000 *l.*) has been made in 1855 upon the expenditure of 1854.

But the financial reforms made through the instrumentality of the Police Commission are the most conspicuous. The original estimated expenditure for 1855 was Nine hundred thousand pounds (900,000 *l.*); it was reduced by the vote of the Legislative Council to Four hundred and Sixteen thousand pounds (416,000*l.*); and it is estimated for 1856 at Three hundred and Twelve thousand pounds (312,000 *l.*).

The Commission appointed to inquire into the tenure of the waste lands of the Crown failed in bringing about a settlement of that difficult question; the members were not unanimous in their report; and, as I have before informed you, my Government suffered a defeat. Unfortunately, its opponents were enabled to throw out, at the same time, the measures which the Government had introduced for the purpose of meeting the deficiency in the revenue; and thus, at the close of the Session, I was left in a position of considerable difficulty. I refer you to the speech which I delivered on the closing of the last Session of the Council for information concerning the line of conduct which I proposed the Government should pursue. Suffice to say, that the declaration which I then made has been rigidly adhered to; the revenue which the Legislative Council voted for the service

service of 1855, has, up to this date, only been exceeded by the small sum of Nine thousand Eight hundred pounds (9,800 *l.*), instead of Four hundred and Thirty-two thousand Five hundred pounds (432,500 *l.*) in 1854.

It is not to be understood that I consider the revenue of 1855 equal to the wants of the country, but there was a great principle to be asserted; being, that the representatives of the people direct the public purse, and that the Government is bound to recognise and act upon their opinions, even when they differ with their conclusions.

The supplementary estimate for 1855 will bear inspection; it is for contingencies which could not have been anticipated.

The extension of self-government, through municipal institutions, has also been promoted, and in many localities corporations have been formed.

In accordance with my message, No. 45, of last Session, the Legislative Council appointed a Select Committee to examine into and report upon the best means of obtaining railway communication. Surveys are being actively carried on, and I trust that the time is not far distant when the Government may have acquired sufficient information to enable them to bring some comprehensive measure on this important subject before the Legislature.

Enclosure, No. 3 (page 11.)

Lastly, I shall do myself the honour to quote from my speech of this day: "This is not the occasion on which it would be expedient to enter into a detailed exposition of the financial position of the colony. I may, however, be permitted to congratulate the House on the contrast which it now presents to the aspect it wore at the time when I assumed the government.

"The statement which will be laid before you will show that the colony has been relieved of a large portion of those embarrassments to which it was my duty then to direct your attention, and that, on the 30th of last September, the actual debt of the colony, exclusive of the debentures issued on account of the Water Supply and Sewerage Commission, and the balance of 150,000*l.*, due to the corporation on the 1st of May 1856, was only 126,924*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* It may be stated, however, that a sum of 82,954*l.* 16*s.* is at the credit of the appropriated moiety, which, if taken in diminution of the debt, reduces it to 43,969*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* I have also pleasure in informing you that I have been enabled by strict economy to confine the supplementary estimate for 1855 to the small sum of 9,800*l.*

"I trust, therefore, I am justified in assuming, that with the exceptions above stated, the colony will at the end of this year be nearly, if not quite, free from debt. The reductions which have been effected in the expenditure, and the determination which has been manifested, both by the Legislature and the Government, to keep it within the revenue, have materially tended to retrieve and elevate the credit of the colony, as is clearly evinced by the increased value of the debentures which have been recently issued."

I hope, Sir, you will consider this statement to be satisfactory. I have used every power which the Almighty has given me to advance and promote the interests and welfare of the inhabitants of this noble colony; but in so doing I have tasked my energies beyond their natural limit. My health has materially suffered, and the time has arrived when I must request you to lay my resignation at the feet of the Queen, and pray Her Most Gracious Majesty to appoint my successor.

Highly as I esteem the honour which Her Majesty's Government has conferred upon me, I was not a candidate for a Colonial Government. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle made me the offer, and I accepted it, with the distinct understanding that I was at liberty to resign it when I obtained my flag rank. In an interview which I had the honour of holding with the Earl of Aberdeen, his Lordship made use of these words: "Where can you serve your country better, until you get your flag rank?"

Shortly after my arrival, I addressed a note to Sir George Grey on the subject, and in his reply he said, "With respect to the last subject to which you call my attention, namely, the understanding that you should resign your government in obtaining your flag, although I was not previously aware of it, I can, of course, offer no objection to your doing so, if you desire it. Much as I should regret the loss of your services as Governor of Victoria, I could not, on public grounds, wish to deprive the country of the great advantage of your services in the higher ranks

of that profession in which you have acquired such great distinction. For the present, however, no question on this point need be raised, as, unless an unusual number of vacancies should take place, the colony may still, I hope, retain for two years, if not more, the benefit of your administration of its affairs."

Enclosure, No. 4. (page 11.)

I also transmit the copy of a note from Sir James Graham, then First Lord of the Admiralty, written in consequence of my desire to renounce the appointment I had recently accepted, and my solicitation for active employment in my own profession on war being declared.

In all probability I shall attain the rank of Admiral in July or August 1856, and I have the honour to request you will make such arrangements as may enable me to resign my government during the month of October in that year.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Chas. Hotham.*

The Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1, in No. 1.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Encl. 1, in No. 1.

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing to you that the Bill embodying the new Constitution has received Her Majesty's assent, and I earnestly hope that the establishment in this colony of those great principles by which the mother country is governed may be productive of the happiness and prosperity which have hitherto marked the course of the Anglo-Saxon race.

I could have desired that the Members for the mining districts had been present to do honour to the occasion for which the Legislative Council is on this day summoned, but the conditions of the Act of Parliament prevent further delay.

I shall transmit to you two Bills, one to regulate elections, the other to prevent bribery; these, although formally separate, are substantially one. With reference to the latter, I have availed myself of the provisions which experience has shown to be useful in promoting due regularity in electoral proceedings. You will observe in the former a departure from the practice which now prevails. It is of no small importance, in my opinion, that those persons upon whom the franchise is conferred should be made to feel the value of the trust reposed in them, and I therefore think it better that they should be required to claim their privilege, rather than it should be, as now, claimed for them by a public officer.

Two Acts, which would otherwise lapse, require to be renewed. The interests of the public compel me to lay before you Bills for extending their operation until the end of the next ensuing Session; but I shall not submit any other Bills for your consideration, as it is of importance that the Legislatures established under the Constitutional Act should assemble as early as possible.

The state of the gold fields gives me great cause for satisfaction; good order and quiet generally prevail, and I trust that a spirit of contentment exists amongst the mining population. These results have been mainly produced by the Acts passed during the last Session; they may require some modification, but the principal object of the Legislature in framing these Acts has been attained. The credit and reputation of the colony depend upon its social condition, and the improvement which has taken place must be a subject of deep congratulation.

Much consideration was required to resolve upon the best mode of defending Hobson's Bay. I have satisfied myself that permanent works at the Heads would be inefficient, and prove a heavier charge than the resources of the colony could well bear. I found also that the steam-vessels in this port were too slightly constructed to permit them to carry an adequate armament; in short, that the means of equipping a steam flotilla did not exist. I believe that the plan adopted is the most suited to the circumstances of the colony, and I make no doubt that when supported by the armed steam-vessel which may shortly be expected to arrive, the shipping in the harbour will receive efficient protection.

I have already communicated to the Legislative Council my own views regarding the urgent necessity for establishing railways in this colony. In accordance with the resolution of the Select Committee of last Session, the surveys preparatory to their introduction have, during the recess, been actively carried on, and I trust that the time is not far distant when the Government may have acquired sufficient information to enable them to bring some comprehensive measure on this important subject before the Legislature.

My attention has constantly been directed to the financial condition of the colony. Like other young countries, its wants are so far beyond the means which the revenue can command, that

that if proper development is to be given to its wealth, recourse must be had to foreign loans. Various alterations have been already made in the departments of the Government, and it is further contemplated to effect an entire change in the Treasury and Audit Departments, requiring the former to keep all the public accounts, and confining the latter to its proper sphere of check and control. I confidently hope that increased economy will produce the natural consequences which invariably attend a prudent administration of the public resources.

This is not the occasion on which it would be expedient to enter into a detailed exposition of the financial position of the colony. I may, however, be permitted to congratulate the House on the contrast which it now presents to the aspect it wore at the time when I assumed the government.

The statement which will be laid before you will show that the colony has been relieved of a large portion of those embarrassments to which it was my duty then to direct your attention, and that on the 30th of last September the actual debt of the colony, exclusive of the debentures issued on account of the Water Supply and Sewerage Commission, and the balance of 150,000*l.* due to the Corporation on the 1st May 1856, was only 126,924*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* It may be stated, however, that a sum of 82,954*l.* 16*s.* is at the credit of the appropriated moiety, which, if taken in diminution of the debt, reduces it to 43,969*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* I have also pleasure in informing you that I have been enabled, by strict economy, to confine the Supplementary Estimate for 1855 to the small sum of 9,800*l.*

I trust, therefore, I am justified in assuming that, with the exceptions above stated, the colony will, at the end of this year, be nearly, if not quite, free from debt. The reductions which have been effected in the expenditure, and the determination which has been manifested, both by the Legislature and the Government, to keep it within the revenue, have materially tended to retrieve and elevate the credit of the colony, as is clearly evinced by the increased value of the debentures which have been recently issued.

A despatch from the Secretary of State, relating to the Agent-general, will be laid before you. The Council will determine whether the present system should be continued, or whether an agent should be especially selected to transact the large amount of business which this important colony will require to be undertaken. I would request your early attention to this subject, as it involves the payment of dividends and matters of considerable moment which will not brook delay.

The correspondence connected with the abolition of the Customs duties on the River Murray will be presented to the Council. You will perceive that the views of the Governments most concerned in the navigation of that river were identical; the traffic is at present comparatively unimportant, but probably the time is not far distant when large and flourishing towns will be constructed in the valley of the Murray. If the trade of these towns is to be retained in the colony, and Melbourne continue the great emporium, no time should be lost in obtaining means of rapid transit to the river.

The mercantile community having represented the dangers which exist in the navigation of Bass's Straits, and the facility which a lighthouse on King's Island would afford to the shipping, I lost no time in despatching the "Lœlia" cutter to obtain the necessary local information. I am now in communication with the Governor-general, and I am not without hope that the Australian colonies may be induced to combine their efforts, and consider the erection and support of lighthouses as a question of common interest. I feel that whilst the Australian trade has largely increased, proper attention has not been paid to the welfare of the seaman, and no effort on my part shall be wanting to bring about an amendment so much required.

The report of the Finance Committee, and the reports of the Commissions of Inquiry into the Customs, Post Office, and Police Departments, to which allusion was made in my speech at the close of the last session, will be laid before you. I again repeat the obligation under which I feel myself to the gentlemen who undertook these gratuitous services; they have obtained the most valuable information, and made suggestions on the several subjects entrusted to them, which cannot fail to be most beneficial to the public service.

The time has now arrived when the responsibility attending the administration of their affairs will largely devolve upon the community, and increased foresight and judgment will be required at the hands of the Legislature. I earnestly pray that the blessing of the Almighty may attend your deliberations during the present Session, and that the results may redound to the prosperity and happiness of the inhabitants of this rich and fertile colony.

(signed) *Chas. Hotham.*

Government Offices, Melbourne,
23 November 1855.

Enclosure 2, in No. 1.

Memorandum.

Colonial Storekeeper's Office, Melbourne, 5 December 1855.

Encl. 2, in No. 1.

In the within statement of the expenditure incurred in furnishing supplies to certain departments in 1854 and 1855, it has been attempted to make the comparison fair as between the two years; thus the entire expenditure on account of the "Military," in 1854, has been omitted, because it is not now incurred by the "colonial storekeeper," and had it been inserted, would have swelled the apparent, but not the true amount economised.

18,480 *l.* 3 *s.*
10,000 *l.*

Again, in the item "Stores and Transport," the actual expenditure of the "colonial storekeeper" has been, in 1855, Eighteen thousand Four hundred and Eighty pounds, Three shillings; but a sum of Ten thousand pounds has been paid by the military commissariat for transport, the cost of which in 1854 was paid by the civil commissariat, and included in the

105,413 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*
10,000 *l.*

sum of One hundred and Five thousand Four hundred and Thirteen pounds, Two shillings and sixpence, from which I could not separate it; the Ten thousand pounds has therefore been added to the colonial storekeeper's expenditure of 1855. Without further particularising items, it may be generally stated, that the same rule has been acted upon throughout, and that the comparison has been rendered as perfect as the change of system permitted.

27,370 *l.* 3 *s.* 8 *d.*

In some items which strike the eye, as in the case of the Gold Fields Department, the change of system has been total; the expenditure in 1854 for supplies was Twenty-seven thousand Three hundred and Seventy pounds, Three shillings and Eight-pence; but in 1854 the "Gold Commissioners" received rations, forage, fuel, water, tentage, and camp equipage; and their servants had the same allowances, excepting forage. In 1855 the whole of these

250 *l.*
25,000 *l.*

allowances were discontinued, the "wardens" receiving a commutation of Two hundred and Fifty pounds a year in lieu thereof, which is included in the sum of Twenty-five thousand pounds, set against 1855 for commutations. Thus the expenditure for all the supplies of

1,985 *l.* 10 *s.* 6 *d.*
1,100 *l.*

the Department has been reduced in 1855 to One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty-five pounds, Ten shillings and Sixpence, of which Eleven hundred pounds was for forage, in the opening months of the year. The comparison here, therefore, is not entirely complete, the exact amount of commutations being unknown to me; but this affects only the saving on the department, not on the entire service.

A more complete comparison is obtained in the case of the "Police." In this instance, so far as the "Police" alone are concerned, there has been no change to need remark; the supplies required are of the same description as formerly, but the force has been reduced in number (of men, though not of horses), and there has been an entire change in the relationship between the police department and that furnishing the supplies. In 1854 forage, as everything else, was supposed (for there were no written regulations) to be under the charge of the civil commissariat, although in reality in the custody of the police. The commissariat being held responsible, the officers and men of the police cared little for the safety of the forage. The greatest and most culpable waste, therefore, occurred. The officers too were not furnished with weighing-machines, and there is no doubt that the quantity of hay paid for was frequently not delivered. These irregularities have been in 1855 removed, by bringing home the responsibility to the persons actually in charge of the forage. Each station is now furnished with a weighing-machine; the officer of police, not the colonial storekeeper, is responsible for the proper keeping of all forage after it is delivered to his station; it is his duty to make all repairs to the forage stores, and to build stores of bark, where necessary; horses not doing duty are fed on grass; everything has been made the subject of written regulation; the officers have been made aware of their responsibility by the dismissal of several for breach of the regulations; similar steps have been taken with regard to all other supplies; concurrently the price of forage has fallen (though as the contracts were taken last year, not in so great a ratio as is proposed, perhaps 25 per cent.), and thus the expenditure of the department has been reduced from Two hundred and Thirty thousand Four hundred and Five pounds, Five shillings and Eight-pence, to Sixty-six thousand and Forty-three pounds, Nineteen shillings and Seven-pence. In the case of supplies, not forage, the principle of making the person consuming the stores responsible for the quantity consumed has been of great advantage. In the case of the small camp at Heathcote, to name a single instance out of many, it may be recollected that I reported the cost of fuel in 1854 to have been Four thousand Three hundred and Forty pounds, though a fine forest grew at Three hundred (300) yards distance. The regulation promulgated by his Excellency in consequence of that representation, provided that the men of the police should procure fuel and water for their own use, except at certain stations, where it was not possible to do so. The whole cost of fuel for the police department throughout the colony this year will not consequently much exceed the sum formerly spent by the camp at Heathcote.

230,405 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.*
66,043 *l.* 19 *s.* 7 *d.*

4,340 *l.*

18,967 *l.* 18 *s.* 3 *d.*

Under the head of "Penal Establishments," there is a saving of Eighteen thousand Nine hundred and Sixty-seven pounds, Eighteen shillings and Threepence, which is accounted for as follows: The rations to prisoners are cheaper; the officers, warders, &c. are not allowed rations, which last year they received, and there has been a saving in fuel and water. I believe also that the number of prisoners has of late decreased.

"Stores and Transport" include the cost of the transport for the entire service, and of the stores, forage, &c., of the civil commissariat in 1854, and of the colonial storekeeper in 1855. About Fifteen thousand pounds of the sum in 1854 consists of the cost of stores, rations, forage, travelling expenses, tentage, &c., of the civil commissariat, now abolished (the cost of these stores, &c., in the colonial storekeeper's department, will not exceed Three hundred pounds); the remainder, or about Sixty-one thousand Nine hundred and Thirty-two pounds, Nineteen shillings and Sixpence, has been saved in the cost of transporting supplies. The high rate paid for transport to the Gold Fields in 1854 was principally occasioned by the immense quantities of the supplies forwarded by the Government. When, therefore, in February last, the quantity was by change of system diminished to one-third, the price per ton fell also, and thus quantity diminished in an arithmetical, and price in a geometrical proportion. The saving of Sixty-one thousand Nine hundred and Thirty-two pounds, Nineteen shillings and sixpence, however, could not have been effected, but for the very favourable season for the performance of this service.

15,000 *l.*

300 *l.*

61,932 *l.* 12 *s.* 6

61,932 *l.* 19 *s.* 6 *d*

With regard to the salaries and wages in the departments of the "Civil Commissariat and Colonial Storekeeper" respectively, in which there is a saving of Twenty thousand Six hundred and Thirty-eight pounds, Eleven shillings and Threepence, I can only say that last year One hundred and twenty officers and men were employed, and that this year I was instructed by his Excellency to reduce the expense to the sum at which it stands, which I accordingly did by reducing the staff to Twenty-three, a number which I find to be sufficient. This fact, perhaps, more than any other, illustrates the entire change of system which has been effected, since, for the amount of work to be done, the staff of the Civil Commissariat is acknowledged to have been insufficient.

20,638 *l.* 11 *s.* 3

In the Survey Department the surveyors with their men were allowed forage for their bullocks and horses, also rations for themselves; this year they get a commutation. In this department the saving is therefore not so great as without explanation it would appear; an ample margin for the commutations has, however, been allowed by setting down Twenty-five thousand pounds for commutations in 1855.

25,000 *l.*

With regard to the "Unappropriated Expenditure" of 1854, the sums of Two thousand One hundred and Twenty-five pounds, Five shillings for fuel at Sandhurst; of Twenty-five thousand pounds for expenditure at Castlemaine; and of Eleven thousand One hundred and Ninety-nine pounds, One shilling and Two-pence, for loss by fire, waste, &c., are the monies which in adjusting the civil commissary-general's (1854) imprests, of Six hundred and Thirty thousand Two hundred and Seventy-seven pounds in July last, I was unable to account for.

2,125 *l.* 5 *s.*
25,000 *l.*
11,199 *l.* 1 *s.* 2 *d.*
630,277 *l*

It was satisfactorily shown that the money had been expended, but for the distribution of the supplies over the various departments there were no sufficient vouchers. The adjustment, being a work of great labour, occupied me several months, and the officers concerned had been all discharged before it was completed.

Of the sum of Thirty-five thousand Seven hundred and Thirty pounds, Eight shillings and Eight-pence, awarded to Contractor Allan by the arbitrators, in his insolvency, I may briefly mention that the contract was for rations and forage at the 48 stations in the Castlemaine district during 1854; that it was abrogated by the civil commissary-general in July 1854; and that, after an investigation occupying no less than 65 sittings, only terminated a short time since; the awards have been in each case against the Government, and the amount of the first has been paid. I offer here no opinion on these awards, but whether excessive or not the money must, I apprehend, be voted by the Council, and I have considered it proper to charge the entire sum against the year 1854, when the irregularities occurred.

35,730 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d*

In the other departments, I may mention generally that the issue of forage has been discontinued; in some a commutation is given, in others not. In the case of the deputy sheriffs throughout the colony, neither forage nor commutation is in many cases given; hence in some measure the economy under the head of the "Administration of Justice." Tentage, camp equipage, furniture, rations, fuel, water, and all other allowances for present use, have also been abolished in all departments; in some instances, a higher rate of salary is given in lieu of these allowances, but this would be more than balanced by the wages of tent-keepers and camp-followers of all kinds, whose services have, under his Excellency's government, been dispensed with, and whose wages have therefore been economised. A great economy has also been effected in all departments by the introduction of the system of quarterly requisitions, which it is known are laid before his Excellency before being acted upon.

The result of the whole is, that the cost of furnishing supplies to the several departments of the public service mentioned in the return, has been reduced from Six hundred and Twenty-three thousand and Thirty-eight pounds, Two shillings and Four-pence in 1854, to Two hundred and Eighteen thousand Six hundred and Fifty-seven pounds, Eleven shillings and Five-pence in 1855; showing the amount economised in the latter year to have been Four hundred and four thousand Three hundred and Eighty pounds, Ten shillings, and Eleven-pence.

623,038 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d*
218,657 *l.* 11 *s.* 5
404,380 *l.* 10 *s.* 11

(signed) *Alfred J. Agg,*
Colonial Storekeeper.

Sub-Enclosure, in Enclosure 2.

VICTORIA.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE incurred by the Civil Commissariat in furnishing SUPPLIES for the undermentioned Departments in 1854, and the EXPENDITURE in 1855, on account of the same Services.

NAME OF DEPARTMENT.	1854.			1855.			AMOUNT ECONOMISED IN 1855.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Executive and Legislative	3,084	13	2	1,267	–	10	1,817	12	4
Administration of Justice	6,161	15	–	1,089	11	5	5,072	3	7
Customs	2,322	11	3	1,599	9	1	723	2	2
Gold Fields	27,370	3	8	1,985	10	6	25,384	13	2
Post-offices	5,724	14	8	1,761	9	1	3,963	5	7
Ports and Harbours	5,201	9	8	5,000	–	–	201	9	8
Police Establishments	230,405	5	8	66,043	19	7	164,361	6	1
Petty Sessions	5,257	1	5	1,092	–	5	4,165	1	–
Gaols	18,327	13	7	16,716	11	9	1,611	1	10
Penal Establishments	55,390	9	7	36,422	11	4	18,967	18	3
Coroners	685	2	9	62	15	5	622	7	4
Public Works	3,319	17	–	641	8	9	2,678	8	3
Stores and Transport	105,413	2	6	28,480	3	–	76,932	19	6
Ditto, Salaries and Wages, Civil Commissariat	26,804	11	3	-	-	-	20,638	11	3
Ditto ditto Colonial Storekeeper	-	-	-	6,166	–	–			
Education	103	10	–	101	–	–	2	10	–
Medical	11,783	9	8	10,190	16	6	1,592	13	2
Scientific	1,467	6	–	792	5	3	675	–	9
Miscellaneous	8,787	14	11	3,958	10	2	4,829	4	9
Survey	19,987	16	8	1,305	3	10	18,682	12	10
Crown Land Commissioners	1,311	17	2	1,103	7	7	208	9	7
Immigration	9,137	6	9	6,741	5	7	2,396	1	2
Sanatorium	495	16	7	537	5	1	—		
Aborigines	439	18	7	485	1	2	—		
Unapportioned Expenditure:	£.	s.	d.						
Fuel at Sandhurst	2,125	5	–						
Castlemaine (various expenditure)	25,000	–	–						
Loss by Fire, Wastage on Issue, &c.	11,199	1	2	-	-	-	114	5	1
Amount paid to Contractor Allan:									
First Award £. 17,421 1 4½							73,940	9	9½
Second Award 18,309 7 3½									
	35,730	8	8¼						
	74,054	14	10¼	-	-				
Commutations for Forage, Rations, Fuel, Water, Tentage, &c. (estimated)	-	-	-	25,000	–	–	—		
TOTALS £.	623,038	2	4½	218,657	11	5	429,467	2	–¼
				£.	s.	d.			
Less,—Excess in Expenditure of the Sanatorium				41	8	6			
Ditto Aborigines				45	2	7			
Commutations (as above)				25,000	–	–			
							25,086	11	1
Amount economised in 1855 as compared with 1854 £.							404,380	10	11¼

Note.—The Expenditure of the Civil Commissariat in 1854 has been ascertained from the Colonial Storekeeper's adjustment of the Imprests to the Civil Commissary-general; that for 1855 has been ascertained up to the 1st November, and computed by averages for the remaining two months.

Colonial Stores, Melbourne,
30 November 1855.

(signed) *Alfred J. Agg*,
Colonial Storekeeper.

Enclosure 3, in No. 1.

Railway Communication.

Charles Hotham, Lieutenant Governor.

Believing that the time has arrived when every effort should be made to develop the resources of this colony, the Lieutenant-Governor again invites the attention of the Council to the consideration of a system by which railways might generally be undertaken. Encl. 3, in No. 1

The Lieutenant-Governor would recommend—

1st. That no scheme should be entertained which does not provide for the eventua liquidation of the loan.

2d. That no greater extent of lines should be undertaken than will hold out a prospect of becoming remunerative, and defraying an interest guaranteed by the State.

3d. That lines should be determined upon, with reference as much to the probable future wants of the colony as to its immediate requirements.

The Lieutenant-Governor has already submitted for the consideration of the Council the mode through which the capital might eventually be paid off: he proposed to reserve the land on each side of the railway, and by increasing the width of the reserves as they recede from the sites of the larger townships, an ample fund might be raised to pay off the borrowed capital in 21 years. He would suggest that the same rule should be followed in more distant parts of the colony; for, although lines of railways might not be immediately required in those parts, yet they should be marked out, and the land adjoining retained, as a fund for their construction.

Having thus dealt with the capital, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous of alluding to the manner in which he considers the interest should be defrayed until the period when the railway would become self-supporting.

It is needless to say, that unless some immediate means of paying interest are devised, it will be difficult to effect a loan, except at an exorbitant rate, and therefore it becomes a subject for consideration, whether the general revenue should not be charged with the amount, and if so, to what extent it may be depended upon.

The Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to enter minutely into this portion of the plan; but he would suggest that a sum of 200,000 *l.* might be made a charge upon the vote for internal communication; and if the Council should deem it consistent with prudence, in consideration of the immense benefit which the community would derive, to raise by taxation another 100,000 *l.*, a fund would be secured, for the payment of the guaranteed interest, equal to 300,000 *l.* per annum; and to that extent alone the Lieutenant-Governor believes it would be advisable to charge the annual general revenue for interest.

At the same time it must be borne in mind that, as the railways progress and become remunerative, so a portion of this money would become released, and available for the construction of other lines, or the extension of those which might be in operation.

With a view of early attaining the advantages of railway transport, the Lieutenant-Governor would suggest that single lines should in the first instance be constructed, and that upon the completion of each section or line, tenders for its lease for a term of years should be invited. Finally, he recommends, that the loans required for the purpose should be contracted in London, by public tender, dating from a period not earlier than the 1st of January 1856, and that the leading firms employed in railway enterprise should be invited to tender for the works.

Government Offices, Melbourne,
20 February 1855.

Enclosure 4, in No. 1.

(Private.)

Dear Sir Charles Hotham, Admiralty, 16 February 1854.

I have received with great satisfaction the frank and honourable offer of your services afloat, in the present emergency. Encl. 4, in No.

Your high character in the profession, and your approved merits, would in ordinary circumstances have made me anxious to employ you; but the Government is most desirous that you should proceed to Victoria, where your place cannot be supplied, and where, in a difficult and high station, you may render important services to your country.

I am glad to think that you are not lost to the navy, and that at a future period you will be qualified for a higher command than it would be in my power now to offer you.

I am, &c.

Captain Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. (signed) *Jas. Graham.*

—No. 2.—

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Major- General *Macarthur*.

(No. 35.)

Sir, Downing-street, 11 April 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the despatch, No. 143, of the 23d November, and was engaged in preparing a reply to it, when I received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Sir Charles Hotham.

I am, however, unwilling not to place upon record the satisfaction which it was my intention to have expressed with the speech of which the late Governor sent me a copy, and also of the clear and comprehensive summary of financial policy which is contained in the despatch; a policy which appears to have been attended with the most beneficial results to the important colony which was entrusted to his administration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

— No. 3. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Major-General *Macarthur*.

(Separate.)

Sir, Downing-street, 5 April 1856.

ALTHOUGH no official intelligence of the death of Sir Charles Hotham has reached this office, yet the account of this sad event has been received in this country through private channels, and the intelligence has caused me the greatest concern.

It will be the duty of Her Majesty's Government to endeavour to supply his place with as little delay as possible, as I am sensible, that, especially in the actual condition of the colony of Victoria, any protracted absence of the permanent Governor must be attended with public inconvenience.

In the meantime, I confidently rely on your prudence and discretion in carrying on the government of the colony in such a manner as may conduce to the advantage of the community, and especially that you will endeavour to avoid taking any steps that may embarrass the new Governor on his arrival, in conducting the administration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

— No. 4. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major-General *Macarthur* to the Right Honourable Sir *W. Molesworth*, Bart.

(No. 1.)

Government Offices, Melbourne, 8 January 1856.
(Received 9 April 1856.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 36, 12 April 1856, page 20.)

As senior military officer in the colony of Victoria, it has become my most painful duty to announce to you the unexpected death of Governor Sir Charles Hotham, on Monday, the 31st ultimo, after a short but severe illness of a few days, at his residence, near this city.

Enclosure, No. 1. Minute. The mournful intelligence was, in the course of the afternoon, and without delay, communicated by me to the Executive Council, which I caused to assemble, and I then concurred with it as to the public notices, which at once appeared in

Enclosure, No. 2. 1 Jan. 1856. the Victoria Government Gazette.

Enclosure, No. 3. The next day the Executive Council again assembled, under my authority, when Chief Justice Sir William a'Beckett administered to me the several oaths prescribed in the Royal Instructions; and I formally entered upon the duties of the government of this colony until Her Majesty's pleasure should be graciously signified.

A letter

A letter of condolence to the Dowager Lady Hotham was then written by me, in which every respectful assurance was conveyed to her Ladyship, that her wishes should be received as commands, and complied with as such.

With Lady Hotham's assent, and by the advice of the Executive Council, a public funeral of the late lamented Governor was ordered, and took place on Friday, the 4th instant, according to the enclosed General Order,

Enclosure, No
Enclosure, No
General Orde
Enclosure, No,
Extract
from newspap

The funeral was conducted with the greatest solemnity, and was attended by all the authorities, civil and military, the clergy of all denominations, the foreign consuls, the mayors and town councils of Melbourne and Geelong, and other municipal bodies, as well as by an immense assemblage of all classes of the inhabitants, who manifested both sympathy and respect. At the request of the Mayor of Melbourne, all the banks were closed on the day of the funeral. The inhabitants of this large city unanimously shut their shops, and business of all kinds was suspended during the day.

Every honour which Her Majesty's Regulations prescribe was paid by the troops in garrison, as well as by Her Majesty's Ship "Fantome," at anchor in the not distant Bay, to the memory of the deceased, whose remains were borne to the grave by sailors of the Royal Navy, whereof his Excellency had been so distinguished a commander.

The pomp of the procession, the vast multitude attending it, the beauty of the cemetery (two miles north of Melbourne), and the grandeur of the distant scenery, formed together a most imposing spectacle, well becoming the solemnity of the occasion.

It remains for me only to add, that Her Majesty has in Sir Charles Hotham sustained a serious loss, and his Excellency's death is, on both public and private grounds, deeply to be regretted.

I have &c.
(signed) *Edward Macarthur*,
Major-General.

Enclosure 1, in No. 4.

MINUTE 50.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Melbourne, Monday, 31 December 1855.

PRESENT:—The Major-General Commanding Troops, the Honourable the Chief Secretary, the Honourable the Attorney-General, the Honourable the Treasurer, the Honourable the Commissioner of Trade and Customs. Encl. 1, in No

ABSENT:—The Honourable Commissioner of Public Works, the Honourable the Surveyor-General, the Honourable the Solicitor-General.

Major-general Macarthur, on the assembling of the Council, addresses it in the following manner:

"It is my painful duty to announce to the Council the death, this day, at a quarter past one o'clock, of his Excellency the Governor Sir Charles Hotham.

"It is an event deeply to be lamented, both on public and on private grounds.

"He was a man of the greatest integrity and of the utmost firmness of purpose.

"His loss is, indeed, deeply to be deplored."

The Major-general then invites the Council to consider what should be done with regard to the funeral.

It is understood that Lady Hotham is desirous that the funeral should be private, but the Major-general feels that it is due to the position held by Sir Charles Hotham that the funeral should be public.

The Council is, then, adjourned until 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 1st day of January 1856.

(signed) *G. W. Rusden*,
Clerk of the Council.

Enclosure 2, in No. 4.

VICTORIA Government Gazette Extraordinary, Monday, 31 December 1855.

Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne,
31 December 1855.

HIS Excellency Major-general Macarthur, the senior military officer, with feelings of the deepest regret, announces to the public the decease, at a quarter past one o'clock p.m., this day, of his Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., Captain-general and Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Victoria. Encl. 2, in No

By command of his Excellency Major-general Macarthur, the Senior Military Officer,
William C. Haines.

Enclosure 3, in No. 4.

VICTORIA Government Gazette Extraordinary, Tuesday, 1 January 1856.

Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 1 January 1856.

Encl. 3, in No. 4. WHEREAS it has pleased Almighty God to remove to Himself by death his Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., late Governor of this colony, who departed this life on the 31st day of December 1855, at a quarter past one o'clock in the afternoon: It is hereby notified that the funeral of his Excellency the late Governor will take place on Friday next, the 4th instant, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

It is also notified hereby, that a mourning for a period of one month, to expire on the 4th day of February next, will be observed; the officers of the civil and military services wearing a band of crape on the left arm.

By command of his Excellency the Senior Military Officer in Victoria.

William C. Haines.

Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 1 January 1856.

HIS Excellency the Senior Military Officer in command of Her Majesty's Land Forces has been pleased to direct that all public offices be closed on the day of the funeral of his late Excellency Sir Charles Hotham.

By command of his Excellency the Senior Military Officer in Victoria.

William C. Haines.

PROCLAMATION by His Excellency Major-General *Macarthur*, the Senior Military Officer in command of Her Majesty's Land Forces in the Colony of Victoria, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA was graciously pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, dated at Westminster, the 8th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1855, in the 19th year of Her Majesty's reign, to appoint his Excellency Sir Charles Hotham to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief during Her Royal pleasure in and over the colony of Victoria, and of all forts and garrisons erected and established, or which should be erected and established, within the same; and Her Majesty was further pleased by the said Letters Patent to provide and declare Her pleasure to be, that if, in the event of the death or absence of his Excellency the said Sir Charles Hotham out of the said colony of Victoria, there should be no person or persons within the said colony commissioned and appointed by Her Majesty as thereinbefore mentioned; then Her Majesty's pleasure was, and Her Majesty was pleased thereby to provide and declare, that in any such contingency all the powers and authorities by the said Letters Patent granted to his Excellency Sir Charles Hotham should be and the same were thereby granted to the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Land Forces in the said colony for the time being; and such military officer should exercise all and every the powers and authorities by the said Letters Patent granted, until Her Majesty's further pleasure should be signified therein: And whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to take unto Himself his Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, who departed this life at a quarter past one of the clock, post meridiem, on Monday, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1855, and there is no person in the said colony commissioned or appointed by Her Majesty to be Lieutenant-Governor thereof: And whereas Major-general Macarthur, commanding Her Majesty's troops serving in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, is the Senior Military Officer as aforesaid: And whereas at a meeting of the Executive Council of the said colony, held at the Government Offices, in Melbourne, this day, the said Major-general Macarthur took the necessary oaths before his Honour Sir William a'Beckett, knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the said colony, and before the said Executive Council: Now, therefore, it is hereby proclaimed, that immediately upon the death of his lamented Excellency the said Sir Charles Hotham, all the powers and authorities granted to his late Excellency Sir Charles Hotham by the said Letters Patent were granted to, and became, and now are vested in the said Major-general Macarthur, Senior Military Officer for the time being in the said colony of Victoria, to be by him executed and enjoyed until the further pleasure of Her Majesty shall be signified therein; and all officers and ministers, civil and military, and all other the inhabitants of the said colony of Victoria, are hereby required to be obedient, aiding, and assisting unto the said Major-general Macarthur, Senior Military Officer for the time being as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the colony at the Government Offices, Melbourne, this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1856, and in the 19th year of Her Majesty's reign.

Edward Macarthur.

By his Excellency's command.

William C. Haines.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Enclosure 4, in No. 4.

VICTORIA Government Gazette Extraordinary, Wednesday, 2 January 1856.

GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Melbourne, 2 January 1856.

THE funeral of the late lamented Governor Sir Charles Hotham, K. C. B., will take place on Friday afternoon next, the 4th January 1856, at 4 o'clock precisely. Encl. 4, in No.

The whole of the troops in garrison, under the command of Major Neill, 40th Regiment, will attend the ceremony, and be formed in front of St. James's Cathedral at half-past 3 o'clock.

The Funeral Procession will be formed in the following order:—

Major of Brigade (mounted).
Detachment of Military Mounted Force.
Mounted Troop of the Victoria Volunteer Artillery Regiment.
Squadron of Yeomanry Cavalry.
Firing Party: Fortieth Regiment.
Victoria Volunteer Artillery Regiment.
Band, 40th Regiment
Undertaker.
THE CLERGY.
The Medical Attendants.
The Very Reverend the Dean of Melbourne.
The Officiating Minister.

Pall Bearers:		*Pall Bearers:*
Mr. Macarthur.		Dr. McCrea.
Capt. Gennys, R.N.		Col. Valiant, 40th Regt.
The Hon. the Treasurer.	THE BODY.	Col. Anderson, C.B.
The Hon. the Chief Secretary.		The Hon. the Attorney-General.

[The Coffin being placed on a Gun-carriage, covered with the Union Jack, bearing Orders, Sword, Hat, and Gloves. The Corpse will be borne to and from the Gun-carriage by the Seamen of the Royal Navy.]

CHIEF MOURNERS:
The Private Secretary.
The Aide-de-Camp, Twisden Hodges, Esquire.
His Excellency Major-General Macarthur.

His late Excellency's Valet. His late Excellency's Orderly Sergeant. Sergeant Cleary, the Keeper of the Government Offices.

Sailors and Royal Marines of Her Majesty's Ship "Fantome"—(Four deep.)
Victoria Volunteer Artillery Regiment—(Four deep.)
Officers, Naval and Military,—(Four deep. According to Rank; the Juniors first.)
The Executive Council.
Their Honors the Judges.
The Foreign Consuls.
The Right Honourable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Council.
The Clerks of the Executive and Legislative Councils.
The Right Worshipful the Mayor and Council of the City of Melbourne.
The Worshipful the Mayor and Council of Geelong.
The Chairmen and Members of the Municipal Bodies.
Magistrates.
Civilians, Members of Government (Eight deep).
The Chairman and Members of the Chamber of Commerce.
Civilians, not Members of Government (Eight deep).
Carriage of his late Excellency the Governor.
Squadron of Yeomanry Cavalry.
Fire Brigades.
Carriages.

On the procession moving off, 17 minute guns will be fired from the Flag-staff Battery, and a similar number over the grave.

The guns to be manned by a party of the 40th Regiment, and Victoria Volunteer Regiment of Artillery.

The further necessary military detail will be issued from the Brigade-office.

It is particularly requested, that all carriages and horsemen follow in rear of the procession, and, to prevent accidents, instructions will be issued for the strict observance of this rule.

With the concurrence of the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Melbourne, that portion of William-street from the top of Collins-street to that of Lonsdale-street, will be kept clear from all carriages and persons passing, not classed in the procession.

The formation of the troops, as well as the whole of the procession, will be under the direction of the Major of Brigade; but Mr. Inspector Bookey will be instructed to afford assistance and superintend the formation of the civil branch.

Gentlemen are requested to assemble on the open space in front of the Government offices at half-past three o'clock precisely.

Carriages to be in Lonsdale-street, with the horses' heads to the west, not extending beyond the junction of William-street.

On arrival at the cemetery, the funeral party will form north and south of the grave, facing inwards, the guns pointing to the east. Between the firing party no one, except the clergy, chief mourners, and pall-bearers, will be admitted. The remainder of the procession is requested to station themselves between the troops and the portion of the cemetery enclosed for the occasion.

By Command,

Thomas Nelson, Major of Brigade, Victoria,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

Enclosure 5, in No. 4.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE GOVERNOR.

Encl. 5, in No. 4.

THE mortal remains of his Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, Governor-in-Chief of this colony, were yesterday interred in the New Cemetery, in the presence of an immense concourse of persons. The spectators included the representatives of every grade of society in Victoria. Ministers of every denomination, the civil and military authorities of the colony, and an immense mass of all classes of colonists, took part in the last ceremonials due from them to the deceased representative of the Majesty of England. The awful suddenness of the stroke which, at a critical moment, has deprived the colony of its governmental head, and a strong feeling which, since the death of Sir Charles, has gained ground, namely, that his mental faculties had been overtasked by the anxieties of his position, had caused a powerful sentiment of sympathy for the deceased on all sides; and the appeal made to the citizens by his worship the mayor was, we were glad to observe, very generally met. Business was almost entirely suspended throughout the day; and it is well worthy of notice, that the conduct of the groups assembled in the streets, both prior to and during the progress of the procession, evinced a proper and decorous bearing, consistent with the solemnity of the occasion.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY FROM TOORAK.

At five o'clock yesterday morning the remains were removed from the Government House, Toorak, and conveyed in a hearse drawn by four horses, handsomely caparisoned, and bearing heavy black plumes, to the cathedral church of St. James. The corpse had been enclosed in three coffins, the inner of which was of cedar, and the second of lead, the latter hermetically sealed. The outer case was of pine, two inches thick, and covered with superfine black cloth, ornamented with imperial black mountings; the whole presenting a massive but simple appearance. Upon the breast-plate of solid brass was engraved the following inscription:—"His Excellency Sir CHARLES HOTHAM, K.C.B., Captain in the Royal Navy, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of Victoria. Ob. 31st December 1855. Æt. 49."

The hearse was accompanied by a mourning coach, in which were Captain Kaye, private secretary to the deceased, and Lieutenant Hotham, the aide-de-camp. The escort consisted of 22 mounted troopers of the 40th Regiment. The mournful cortège arrived at the Cathedral about six o'clock, and the tolling of the bell announced that the corpse had been received within the sacred edifice. The coffin was deposited in front of the communion-table, in the presence of the Very Reverend the Dean of Melbourne, Captain Kaye, and Lieutenant Hotham.

THE

The Streets.

All the principal shops and stores were shut during the day; and, indeed, we have never known so general a voluntary suspension of business on any proclaimed holiday. The banks and the public offices, including even the Custom-house and Post-office, were closed to the public; and the solemn event of the day was, notwithstanding the arrival of the "Monica," undoubtedly the chief topic discussed by the majority of the citizens. The flags at various stores were half-mast high, and those at the Government offices, Exhibition Building, and Flagstaff were similarly hoisted. The same observance was the case with the vessels in the river and bay.

About two o'clock the various streets leading to the Cathedral were thronged with people of all classes and conditions, the centre of attraction being William-street, where the procession was to form. By a very judicious arrangement that street, and the portions of those that intersect it above the Cathedral, were closed to carriage thoroughfare; and, although it was densely crowded, the procession was enabled to form without the slightest confusion. A great number of persons assembled on the Flagstaff-hill, where two guns were stationed for the purpose of firing the salute upon the corpse being conveyed from the cathedral. One of these was served by a party of the 40th Regiment, and the other by a junior company of the Volunteer Artillery Corps, who, it was considered, acquitted themselves in a soldier-like manner.

The Cathedral.

The church had been hung with black on the previous day. The body was placed before the altar, and between the pulpit and the reading-desk, where it remained until the end of that portion of the burial service which takes place within the walls of the church. The public began to muster in hundreds, which soon increased to thousands, in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral, before half-past two o'clock. Several hundreds applied for admission to the body of the church, and were refused. The interior had been previously appropriated for officials and other persons who were expected to take part in the procession by virtue of their public capacity. The seats around the altar were allotted to the clergymen of the Church of England. The pews at the side of the reading-desk, and the front pews next the north-eastern door, were set apart for their honours the Judges, the physicians of the deceased, and the clergymen of other bodies. The front pew, facing the altar, and next in proximity to the body, was occupied by his Excellency Major-general Macarthur, Lieutenant Hotham, Twisden Hodges, esq., and Captain Kaye, R.N. The next pews were occupied by the Speaker and the members of the Legislative Council. The pall-bearers had chairs placed for them on either side of the coffin. The foreign consuls, and the principal officers of Government had seats in pews next to the pulpit. The body of the church was not full, but the galleries were crowded with the general public, although only about one-tenth of the persons who requested to be allowed to enter could be accommodated. The ministers and members of many religious denominations were amongst those present; and it added to the solemnity of the scene to observe how they had met together, acquiescing in a decorous observance of the last duties to the deceased representative of England's power, having for the present forgotten sectional differences in the national demonstration of respect to the memory of the distinguished officer and gentleman whose remains they were about committing to their final resting place. The funeral bell ceased its knell at about a quarter past three o'clock, when the service for the burial of the dead commenced by the organist playing a very fine voluntary, selected, as appropriate for the occasion, by Mr. Goold. At the end of this the following anthem was sung by the choir:—

Anthem (from the Burial Service.)

Lord, let me know my end, and the number of my days, that I may be certified how long I have to live.

In the midst of life we are in death. Of whom may we seek for succour, but of Thee, O God, who for our sins are justly displeased.

Yet, O Lord God, most holy; O Lord God, most mighty; O holy and most merciful Saviour, thou most worthy Judge Eternal, suffer us not at our last hour for any pains of death to fall from Thee.

The Psalms and the Lesson which form a portion of the service of the Church of England having been read by the Very Reverend the Dean, the mourners and spectators prepared to leave the Cathedral, to take up their places in the funeral procession. Eight of the seamen of the "Fantome" removed the coffin, which was of enormous weight, from the church to the gun-carriage which was prepared for its conveyance to the Cemetery; meanwhile the arrangements for the procession were proceeding.

The Funeral Procession.

The military and volunteers had been drawn up in line facing the Cathedral; the band next the north of William-street; next to them the V. V. Rifle Regiment; next to these were the 40th Regiment, with their colours furled, and in mourning; and nearer the wharf were the Victoria Yeomanry and the Military Mounted Force. A squadron of the latter corps were also drawn up in front of the Treasury. The civil officers of the Government, the members of the Legislative and City Councils were formed in procession in front of the Government Offices; and in close proximity to them were stationed the men of the various fire brigades, a fine-looking set of men, under the orders of Mr. Dalton.

The military presented arms as the body was brought out from the church; and on the coffin being placed upon the gun-carriage, and covered with the pall, the latter bearing the orders, sword, hat, and gloves of the deceased, the command was given to the funeral party to reverse arms, and to form the line of procession.

The procession was formed as nearly as could be in the order indicated by the printed programme, published by the Brigade-major, Captain Nelson, acting deputy adjutant-general.

Major of Brigade (mounted).
Detachment of Military Mounted Force.
Mounted Troop of the Victoria Volunteer Artillery Regiment.
Squadron of Yeomanry Cavalry.

Firing party:
Fortieth Regiment.
Victoria Volunteer Artillery Regiment.

Band—Fortieth Regiment.
Undertaker.
The CLERGY.
The Medical Attendants.
The Very Reverend the Dean of Melbourne, the Officiating Minister.

THE BODY.

The Coffin being placed on a Gun-carriage, covered with the Union Jack, bearing Orders, Sword, Hat, and Gloves. The Gun-carriage drawn by Four Horses.

Three Mourning Coaches, each drawn by a pair of Horses. The first conveyed the Chief Mourners:
The Private Secretary.
The Aide-de-Camp.
Twisden Hodges, Esq.
His Excellency Major-general Macarthur.

The others conveyed the Pall-bearers:—
D. C. Macarthur, Esq.; Lieutenant-colonel Valiant; Charles Sladen, Esq.; W. Haines, Esq.; Dr. M'Crea; Captain Gennys (Commander of Her Majesty's ship Fantome); Colonel Anderson, and Captain Pasley, R.E.; the last being substituted for the Attorney-general, who was unable to attend.

Sailors and Royal Marines of Her Majesty's ship Fantome (Four deep).
Victoria Volunteer Artillery Regiment (Four deep).
Officers, Naval and Military, (Four deep. According to Rank;—the Juniors first.)
The Executive Council.
Their Honours the Judges,
The Foreign Consuls.
The Right Honourable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Council.
The Clerks of the Executive and Legislative Councils.
The Right Worshipful the Mayor and Council of the city of Melbourne.
The Worshipful the Mayor and Council of Geelong.
The Chairmen and Members of the Municipal Bodies.
Magistrates.
Civilians, Members of Government (Eight deep).
The Chairman and Members of the Chamber of Commerce
Civilians, not Members of Government (Eight deep).
Carriage of his late Excellency the Governor.
Squadron of Yeomanry Cavalry.
Fire Brigades.
Carriages.

There were some unimportant deviations from the official order, which we have not noticed. The clergy were represented by about 20 ministers of the Church of England, and 40 ministers of other persuasions. Among the latter were the Roman Catholic Bishop and Vicar-General.

Nearly 1,000 civilians walked in the procession, exclusive of those we have already referred to. About 200 private carriages and vehicles also followed, conveying at least 250 more persons, and there were also from 50 to 60 gentlemen on horseback. The arrangements for moving this immense mass of people forward were admirably carried out, and in the course of a few minutes, the military band playing the Dead March, and the muffled bells of the Cathedral chiming, the gigantic procession moved forward in perfect order and regularity towards the Cemetery, by the route of Collins-street, Elizabeth-street, and northward, passing the University.

THE

The Burial.

For upwards of two hours previously to the arrival of the funeral procession, the new Cemetery was thronged with people anxious to secure a place from which to view the closing ceremonial. The space which was judged necessary to reserve for those directly engaged in the ceremony was fenced by a temporary iron railing. The ground thus cut off might comprise about an acre, and nearly in the centre was constructed the last home of him who so recently had governed the destinies of this colony. The tomb, for such it was, was about nine feet in depth, and was of white masonry inside, the bottom being in the shape of, and about the size of, the coffin. A narrow ledge ran round the brickwork, about 18 inches from the bottom, for the purpose of providing a support to a heavy wooden cover, destined to be laid over the coffin when it should be lowered. The earth which had been removed in the course of the excavation had been taken away, and until within a few feet of its edge no appearance of a grave presented itself to the spectator. Across the mouth of the tomb were two black supports, and several lines of dark webbing, by which the coffin was to be lowered.

About an hour before the procession started, the police cleared the space around the tomb, and sentinels were placed around the enclosed ground, with the view of preventing any intrusion while the burial was proceeding. This, however, was hardly necessary; for, in general, a quiet and reverential demeanour was observed by the spectators, not a few of whom wore mourning.

The guns from the Flagstaff Battery announced that the funeral procession was in motion, and the sound seemed to summon those who were walking about the Cemetery to assemble round the enclosure, while the stream of persons entering the gates rapidly increased. The vehicles outside the ground, at first few in number, had gradually swelled to a large body, almost concealing the crowd of pedestrians, who formed a long and dense line in front of the gates. In very few instances sounds of indecorous levity proceeded from the throng; but, as in the case of the spectators inside the ground, the general deportment was grave, and such as was suited to the solemn occasion.

The distant reverberation of the guns from the Flagstaff-hill had ceased for more than half-an-hour before any indications were given of the approach of the funeral procession, which was first notified to the spectators by a tall column of dust arising in the direction from which it was coming. The sounds of the Dead March next faintly broke upon the ear, occasionally being distinctly heard on the wind, and as suddenly ceasing altogether. The mournful music soon became distinctly audible, and shortly afterwards the head of the mournful cortège appeared before the gates of the Cemetery. Some slight delay took place before it entered, from what cause we are unable to state, but the great probability was, that, in spite of the careful arrangements which had been made, the procession was too numerous to admit of its being easily disintegrated, so as to allow those portions of it which were to assist at the burial to enter the enclosure.

The clergy of the various denominations headed the procession which entered the Cemetery, and were immediately followed by the sailors, who bore with them the coffin. The members of the Legislative Council and of the municipal bodies succeeded, and took their station in a long line on the southern side of the place of sepulture. Then followed the military, with the Rifle Regiment, and these also were stationed in two lines, one north and the other south of the enclosure, standing with their arms reversed.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Melbourne read the Burial Service, but the distance at which the public were kept prevented any portion of it being heard. This was to be regretted, for the beautiful funeral ritual of the Church of England would, if possible, have more deeply impressed the solemnity of the occasion upon the spectators, had it been audible to them. The coffin was lowered to the bottom of the vault after the service, and the mourners, as is the custom, crowded around to take a final glance at the grave. This being done, the heavy sepulchral covering was lowered, and the mortal remains of Sir Charles Hotham were for ever concealed from view. The tomb was, at a subsequent period of the evening, closed with two heavy stone slabs, above which, no doubt, a suitable monument will be raised.

The ceremony being over, the mourners withdrew to the eastern portion of the enclosed ground, while the minute guns thundered a not inappropriate requiem over one who had, in a long military career, served his country well and faithfully. Whatever may have been the political bias of the late Governor, his want of success in pleasing a somewhat sensitive community arose from his previous habits. His intentions, we believe, were good, although his system was unpalatable to those whom it affected. We feel sure, however, that no Englishman in the colony will maintain a vindictive remembrance of political faults, but will rather bear in mind the services of the deceased gentleman as the defender of his country and his country's honour, and join heartily in the simple and sincere wish—*Requiescat in pace.*

— No. 5. —

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Honourable *H. Labouchere* to Major-General *Macarthur*.

(No. 36.)

Sir, Downing-street, 12 April 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 1, of 8 January last, containing an account of the death of Sir Charles Hotham. The intelligence of this melancholy event had already arrived in this country by private channels, and I had in consequence written a *despatch, which you will have received.

*Separate, 11 April; *vide* p. 12.

In repeating the expression of deep concern which it has caused me to receive the intelligence of the loss which the country has sustained of so distinguished and zealous an officer, I will only add, that I have derived sincere gratification from the perusal of the accounts which you have transmitted of the universal feeling of respect to his memory, and sympathy with his family, which seems to have pervaded all classes of the inhabitants of Victoria.

I have, &c.
(signed) *H. Labouchere.*

SIR CHARLES HOTHAM.

COPY of DESPATCH from Sir *Charles Hotham*, enclosing the SPEECH which he delivered at the Opening of the Legislative Council of *Victoria*, on 23 November 1855; with the ANSWER to it: And, of a DESPATCH from the Acting Governor of *Victoria*, announcing the DEATH of Sir *Charles Hotham*; and of DESPATCHES from the Secretary of State on the same Subject.

(*Lord Hotham.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 9 *May* 1856.

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Under 3 *oz.*

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RELATIVE TO

ADDRESSES, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

FROM

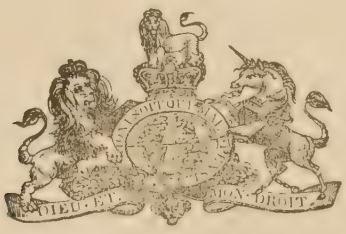
THE BRITISH COLONIES,

ON THE SUBJECT OF

THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

(*In continuation of Papers presented August* 1855.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty,
25*th July* 1856.



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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1856.

2145

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77	April 12, 1855 (No. 18.)	Transmitting extracts from the proceedings of the Legislature expressive of the feelings of the Colony in regard to the War with Russia, and stating that 250*l.* has been voted by the Assembly, and subscriptions commenced in aid of the Patriotic Fund - - - -	38
		DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	
78	June 5, 1855 (No. 2.) -	Acknowledging with satisfaction the expressions of sympathy contained in the preceding Despatch -	39
		MAURITIUS.	
		DESPATCHES FROM MAJOR-GENERAL HAY AND GOVERNOR HIGGINSON.	
79	April 21, 1855 (No. 55.)	Enclosing a bill for 1,000*l.*, being the first instalment of the subscriptions raised, one half for the French Army, the other half in aid of the Patriotic Fund - -	40
80	Oct. 20, 1855 (No. 80.)	Transmitting a further sum of 500*l.* for the benefit of the Allied Armies - - - -	40
81	Jan. 14, 1856 (No. 8.) -	Transmitting a further sum of 198*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* - -	41
		DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	
82	Sept. 5, 1855 (No. 18.)	Acknowledging the contribution of 1,000*l.*, and enclosing a Letter from the French Ambassador at this Court, expressing the gratitude of the French Government for the subscriptions raised - - - -	41
83	June 26, 1856 (No. 125.)	Acknowledging the contributions of 500*l.* and 198*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*	42
		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.	
		DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR SIR G. GREY.	
84	May 25, 1855 (No. 58.)	Reporting the loyal and patriotic manner in which the Inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope have responded to the wishes of Her Majesty in contributing to the Patriotic Fund: Amount already received 5,707*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* - - - - - -	43
85	Dec. 8, 1855 (No. 135.)	Transmitting an Address from certain Gentlemen who have acted as a Committee of the Patriotic Fund for the Western Districts, with a remittance of 6,166*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, calling attention to the exertions of the Committee, and bringing under notice the services of Mr. E. Christian the treasurer - - - -	46
86	April 3, 1856 (No. 28.)	Enclosing vouchers for a further sum of 99*l.* 7*s.* in aid of the Fund - - - - -	48
87	April 30, 1856 (No. 34.)	Enclosing subscriptions amounting to 2,646*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, with an Address to Her Majesty from the Inhabitants of the Eastern Province - - - -	50
		DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	
88	August 31, 1855 (No. 13.)	Expressing the sincere gratification with which Her Majesty has received the intelligence conveyed in his Despatch of the 25th May (No. 84. in Series) -	52
89	March 4, 1856 (No. 36.)	Acknowledging the subscriptions of the Western Districts, and enclosing Letters of Thanks of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund - -	52
90	August 2, 1856 (No. 81.)	Acknowledging the further subscriptions of 99*l.* 7*s.* in aid of the Fund - - - - -	53

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		NATAL.	
		DESPATCH FROM ACTING LIEUT.-GOVERNOR COOPER.	
91	Oct. 12, 1855 (No. 57.)	Transmitting a receipt for 459*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, the amount of the subscriptions collected in the District in aid of the Patriotic Fund - - - -	53
		DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	
92	Feb. 21, 1856 (No. 22.)	Acknowledging the above contribution - -	54
		SIERRA LEONE.	
		DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR HILL.	
93	Oct. 18, 1855 (No. 191.)	Enclosing a further sum of 40*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* subscribed in the Colony to the Patriotic Fund - - -	54
94	Oct. 26, 1855 (No. 205.)	Notifying the receipt of the Letters of Acknowledgment of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund -	54
		DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	
95	Jan. 8, 1856 (No. 70.) -	Acknowledging the subscription of 40*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* to the Patriotic Fund - - - - - -	55
		GOLD COAST.	
		DESPATCHES FROM ACTING-GOVERNOR CONNOR.	
96	Feb. 28, 1855 (Separate)	Reporting that subscriptions to the amount of 103*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* have been collected in aid of the Patriotic Fund -	55
97	June 2, 1855 (Separate)	Remitting a further sum of 15*l.* 18*s.*, contributed by certain Residents on the Gold Coast - - -	56
		DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	
98	May 21, 1855 (No. 3.) -	Acknowledging the contribution of 103*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* to the Patriotic Fund - - - - -	56
99	August 4, 1855 (No. 3.)	Acknowledging the further sum of 18*s.* - -	57
		HONG KONG AND CHINA.	
		DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR SIR JOHN BOWRING.	
100	June 1, 1855 (No. 76.) -	Forwarding an Address to the Queen from the British Residents in China, and stating that the contributions to the Patriotic Fund exceed 6,800*l.* - - -	57
101	Nov. 7, 1855 (No. 161.)	Announcing that the Despatch conveying Her Majesty's satisfaction at the Address from the British Residents in China has been made known through the Government Gazette - - - - -	58
		DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	
102	August 24, 1855 (No. 7.)	Acknowledging and expressing Her Majesty's satisfaction at receiving the Address from the British Residents in China - - - - - -	58

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		VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.	
		DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR DOUGLAS.	
103	Sept. 13, 1855 (No. 18.)	Enclosing a bill for 60*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, collected within the District of Victoria in aid of the Patriotic Fund -	59
		DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	
104	Dec. 17, 1855 (No. 2.) -	Acknowledging the above contribution - -	59
		NEW SOUTH WALES.	
		DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR SIR W. DENISON.	
105	March 6, 1855 (No. 27.)	First instalment, announcing that the sums of 4,621*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* and 591*l.* 5*s.* had been subscribed -	60
106	April 27, 1855 (No. 55.)	Further remittance of 25,319*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*; total already remitted 30,000*l.* -	61
107	May 23, 1855 (No. 71.)	Enclosing ten debentures of 1,000*l.* each further in aid of the Patriotic Fund: Total already remitted 40,000*l.*	61
108	Nov. 19, 1855 (No. 182.)	Enclosing a series of Resolutions adopted by the Legislative Council on the subject of the War with Russia -	61
109	Dec. 18, 1855 (No. 194.)	Fall of Sebastopol: Enclosing Congratulatory Address of the Legislative Council - - - -	62
110	April 8, 1856 (No. 58.)	Further remittance of 25,000*l.* to the Fund, announced -	63
		DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	
111	June 12, 1855 (No. 37.)	First instalment: The sums of 4,621*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* and 59*l.* 5*s.* acknowledged - - - - -	64
112	Oct. 14, 1855 (No. 30.)	Ten debentures of 1,000*l.* each. Enclosing Copy of Letter from the Patriotic Fund Commission warmly acknowledging the patriotic conduct of the Colonists -	64
113	April 5, 1856 (No. 48.)	Fall of Sebastopol, acknowledging the Address to the Queen upon the Occasion of the - - - -	65
114	May 3, 1856 (No. 54.)	Acknowledging the Resolutions of the Legislative Council on the subject of the War with Russia - -	65
115	Aug. 23, 1856 (No. 100.)	25,000*l.* as a further instalment acknowledged, and enclosing Copy of Letter from the Royal Patriotic Fund Commission - - - - -	65
		VICTORIA.	
		DESPATCHES FROM ACTING-GOVERNOR MACARTHUR.	
116	Jan. 9, 1856 (No. 3.) -	Addresses to the Queen and the Emperor of the French enclosed - - - - - -	66
117	March 18, 1856 (No. 34.)	20,000*l.* as a further contribution announced - -	67
		DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	
118	April 23, 1856 (No. 39.)	Address to the Queen and the Emperor of the French acknowledged - - - - -	68
119	July 30, 1856 (No. 59.)	20,000*l.* as a further contribution acknowledged -	68

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

DESPATCH FROM GOVERNOR FITZGERALD.

120	July 7, 1855 (No. 73.) -	First instalment: The sum of 700*l.* announced - -	68

DESPATCH FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

121	October 11, 1855 (No. 12.)	First instalment of 700*l.* acknowledged - - -	69

TASMANIA.

DESPATCHES FROM GOVERNOR SIR H. E. F. YOUNG.

122	Mar. 10, 1855 (No. 27.)	Report of the Public Meeting on the Patriotic Fund question forwarded - - - -	69
123	Mar. 23, 1855 (No. 34.)	Further sum of 54*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* announced - -	70
124	April 3, 1855 (No. 39.)	£170. 18*s.* from the St. Andrew's Society of Launceston announced - - - - - -	70
125	Aug. 16, 1855 (No. 120.)	Contribution by the Ladies of Launceston, 1,684*l.*, enclosed - - - - - -	70
126	Aug. 16, 1855 (No. 121.)	£23,316 as a further sum enclosed, making in all 25,000*l.* subscribed - - - -	72
127	Dec. 18, 1855 (No. 184.)	Fall of Sebastopol. Congratulatory Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council - - -	72

DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

128	July 24, 1855 (No. 2.) -	The sum of 54*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* acknowledged - - -	73
129	Aug. 13, 1855 (No. 58.)	£170. 18*s.* from the St. Andrew's Society of Launceston acknowledged - - - - -	73
130	Dec. 27, 1855 (No. 58.)	£23,316*l.* acknowledged, and enclosing Copy of a Letter addressed to the Patriotic Fund Commissioners -	73
131	Dec. 27, 1855 (No. 59.)	Contribution from the Ladies of Launceston. Expressing Her Majesty's sense of the kind feeling displayed by these Ladies - - - - -	74
132	April 11, 1856 (No. 47.)	Fall of Sebastopol. Acknowledging the Address of the Legislative Council - - - -	74

NEW ZEALAND.

DESPATCHES FROM ACTING-GOVERNOR WYNYARD AND GOVERNOR BROWNE.

133	Feb. 9, 1855 (No. 17.) -	441*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, contributed by the Provinces of Auckland and Wellington, enclosed - - - -	75
134	Oct. 17, 1855 (No. 31.)-	1,040*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, contributed by the Province of Nelson -	75

LETTER FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF NELSON.

135	Oct. 10, 1855 - -	Enclosing the first of bills of exchange for the amount of 1,040*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, as contributed by the Province of Nelson - - - - - -	76

Number in Series.	Date and Number.	SUBJECT.	Page.
		DESPATCHES FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.	
136	July 22, 1855 (No. 1.) -	441*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, contributed by Auckland and Wellington, acknowledged - - - - -	76
137	Feb. 7, 1856 (No. 15.) -	Acknowledging the first of a bill of exchange for 1040*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* which was transmitted by the Superintendent of Nelson - - - -	76
138	Mar 15, 1856 (No. 31.)	Acknowledging the second of a bill of exchange for 1,040*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* - - - - -	77

APPENDIX.

CANADA.

	Dec. 5, 1855 (Extract) -	Extract from Lord Bury's Report on the Indians in Canada, showing the amount of their contributions to the Patriotic Fund - - - -	77

FURTHER PAPERS

RELATIVE TO

ADDRESSES, RESOLUTIONS, &c. FROM THE BRITISH COLONIES, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.

CANADA.

Despatches from Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

No. 1.

No. 1.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 44.) Government House, Quebec, May 9, 1855.
(Received May 28, 1855.)

MY LORD, (Answered, No. 26., June 6, 1855, Page 10.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose herewith copy of a letter addressed to Viscount Bury, enclosing a bill of exchange for 200*l.* sterling, being the amount of collections in the town of Woodstock, Canada West, in aid of the Patriotic Fund. The bill is drawn on Messrs. Glynn, Mills, and Co., London, and payable to the Treasurer of the Fund. April 28, 1855.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Enclosure in No. 1.

Encl. in No. 1.

Registry Office, County of Oxford,
Woodstock, Canada West, April 28, 1855.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to enclose herein Gore Bank Exchange on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., of London, for 200*l.* sterling, equal to 247*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* currency, as received by me for sundry collections in the town of Woodstock, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, which sums you will please have forwarded to the proper quarter, the same to be applied as the provincial grant for the use of the widows and orphans of the gallant soldiers, sailors, and marines of the British and French armies and navy who have fallen in the present war with Russia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES INGERSOLL,
Treasurer, Patriotic Fund, Woodstock.

Lord Viscount Bury. &c. &c.

No. 2.

No. 2.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 55.) Government House, Quebec, May 19, 1855.
(Received, June 4, 1855.)

MY LORD, (Answered, June 9, 1855, No. 27, Page 11.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, enclosing a bill of exchange for eight pounds (8*l.*) sterling, and requesting that such bill may be transferred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the War Department. Viscount Bury. May 18, 1855.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

CANADA.

Enclosure in No. 2.

Encl. in No. 2.

SIR, Quebec, May 18, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Excellency, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the War Department, a bill of exchange for eight pounds sterling (£8), being the subscription of the Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinté to the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.

(Signed) BURY,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

No. 3.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., to Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 66.) Government House, Quebec, June 3, 1855.

(Received June 18, 1855.)

MY LORD, (Answered, No. 36, June 22, 1855, page 11.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose a loyal address to Her Majesty, from the inhabitants of the town of St. Catherine's, for the purpose of being laid at the foot of the throne.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, (Signed) EDMUND HEAD.
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 3.

Enclosure in No. 3.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

MAY it please your Majesty, we, the inhabitants of the town of St. Catherine's in Upper Canada, loyally assembled in celebrating the anniversary of your Majesty's birth, beg leave respectfully to express our sympathy, in common with every other part of the British empire, in reference to the protracted struggle in which the armies of England and France are now engaged. We assure your Majesty, that, though a distant part of the British empire, the same anxieties and hopes that influence the heart of England in reference to the issue of the present War also influence us, as members of the same body, in whose veins the same blood circulates.

Notwithstanding the disasters and delay which have been lamentably so productive of losses to the British army, we have never despaired of success attending the armies of England and France, engaged as they are in a cause so holy as that of opposing and checking a power so despotic as Russia, and in defending and maintaining the balance of power in Europe, so essential to the maintenance of the rights of independent nations and constitutional government.

In behalf of the meeting,

(Signed) E. J. ADAMS,

St. Catherine's, May 24, 1855. Mayor.

No. 4.

No. 4.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 69.) Government House, Quebec, June 4, 1855.

(Received 18th June, 1855.)

MY LORD, (Answered, No. 35, June 22, 1855, page 11.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose,—

1. Bill of exchange, No. 1, for thirteen hundred and forty-four pounds, sixteen and fourpence (1,344*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*) sterling.

2. Bill of exchange for one hundred pounds (100*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*) sterling.

3. Bill of exchange for four pounds (4*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* sterling.)

4. Bill of exchange for forty pounds seven and twopence (40*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*) sterling.

All the above are to be placed to the credit of the Patriotic Fund.

Enclosure 1. June 2, 1855.

Accompanying these bills, I beg leave further to enclose a letter from the Honourable Col. Taché, Receiver General, to Viscount Bury, containing a

copy of a letter from the receiver of the township of West Flamborough, Canada West, as well as a complete account made up by the Receiver-General, showing the receipts which have come to his hands, and the remittances made to England, on behalf of the Patriotic Fund.

Enclosure 2. April 21, 1855.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

Encl. 1 in No. 4.

(No. 168.)

Receiver General's Department,

My Lord Viscount, Quebec, June 2, 1855.

Referring to my communication of 5th ultimo, in which I had the honour, as Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund, to enclose a bill of exchange for 2,600*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* sterling, amount of proceeds of contributions received by me up to 30th April,—

I have now the honour to enclose a bill of exchange, Bank of Upper Canada, at 60 days, No. 103, on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., London, for 1,344*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* sterling, being proceeds of further contributions received by me up to 31st ultimo, as per schedule herewith, say, currency 1,666*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

I have also the honour to enclose the following bills of exchange on London, which I have also received as contributions to the said fund:—

Gore Bank	No. 5,101, on Glyn, Mills, and Co. -	£100	0 0
„	No. 5,102 „ „ - -	4	0 0
Bank of Upper C.,	No. 7,410 „ „ - -	40	7 2
	Sterling -	£144	7 2

I beg also to transmit copy of letter from the Municipality of West Flambro', C. W., of date 21st April 1855, by which you will be pleased to observe that it is desired that one half of the 100*l.* bill of exchange, No. 5,101, is intended for the widows and orphans of the French sufferers, and the other half for the English sufferers.

I beg to avail myself also of this occasion to recapitulate the amounts so far that have passed through my hands from Canada towards the Patriotic Fund.

1855.		*£*	*s.*	*d.*
January.—Parliamentary Grant - - -		20,000	0	0
May 5.—Bill of Exchange - - - -		2,600	15	4
June 2.— „ - - - - -		1,344	16	3
„ „ - - - - -		100	0	0
„ „ - - - - -		4	0	0
„ „ - - - - -		40	7	2
	Sterling -	£24,089	18	10

I have, &c.

Lord Viscount Bury, &c. &c. (Signed) E. P. Taché, R.G.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

Encl. 2 in No. 4.

Sir, West Flamboro', C. W., April 21, 1855.

As Reeve of the municipality of West Flamboro', I beg to enclose herewith a bill of exchange on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., Bankers, London, for one hundred pounds sterling, being a grant from this municipality in aid of the Patriotic Fund, which you will please forward to the party empowered to receive the same in England.

I beg also to inform you, that according to a resolution of the Council the money is to be applied as follows, viz.:—Fifty pounds sterling to be applied for the relief of the widows and orphans of British soldiers who have already fallen or who may hereafter fall in the present year, and fifty pounds sterling for the relief of the widows and orphans of the French soldiers who have already fallen or may hereafter fall in the present struggle.

You will therefore please forward the money with instructions to have the same applied in accordance with the resolution of this Council.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Mathew Peebles,
Reeve, W. Flamboro'.

The Hon. E. P. Taché, R.G. &c. &c.

CANADA.

No. 5.

No. 5.

No. 5. Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart., to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

(No. 75.) Government House, Quebec, June 14, 1855.
(Received, July 2, 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 13, August 8, 1855, p. 13.)

June 14, 1855. I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, enclosing a bill of exchange for 4*l.* sterling, and requesting that such bill may be transferred to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the War Department.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 5.

Enclosure in No. 5.

Sir, Indian Department, Quebec, June 14, 1855.

I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency, for transmission to the Secretary of State for the War Department, a bill of exchange for 4*l.* sterling, being the subscription from the Beausoleil Band of the Chippewa tribe of Indians of Lakes Huron and Simcoe, to the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Bury,
Superintendent General.

His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, Governor General,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 6.

No. 6.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart., to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

(No. 84.) Government House, Quebec, July 7, 1855.
(Received, July 23, 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 12, August 3, 1855, page 12.)

I have the honour to transmit herewith a bill of exchange for 716*l.* 16*s.* sterling, to be placed to the credit of the Patriotic Fund.

July 6, 1855. I also enclose the letter of the Hon. Col. Taché, Receiver General, to Viscount Bury, transmitting the bill, and schedule of monies received and remitted to England on account of that fund up to the 5th instant.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 6.

Enclosure in No. 6.

(No. 215.)

Receiver General's Department,
Quebec, July 6, 1855.

My Lord Viscount,

Referring to my communication of the 2nd ultimo, in which I had the honour, as Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund, to enclose a bill of exchange for 1,344*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* sterling, amount of proceeds of contributions received by me up to the 31st May. I have now the honour to enclose a bill of exchange, Bank of Upper Canada, at 60 days, No. 126, on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., London, for 716*l.* 16*s.* sterling, being proceeds of further contributions received by me up to the 5th instant, as per schedule herewith, say, currency 888*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Recapitulation of amounts so far passed through my hands, as per letter, 2nd June, say - - - - - - - -	£24,089 18 10
Bill of exchange transmitted this day - - - -	716 16 0
Sterling -	£24,806 14 10

Lord Viscount Bury,
&c. &c.

I have, &c.
E. P. Taché.

No. 7.

CANADA. No. 7.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart., to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

(No. 93.) Government House, Quebec, July 26, 1855.
(Received, August 13, 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 22, August 19, 1855, page 13.)

I have the honour to transmit herewith the copy of a letter from the Rev. Peter Jones, Chief of the Mississauga Indians, to D. Thorburn, Esq., the local superintendent at Cayuga, enclosing the sum of 25*l.* currency, as the subscription of their tribe towards the Patriotic Fund; and I enclose herein a bill of exchange for the amount, producing 20*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* sterling. July 10, 1855.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 7. Encl. in No. 7.

Dear Sir, Brantford, July 10, 1855.

I have much pleasure in transmitting to you the enclosed requisition for 25*l.* currency, from the Mississauga Indians of the New Credit Settlement, being the amount of their subscription towards the Patriotic Fund in England, and is designed as an expression of their deep sympathy for the poor widows and orphans of the brave warriors of the allied armies who have fallen in the field of battle. £20 3 7 sterli

I am sure it will rejoice your heart to know, that your Red Indian children not only feel a great pleasure in offering their mite to the cause of humanity, but that to my certain knowledge they accompany their gift with their sincere and earnest prayers to Almighty God that success may crown the arms of the allies, and speedily procure that honourable peace which may conduce to the prosperity and happiness of all nations, and thus cause the cries of the widow and the orphan to be heard no more in the land. May God grant it.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Peter Jones,
Chief.

D. Thorburn, Esq., Superintendent Indian, Affairs, Cayuga.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 8. No. 8.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart., to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

(No. 94.) Government House, Quebec, July 26, 1855.
(Received, August 13, 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 23, August 19, 1855, page 13.)

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship the copy of a letter from the mayor of Toronto, enclosing an address from the citizens of that city on the occasion of the recurrence of Her Most Gracious Majesty's birthday, with a request that it may be laid at the foot of the throne. June 13, 1855.

I also enclose a bill of exchange for 2,500*l.* sterling, which accompanied the above address, being the subscriptions of the inhabitants of the city of Toronto towards the Patriotic Fund; and I beg leave to express to your Lordship my strong sense of the liberality evinced by the citizens of Toronto in this large contribution.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 8. Encl. 1 in No. 8

Sir, Mayor's Office, Toronto, June 13, 1855.

I have the honour to forward an address adopted by the citizens of Toronto in public meeting assembled, on the auspicious occasion of the recurrence of Her Most Gracious Majesty's birthday, on the 24th ultimo; and to enclose a draft for the amount of the subscription of the citizens of Toronto in aid of the Patriotic Fund to which allusion is made in this address.

CANADA.

I beg that the same may be brought under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, with an expression of the anxious desire of the meeting that the same may be humbly laid at the foot of the throne.

I have, &c
(Signed) G. W. ALLAN,
Mayor.

The Honourable G. E. Cartier, Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 2 in No. 8.

Enclosure 2 in No. 8.

To our Most Gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

YOUR Majesty's dutiful and attached subjects, the citizens of Toronto, in public meeting assembled, avail themselves of the happy return of your Majesty's birthday to renew the assurance of their loyalty and devotion to your Majesty's person and Government.

For the long continuance of your Majesty's mild and glorious sway over this prosperous and contented portion of your wide-spread empire, and for every blessing of Providence on your Royal person and family, none will more fervently and sincerely pray than the inhabitants of your Majesty's loyal city of Toronto.

We consider the warfare now being carried on by your Majesty and your allies as alike just and necessary to maintain the liberties of Europe against despotic power and to defend the weak from the aggressions of the strong. The success of your Majesty's arms engages our warmest feelings, and we earnestly hope that ere long the victorious issue of the arduous struggle in the East will result in an honourable and permanent peace. Victory, however glorious, necessarily carries in its train numerous lamentable consequences. The heavy losses already sustained on the battle-field and by disease, and the fearful sacrifice of life which must yet be endured, will leave many a child fatherless and many a home desolate. And while we rejoice in the advantages thus far won by our gallant troops in the Crimea,—while we admire and take pride in the courage and endurance, under most trying hardships, of your Majesty's brave soldiers and sailors,—and while looking forward with anxious expectation to the eventual triumph of the allied forces,—we are not unmindful of the claims of the widows and orphans of those brave men who have fallen in battle to our sympathy and consideration. The proceedings of our Provincial Legislature in this respect, and the liberal subscriptions sent in from all parts of Canada, prove that your Majesty's Canadian subjects do most heartily sympathize with the sorrowing widow and the destitute orphan. And this auspicious occasion is accepted as a fitting opportunity to assure your Majesty that the people of Toronto, in common with their fellow subjects throughout the province, have been found equally ready and willing to send forward their contribution in aid of a cause at once so benevolent and so patriotic.

On behalf of the citizens in public meeting assembled,
(Signed) G. W. ALLAN,
Mayor.

No. 9.

No. 9.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., to the Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, Bart., M.P.

(No. 133.) Government House, Quebec, October 1, 1855.
(Received, October 15, 1855.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 44, October 19, 1855, page 14.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit two bills of exchange, to be transferred to the Royal Commissioners for the Patriotic Fund, viz., one for the sum of 1,161*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* sterling, being amount of contributions in the counties of York and Peel in Upper Canada, and another for 900*l.* sterling, being collections in Canada generally.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon.
Sir William Molesworth, Bart, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 10. CANADA.

No. 10.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart., to the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P.

(No. 138.) Dundun, Hamilton, October 20, 1855.
(Received, November 8, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 6, December 1, 1855, p. 14.)

The enclosed address from the municipality of Woodstock in Upper Canada is but one of the many marks of deep sympathy with the allied armies which have greeted me in the course of a recent journey through a large portion of this province.

I think it right to place this address in your hands, and I have no doubt that it would gratify the people of Woodstock to learn that it had been communicated to the army in the East, as an expression of sympathy coming from beyond the Atlantic.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. (Signed) EDMUND HEAD.
Sir William Molesworth, Bart, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 10. Encl. in No. 10.

To the Generals Commanding in Chief, the Generals, Officers, and Soldiers, of the Allied Armies in the Crimea.

The intelligence of the glorious victory which your indomitable endurance and your heroic valour have obtained has just reached this distant portion of the British dominions, and nowhere has the stirring announcement kindled a livelier glow of pride and gratitude than now pervades the bosoms of the inhabitants of Woodstock.

We have (though thousands of miles separate us) intently and anxiously observed your noble perseverance, and your almost superhuman valour, exercised during a year of the most difficult warfare; and the interest which we have felt in your success has been equalled only by the sympathy which we have experienced for your losses and privations. Permit us now to offer you our sincere congratulations on the victory with which it has pleased Providence to crown your efforts. We thank you, in behalf of all the best interests of humanity which have been threatened by the enemy with whom you are contending. We thank you, in behalf of everything which is dearest to you, to us, and to all men, and our thanks (feeble though they may be) will, we trust, not be unacceptable to you.

You have lost many thousands of your dearest and bravest comrades. Generals, officers, and soldiers lie buried in one common grave of honour; but their glorious deeds will live in history, and fame will hand down to the latest posterity the renown of those who suffered, and bled, and died in the service of their sovereigns, and in behalf of outraged liberty and justice. As you have begun and carried on your warfare, so persevere until the end. The war is not yet concluded, and on you all eyes are turned as the hope of the world. May the Most High, the God of armies, give success to your endeavours, and, when it pleases Him, unite with the laurels of victory the olive branch of a glorious and lasting peace.

No. 11. No. 11.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir Edmund Head, Bart., to the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P.

(No. 140.) Niagara Falls, October 29, 1855.
(Received, November 13, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 1, November 22, 1855, page 14.)

I have the honour to transmit to you an address from the inhabitants of Hamilton to Her Majesty the Queen, with a request that it may be laid at the foot of the throne.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. (Signed) EDMUND HEAD.
Sir William Molesworth, Bart, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

CANADA.

Encl. in No. 11.

Enclosure in No. 11.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the citizens of Hamilton in the province of Canada, being assembled in public meeting for the purpose of celebrating the recent glorious victories gained by the united arms of your Majesty and your Majesty's Allies in the East, desire to approach your Majesty with a full assurance of our devotion and attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

We feel that we cannot choose a more fitting occasion than the present to tender to your Majesty our most hearty congratulations for the complete success which, under Divine Providence, has attended your Majesty's arms in repelling the mighty and hitherto unchecked tide of despotic power.

Though far distant from the scene where your Majesty's brave and noble soldiers have won for themselves, amidst incredible hardships and suffering, immortal honour, and, for their country fresh laurels, we beg to assure your Majesty that we, in common with all your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects in this part of the empire, feel the liveliest interest in the great contest in which your Majesty is now engaged, on behalf of justice, liberty, and civilization.

In conclusion, we fervently pray Almighty God to continue to prosper your Majesty's arms, in conjunction with those of your Majesty's faithful allies, until a just and honourable peace shall have been established on a firm and lasting basis.

(Signed) Charles Magill,
Mayor of the City of Hamilton, C. W.

No. 12.

No. 12.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir Edmund Head, Bart., to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.

(No. 143.)

Government House, Toronto,
November 8, 1855.
(Received, November 27, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 7, December 3, 1855, page 14.)

I have the honour to enclose an address from the city of Toronto on the subject of the fall of Sebastopol and the war in the East.

I can only say, that, so far as I have seen (and I have lately traversed a considerable portion of Upper Canada), the feelings of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty expressed in this address animates the whole country.

I request that you will have the kindness to cause the address to be laid at the foot of the throne.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 12.

Enclosure in No. 12.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

We, your Majesty's most dutiful snd loyal subjects, the citizens of Toronto, in public meeting assembled, beg leave to approach your Majesty on this as on all other occasions with feelings of the most unbounded devotion towards your Majesty's person and Government.

In this prosperous and contented portion of your wide-spread dominions, we are far removed from the battle fields on which our fellow subjects have so nobly fought and bled; but our hearts are with them in the conflict, and in no part of your Majesty's island home have louder bursts of triumph hailed the announcement of their victories than those which spring forth from the lips of your Majesty's Canadian people on the fall of Sebastopol.

We offer to your Majesty our most heartfelt congratulations on this most brilliant success of the allied arms; and while we sincerely lament the loss of the many valuable lives by which victory has been purchased, and sympathize with those whose homes and hearths throughout your empire war has made desolate, we fervently hope that the fall

of the Crimean stronghold may humble the ambitious spirit of Russia, and lead to the establishment of an honourable and lasting peace.

Signed on behalf of the citizens,

G. W. ALLAN,

Mayor and Chairman.

St. Laurence Hall,
Toronto, October 5, 1855.

No. 13.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart., to the Right Hon. HENRY LABOUCHERE, M.P.

(No. 40.) Government House, Toronto, February 25, 1856.
(Received, March 19, 1856.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 67, April 1, 1856, p. 15.)

I HAVE to transmit herewith two bills of exchange, to be transferred to the Royal Commissioners for the Patriotic Fund; viz., one for the sum of 511*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* sterling, and the other for 100*l.* sterling, being the balance of contributions to that fund in the hands of the receiver general of this province.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

No. 14.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General Sir E. HEAD, Bart., to the Right Hon. HENRY LABOUCHERE, M. P.

(No 77.) Government House, Toronto, May 31, 1856.
(Received, June 16, 1856.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 106, June 26, 1856, p. 15.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose, with a request that it may be laid at the foot of the throne, a loyal address to Her Majesty the Queen from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and militiamen of the second battalion Lincoln Militia, inhabitants of the township of Grantham, Canada West. I also enclose a copy of a letter from Lieut. Colonel Clark, commanding the battalion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, &c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

WE, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and militiamen of the second battalion of Lincoln Militia, inhabitants of the township of Grantham, Canada West, assembled on the anniversary of your Majesty's birthday, being the sons of Britain who have adopted Canada as a home for ourselves and our children, and the descendants of those faithful subjects styled "the Unity of the Empire Loyalists" who, under the reign of your Royal grandsire, King George the Third, of illustrious memory, steadfast in their allegiance to His Majesty's Crown during that struggle for the independence of the then British colonies, now the United States of America, who, when that struggle was ended, sought an asylum for themselves and their children in the then wilderness of Canada, now amongst the brightest gems in your Majesty's Crown.

In that the then wilderness the flag of Britain was unfurled, and in this land continued triumphantly to float in the firm integrity of your Majesty's extended empire.

Now it is that we and others, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, humbly approach your Majesty's throne, to offer to your Most Gracious Majesty our respectful and sincere congratulations that the strife of war has ceased, your Majesty's forces and your brave allies having achieved the objects of that war; and rest assured that your

CANADA.

Majesty may place dependence on the loyalty and courage of your Majesty's Canadian subjects to repel any aggression, should the occasion ever unfortunately occur.

That your Majesty may long continue to reign over this our beloved land is our fervent and earnest prayer,

In behalf of the battalion.

JOHN CLARK, Lieut.-Col.
Commanding 2nd Battalion Lincoln Militia.

Township of Grantham, May 24, 1856.

Encl. 2 in No. 14.

Enclosure 2 in No. 14.

Head Quarters, Port Dalhousie,
May 27, 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report for your information that the 2nd Battalion of Lincoln Militia, under my command, assembled for general muster on Her Majesty's birthday, the 24th instant, pursuant to the sixth clause of the Militia Act. That in appearance the battalion was respectable, and subordinate in conduct. That previous to the dismissal of the parade the accompanying address was read, and unanimously approved of by acclamation.

I have the honour to request that the same may be laid before his Excellency the Governor General, and, if approved of, to be transmitted to Her Majesty the Queen.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JNO. CLARK,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding 2nd Battalion of Lincoln.

Colonel de Rottenburgh,
Adjutant General of Militia, Toronto.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 15.

No. 15.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lord J. RUSSELL to Governor General Sir E. HEAD, Bart.

(No. 26.)

SIR,

Downing Street, June 6, 1855.

* Page 1.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 44, of the 9th of May last, enclosing a bill of exchange for 200*l.* sterling, being the amount of collections in the town of Woodstock, Canada West, in aid of the Patriotic Fund; and in reply I have to inform you, that I have caused the bill to be placed in the hands of the Royal Commissioners for that fund. As it is stated in the treasurer's letter that this sum is to be applied for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the French as well as of the British soldiers and sailors who may fall in the war, I have requested the Commissioners to return to me half of the amount of the bill, in order that it may be remitted to the French Government.

You will express the satisfaction which Her Majesty's Government feels at this act of sympathy and liberality on the part of the inhabitants of the town of Woodstock for the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors of the French and British armies and navies who have fallen in the present war with Russia.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 16.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord J. Russell to Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

(No. 27.)

Sir, Downing Street, June 9, 1855.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 55, of the 19th ult., enclosing a bill of exchange for eight pounds sterling, being the subscription of the Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinté to the Patriotic Fund. * Page 1.

You will have the goodness to convey to the chiefs of this tribe the expression of the satisfaction felt by Her Majesty the Queen upon receiving this proof of their sympathy with the sufferers by the war in which this country is at present engaged.

I have, &c.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 17.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord J. Russell to Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

(No. 36.)

Sir, Downing Street, June 22, 1855.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 66, of the 3rd inst., enclosing a loyal address to the Queen from the inhabitants of the town of St. Catharine's. * Page 2.

I have laid this address before the Queen, and I am commanded to express the satisfaction felt by Her Majesty upon receiving this proof of loyalty and attachment on the part of the inhabitants of St. Catherine's, and of the feelings by which they, in common with other portions of the province of Canada, are influenced in reference to the issue of the present war with Russia.

I have, &c.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 18.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord John Russell to Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

(No. 35.)

Sir, Downing Street, June 22, 1855.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 69, of the 4th instant, enclosing four bills of exchange, being the amount of further contributions from Canada in aid of the Patriotic Fund. * Page 2

I have caused the bills to be paid over to the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, in accordance with the intention of the donors; and in compliance with the wish of the municipality of West Flamboro', I have requested the Commissioners of the Fund to return me the sum of 50*l.*, for the purpose of being transferred to the French Government.

You will have the goodness to convey to the subscribers the sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of this further proof of the sympathy felt by the people of Canada on behalf of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors who may fall in the war.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN RUSSELL.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

CANADA.

No. 19.

No. 19.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH Bart., to Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.,

(No. 7.)

SIR, Downing Street, August 1, 1855.

* Page 11.

WITH reference to Lord John Russell's Despatch,* No. 35, of the 22nd of June, I transmit to you copies of a despatch and its enclosure from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris; and I have to request that you will communicate to the municipality of West Flamboro' the sentiments of the French Government with regard to their donation in aid of the widows and orphans of French soldiers who may fall in the present war.

July 14, 1855.

I have, &c.,

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

Encl. in No. 19.

Enclosure in No. 19.

MY LORD, Paris, July 14, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to Your Lordship the accompanying copy of a note which I have received from Count Walewski, acknowledging the receipt of the order upon the Bank of England for 50*l.*, which was inclosed to me in your Lordship's despatch, No. 704, of the 7th instant, as representing the moiety of a grant voted by the municipality of West Flamboro' for the benefit of the widows and orphans of British and French soldiers who have already fallen or who may hereafter fall in the present war.

Count Walewski begs that Her Majesty's Government will make known to the municipality of West Flamboro' how deeply grateful the French Government feel for this mark of sympathy with the French soldiers who are engaged in the present struggle.

I have, &c.,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) COWLEY.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 19.

Sub-Enclosure in No. 19.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR, Paris, le 13 Juillet, 1855.

VOTRE Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'adresser, le 9 Juillet courant, un bon de la Banque d'Angleterre de la somme de 50 livres sterling, représentant la moitié d'une somme de cent livres sterling offerte en don, par la municipalité de West Flamboro', pour venir en aide aux veuves et orphelins des soldats Anglais et Français qui ont déjà succombé on qui viendront à succomber dans la guerre contre la Russie.

Veiullez, M. l'Ambassadeur, recevoir mes remerciments pour cette transmission.

Permittez-moi en même temps de vous demander de prier le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique de faire connaître à la municipalité de West Flamboro' combien le Gouvernement de l'Empereur est touché et reconnaissant de cette marque de sympathie donnée aux soldats Français engagés dans la lutte actuelle.

Agréez, &c.

Lord Cowley.

(Signé) A. WALEWSKI.

No. 20.

No. 20.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart., to Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

(No. 12.)

SIR, Downing Street, August 3, 1855.

* Page 4.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Despatch,* No. 84, of the 7th ultimo, enclosing a bill of exchange for 716*l.* 16*s.* sterling, being the amount of further contributions from Canada in aid of the Patriotic Fund; and I have to request that you will convey to the subscribers the best thanks of the Royal Commissioners for this further donation in aid of the fund in question.

I enclose a receipt from the Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for the amount of the bill.

I have, &c.,

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

No. 21.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

(No. 13.)

Sir, Downing Street, August 8, 1855.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 75, of the 14th of June, enclosing a bill of exchange for 4*l.* sterling, being the contribution of the Beausoliel Band of the Chippewa tribe of Indians of Lakes Huron and Simcoe to the Patriotic Fund. * Page 4.

You will have the goodness to convey to the chiefs of this tribe the expression of the satisfaction felt by Her Majesty upon receiving this proof of their sympathy with the sufferers by the war in which this country is at present engaged.

I have, &c.,

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

No. 22.

No. 22.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., to Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

(No. 22.)

Sir, Downing Street, August 19, 1855.

I have to acknowledge your Despatch,* No. 93, of the 26th ultimo, enclosing a bill of exchange for 20*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* sterling, being the amount of subscriptions by the Mississagua Indians to the Patriotic Fund. * Page 5.

I request you will convey to the chief and Indians the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for this contribution, and the sense entertained by Her Majesty for the sympathy expressed on behalf of the widows and orphans of the allied armies engaged in the present contest.

I have, &c.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

No. 23.

No. 23.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., to Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

(No. 23.)

Sir, Downing Street, August 19, 1855.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 94, of the 26th ultimo, transmitting an address to the Queen from the citizens of Toronto, on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday, accompanied by a bill of exchange for 2,500*l.* sterling in aid of the Patriotic Fund. * Page 5.

I have laid this address before the Queen, and I am commanded to instruct you to express to the inhabitants of Toronto the gratification with which Her Majesty has received this assurance of their loyalty and devotion to Her Majesty's person and Government.

The generous proof which the citizens of Toronto have given of their sympathy with the sufferers by the present war is most gratifying to Her Majesty, and will not fail to be duly appreciated by the people of this country.

I have caused the bill of exchange to be placed at the disposal of the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

CANADA.

No. 24.

No. 24.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., to Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

(No. 44.)

SIR, Downing Street, October 19, 1855.

* Page 6. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 133, of the 1st instant, enclosing two bills of exchange of the respective amounts of 1,169*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* and 900*l* sterling, which, in compliance with your request, I have caused to be transferred to the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund.

It affords me much pleasure to have to convey to you the thanks of Her Majesty's Government for this further proof of the sympathy and liberality evinced by the people of Canada towards the British army and navy engaged in the present war against Russia.

I have, &c.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., (Signed) G. GREY.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 25.

No. 25.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. HENRY LABOUCHERE, M.P., to Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

(No. 1.)

SIR, Downing Street, November 22, 1855.

* Page 7. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch* of the 29th October, No. 140, transmitting an address to the Queen from the inhabitants of Hamilton, offering their congratulations on the late victories gained by the allied armies in the East.

You will have the goodness to acquaint these gentlemen that I have laid this address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart., (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 26.

No. 26.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

(No. 6.)

SIR, Downing Street, December 1, 1855.

* Page 7. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 138, of the 28th October last, transmitting an address from the municipality of Woodstock to the generals, officers, and soldiers of the allied armies in the Crimea, on the occasion of the capture of Sebastopol.

You will have the goodness to acquaint these gentlemen that the Secretary of State for the War Department has communicated this address to the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in the East.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 27.

No. 27.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor-General Sir EDMUND HEAD, Bart.

(No. 7.)

SIR, Downing Street, December 3, 1855.

* Page 8. I HAVE to acknowledge your Despatch,* No. 143, of the 8th November, enclosing an address to Her Majesty from the city of Toronto on the subject of the fall of Sebastopol and the war in the East.

I have laid this address before Her Majesty, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, and to express her satisfaction at this mark of loyalty and attachment to this country on the part of the inhabitants of Toronto.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 28.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

(No. 106.)

Sir, Downing Street, June 26, 1856.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 77, of the 31st of May, enclosing a loyal address to Her Majesty from the officers, non-commissioned officers, and militiamen of the second battalion Lincoln Militia, inhabitants of the township of Grantham, Canada West.

* Page 9.

I have laid this address before the Queen, and I am commanded to instruct you to express to the gentlemen from whom it proceeds the satisfaction with which Her Majesty has received this proof of loyalty and attachment to her throne and person.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 29.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor-General Sir Edmund Head, Bart.

(No. 67.)

Sir, Downing Street, April 1, 1856.

I have to acknowledge your Despatch,* No. 40, of the 25th February, enclosing two bills of exchange for the respective sums of 511*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* and 100*l.* sterling.

* Page 9.

In compliance with your request, I have caused the bills to be transferred to the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund; and I enclose herewith a receipt from the Honorary Secretary to the Commissioners for the joint amount of the bills.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Sir Edmund Head, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Despatches from Governor Sir J. Gaspard Le Marchant.

No. 30.

No. 30.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor Sir J. G. Le Marchant to the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P.

(No. 108.) Halifax, N.S., September 27, 1855.
(Received October 8, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 20, October 15, 1855, page 17.)

In compliance with the request of the Mayor and Aldermen of this city, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed Address, conveying to Her Majesty their sincere congratulations on the late glorious victory of the Allied Armies at Sebastopol, and to beg that you will be pleased to convey the same to the foot of the Throne.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,
Major General.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 30

Enclosure in No. 30.

To Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

May it please Your Majesty,—

We, your ever loyal subjects, the Mayor and Aldermen of your faithful City of Halifax, in your province of Nova Scotia, hasten, with all reverence and respect, on the part of ourselves and fellow citizens, to express to Your Majesty our heartfelt pride and joy at the glorious victory achieved, under the blessing of the Almighty, by your army and navy, and those of your brave allies, in the fall of Sebastopol.

The immense resources employed in its defence, the stubborn and long resistance encountered in the siege, and the loss of life and suffering experienced by the besieging forces, have made the close of this contest an object of intense desire; while the manner in which it has been brought to a successful issue, so glorious to the Allies, impress us with the liveliest satisfaction.

On behalf of our fellow citizens we wish also to convey to Your Majesty on this auspicious occasion our warmest sympathy with our Queen, our fellow subjects, and their allies in this war, the strongest assurances of our lasting attachment to Your Imperial Crown and Government, and our most ardent prayers for the personal welfare and happiness of Your Majesty, Your Royal Consort, and Family. At the same time we are anxious to express the sense we entertain of unity and adherence to the parent kingdoms and their people; proudly esteeming ourselves an integral, though small, portion of that great nation over which Providence has given to Your Majesty to preside.

For and on behalf of the City Council of Halifax, N.S.,
Henry Pryor,
Mayor.

Halifax, 27th September 1855.

No. 31.

No. 31.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor Sir J. G. Le Marchant to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

(No. 65.) Government House, Halifax, June 9, 1856.

(Received June 30, 1856.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 53, July 5, 1856, page 18.)

In compliance with the request of the citizens, conveyed to me through the Mayor of this city, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed Address adopted on the occasion of celebrating the ratification of the peace; and to beg that you will be pleased to convey the same to the foot of the Throne.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,
Major General.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 31.

Encl. in No. 31.

To Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

The Address of the Mayor and Citizens of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

We, the Mayor and Citizens of Your Majesty's city of Halifax, in your province of Nova Scotia, beg leave respectfully to approach Your Majesty with feelings of reverence, and of deep and fervent loyalty and affection.

A just and necessary war, in which Your Majesty engaged, in conjunction with most noble Allies, for the protection of an unoffending nation, and the vindication and security of public freedom, has terminated, after a short though terrific struggle, in a manner that justifies the exertions and sacrifices therein made, and secures those sacred rights of nations to protect which it was undertaken.

While the glory of our nation's arms has been adequately exhibited, and the valour of our country has proved conspicuous, the readiness with which Your Majesty's Government have aided in the restoration of a state of peace, and the generous concessions made by Your Majesty and your Allies to facilitate that happy result, are equally remarkable.

Humble though our position and distant our location, compared with the more wealthy and populous cities that belong to Your Imperial Crown, we yet sympathize most sincerely with all those great events that have thrilled through the hearts of British subjects in every region of the world, and we rejoice unfeignedly in the present happy and powerful attitude in which the timely adoption of peace has placed Great Britain.

United by the bonds of nature and affection to the great nation over which Your Majesty reigns, we desire to join on this happy occasion in congratulating our Queen, from her distant but faithful province of Nova Scotia, upon the blessings of peace which Almighty Providence has permitted to return to gladden her people, and augment the growth of their commerce and industry; and to assure Her Majesty of the sincerity of our love, esteem, and attachment for her Person and Government, and our prayers for the long continuance of her rule and the welfare of her beloved Family.

(Signed) Archibald Scott,
Mayor and Chairman.

Halifax, N. S.,
9 June 1856.

(Passed at a public meeting of the citizens held at Temperance Hall on Saturday, June 7, 1856.)

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 32.

No. 32.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth Bart., to Lieutenant Governor Sir J. G. Le Marchant.

(No. 20.)

Sir, Downing Street, October 15, 1855.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 108, of the 27th September last, enclosing an Address to Her Majesty from the Mayor and Aldermen of Halifax, offering their congratulations on the late victory of the Allied Armies at Sebastopol.

* Page 16.

NOVA SCOTIA.

I have had the greatest satisfaction in laying this Address before the Queen, and Her Majesty has commanded me to request you will acquaint the Mayor and Aldermen of Halifax that it has been most gratifying to her to receive these proofs of the deep interest which they feel in the achievements of Her Majesty's gallant forces and those of her Allies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

Lieutenant Governor Sir J. G. Le Marchant,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 33.

No. 33.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., to Lieutenant Governor Sir J. G. Le Marchant.

(No. 53.)

Sir, Downing Street, July 5, 1856.

* Page 17. I have to acknowledge your Despatch,* No. 65, of the 9th ultimo, enclosing an Address to the Queen from the Mayor and Citizens of Halifax, Nova Scotia, adopted on the occasion of celebrating the ratification of the peace.

I have laid this Address before the Queen, and Her Majesty commands me to express to you the great gratification she has felt at receiving this proof of loyalty and attachment from the citizens of Halifax.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Lieutenant Governor Sir J. G. Le Marchant,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Despatches from Lieutenant Governor The Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.

No. 34.

No. 34.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P.

(No. 2.) Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, July 10, 1855.

(Received July 31, 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 7, Aug 4, 1855, p. 20.)

I feel great satisfaction in transmitting to your Lordship the enclosed bill of exchange for 3,000*l.* sterling, contributed by the inhabitants of this province in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

The list of the subscribers, which I also have the honour to enclose, shows that the subscriptions, which have been purely spontaneous and local, have emanated from every quarter of the province, and, without distinction, from every class of its inhabitants.

There still remains in the hands of the provincial secretary a small surplus, the balance of the subscription after the purchase of the bill of exchange for 3,000*l.* sterling. I shall have the honour, on a future occasion, to transmit this balance to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 35.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 35.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor the Hon. J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON to the Right Hon. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, Bart.

(No. 17.) Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, September 6, 1855.

(Received September 24, 1855.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 19, September 29, 1855, page 21.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to you, with my request that it may be laid before the Throne, the enclosed Address to Her Majesty from the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick in connexion with the Church of Scotland, in synod assembled.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

The Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 35.

Encl. in No. 35.

Unto The Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

WE, the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick in connexion with the Church of Scotland, embrace the opportunity, when now met in annual synod, of approaching Your Majesty with our sincere expression of devoted allegiance to the British Throne, and of strong attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government. At this momentous crisis in the history of our country, when loyal subjects in every part of Your Majesty's wide dominions are mingling their expressions of allegiance and sympathy around the Throne, we do not think that we are going beyond the legitimate sphere of our duty, which is to promote peace and goodwill among men, while having respect to the divine command which unites the fear of God with the honour of the King, we also approach Your Majesty with our tribute of unfeigned loyalty, respect, and sympathy.

As a branch of one of the established churches of the empire, though we have no temporal endowment from the State, we nevertheless enjoy, under the Government of Your Majesty, and protection of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, all the advantages of a free constitution. For these blessings we are truly thankful, and we will never cease in our sacred vocation to evince our gratitude by inculcating lessons of allegiance and social order upon our people, while we press upon them their duty to that over-ruling Providence who has "ordained the powers that be," and required "obedience to them for conscience sake."

We deem it especially becoming and incumbent on us in the present conjuncture of affairs to offer up our humble prayer to Him "by whom kings reign and princes decree justice," that He may be graciously pleased to support Your Majesty under the cares and trials consequent on the war in which our country has been involved by unjust pretensions of a foreign power. Persuaded that the struggle in which Your Majesty, with your Allies, is now engaged is just and necessary to repel the encroachments of an adversary who seems to use his vast resources only to aggrandize himself and to extinguish the religious and political freedom of Europe, we are dutifully constrained to supplicate Almighty God that He may grant success to Your Majesty's arms, so that under His gracious providence there may speedily be secured an honourable and permanent peace.

Our people throughout this dependency of the British Crown have manifested their sympathy and concurrence in the justice and necessity of this war by liberally contributing of their substance to aid in alleviating the wants of the widows and families of those brave men who may fall in the battle field.

Trusting that the Great Head of the Church and Ruler among the nations may ever counsel and defend Your Majesty, and render ineffectual all the machinations of your enemies, our prayer is, that the richest blessings of the King of kings may descend upon Your Majesty, Your Royal Consort, and all the members of your illustrious Family.

Signed at the City of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, on this Twentieth day of August, in the year Eighteen hundred and fifty-five, in name, in presence, and by appointment of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick in connexion with the Church of Scotland,

JOHN M. BROOKE, D.D.,
Moderator.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No. 36.

No. 36.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieut. Governor the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

(No. 22.) Government House, Fredericton, New Brunswick, October 17, 1855.

(Received November 5, 1855.)

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch Circular, of the 14th August, in which were enclosed a packet of letters, signed by the Secretaries of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, thanking the local authorities and other persons in this province for the assistance afforded by them in carrying into effect Her Majesty's gracious intentions.

I have to observe, that no local committees were formed by me in this province for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund.

It appeared to me that arrangements of this nature would have been unsuitable in many parts of the province, and might have given rise to jealousies in others, and having therefore given the utmost publicity in my power to the character of the proposed fund, and the object to which the sums contributed would be applied, I contented myself with announcing in the Gazette that I was prepared to receive, and had made arrangements for transmitting to the Royal Commissioners, all contributions which might be forwarded to me for that purpose.

The subscriptions, therefore, which I have received have been purely spontaneous, and have proceeded direct and unsolicited from individuals in every part of the province, as well as from societies and the inhabitants of localities assembled together at public meetings.

This circumstance renders, I fear, inapplicable in this province the letters of acknowledgment from the Royal Commissioners, which are, as it appears to me, intended only for the chairmen or other officers of local committees, who may have been officially engaged in collecting subscriptions for the fund.

I have, however, given one of these letters to each member of my Executive Council, all of whom, although unofficially, have afforded to me every assistance in their power in promoting the success of the Patriotic Fund, and I have directed the insertion in the Gazette of the public announcement, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. H. T. MANNERS SUTTON.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 36

Enclosure in No. 36.

Public Announcement.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been requested to convey to the subscribers to the Patriotic Fund in this province the grateful thanks of His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the other Royal Commissioners, for the effectual assistance rendered by them to the Commissioners in carrying into effect Her Majesty's gracious intentions

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) S. L. Tilley.

Secretary's Office, Oct. 17, 1855.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 37.

No. 37.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Lieutenant Governor the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.

(No. 7.)

Sir,

Downing Street, August 4, 1855.

* Page 18.

I have to acknowledge your Despatch,* No. 2, of the 10th July, enclosing a bill of exchange for 3,000*l.* sterling in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

I have to request that you will convey to the subscribers (of whom a list is enclosed in your Despatch) the lively sense entertained by Her Majesty's Government of the sympathy felt by the inhabitants of New Brunswick in the present war, as evidenced by the liberal contributions which you have now remitted to this country.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

The Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 38. No. 38.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Lieutenant Governor the Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton.

(No. 19.)

Sir, Downing Street, September 29, 1855.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 17, of the 6th instant, enclosing an Address to Her Majesty from the Ministers and Elders of the Presbyterian Church of New Brunswick in connexion with the Church of Scotland, in synod assembled. * Page 19.

You will have the goodness to acquaint these gentlemen that it has been very gratifying to me to lay this loyal address before Her Majesty, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

The Hon. J. H. T. Manners Sutton,
&c. &c. &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor

No. 39. No. 39.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor D. Daly to the to Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.

(No. 67.) Government House, Prince Edward Island, November 19, 1855.

(Received December 3, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 2, December 17, 1856, page 22.)

I have the honour to enclose a bill of exchange for the sum of 92*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* sterling, which has this day been placed in my hands by the treasurer of the local committee of this island for transmission to the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, being the amount of subscriptions received by him since the 5th May, at which date (with my Despatch, No. 22,) I had the honour of transmitting the subscriptions that had been received to that period.

I have, &c.
(Signed) D. DALY,
Lieutenant Governor.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 40.

No. 40.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Lieutenant Governor D. DALY.

(No. 2.)

Downing Street, December 17, 1855.

SIR,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 67, of the 19th November, transmitting a bill of exchange for 92*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, being the amount of contributions towards the Patriotic Fund from Prince Edward Island.

* Page 21.

I have caused this bill to be transmitted to the Royal Commissioners of that fund, and I now transmit to you a receipt for the amount.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Lieutenant Governor Daly,
&c. &c. &c.

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Despatches from Governor Darling.

No. 41.

No. 41.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor C. H. DARLING to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 16.)

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, June 13, 1855.

(Received July 2, 1855.)

MY LORD,

(Answered, No. 16, July 15, 1855, page 28.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the first of a bill of exchange for 75*l.* sterling, being a further amount subscribed by Her Majesty's faithful and sympathizing subjects of this colony in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

2. This sum nearly completes the amount subscribed up to the present moment, and, as the secretary to the committee of the fund in this colony has promised to favour me with a general statement of the receipts in a few days, I shall not fail to communicate to your Lordship such particulars as may seem to me likely to interest Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

No. 42.

No. 42.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor C. H. DARLING to the Right. Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 30.)

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, July 11, 1855.

(Received July 30, 1855.)

MY LORD,

(Answered, No. 4, August 2, 1855, page 28.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the first of a bill of exchange for 26*l.*, being a further amount subscribed by Her Majesty's subjects in this colony towards the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

No. 43.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor C. H. Darling to the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.

(No. 61.)

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland
October 3, 1855.

(Received October 23, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 28, Nov. 1, 1855, p. 29.)

By the packet which arrived on the 1st instant the intelligence that "Sebastopol" was in the hands of the Allied Armies reached this colony, and it is most gratifying to me, as Her Majesty's representative here, to be enabled to assure you that nothing can exceed the enthusiasm and heartfelt gratification with which this event, pregnant with so many consequences of the deepest interest to the nation and to the civilized world, has been received by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in the city of St. John; nor do I doubt that by a future opportunity it will be my pleasing duty to acquaint you that the same patriotic feeling has been exhibited in the other towns and villages of the island.

2. Unusual demonstrations on board the small steamer, which at present conveys our mails between Halifax and this port, by the discharge of guns and the exhibition of flags as she proceeded up the harbour, prepared the public for the news of some great success; but no sooner had it become known that the prominent object of the Crimean expedition had been accomplished than the general joy began to exhibit itself in the various modes that suggested themselves to individual minds, and such as individual resources could effect. The bells of the Roman Catholic cathedral, reputed to be the most capacious and costly religious edifice in British North America, announced that joyful public intelligence had reached us, and at sunset the troops in garrison fired a feu de joie * * * * * * * * * * * * in Forts "William" and "Townshend," with the usual accompaniment of the National Anthem and three cheers.

3. On the following day, in order to meet the feeling which I was assured universally prevailed in St. John's, but where no municipal organization through which legitimate expression of the sentiments of its inhabitants as a body can be given, at present exists, I issued, after consulting with my Executive Council, a public notification, of which I have the honour to transmit a copy, inviting the co-operation of Her Majesty's subjects in a general illumination of the city in the evening. October 2, 1855.

4. Although this notification was not published until the afternoon, such was the spirit with which the inhabitants, from the highest functionary to the humblest artizan, determined to participate in the national rejoicing, that the result was an illumination, as complete, and, in cases where circumstances afforded the means, as tasteful, as would probably be witnessed in most European towns of equal wealth and population.

5. The spacious residence of the Roman Catholic bishop, and the structures for charitable objects in connexion with the Roman Catholic cathedral, which stand upon a commanding elevation of the range of hills upon which Forts Townshend and William, the Government House, and the Colonial Building, are situated; the extensive mercantile establishments which are a characteristic feature of our commerce; the fort on Signal Hill; religious edifices, public buildings, and institutions of every description, were all brilliantly lighted. The shipping in the harbour, lighted also at mast-head and yard-arm, contributed their share to the general demonstration; while a repetition of the feu de joie by Her Majesty's troops, with the National Anthem and cheers, bonfires on the neighbouring hills, the joy-peals of church bells, the continued discharge of guns and fire-arms, the exhibition of national flags and banners, and pyrotechnic displays, produced a scene of public exultation which was completed to its fullest measure by the deep interest with which it was witnessed by Her Majesty's subjects, who, in large numbers, and of both sexes, filled the streets and principal thoroughfares until an advanced hour of the night.

6. In entering into these details I have perhaps trespassed upon the strict limits of an official report; you will, I trust, Sir, receive as my apology for such

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a trangression, that, however sensible I am of the proverbial attachment to the Crown of the inhabitants of this its most ancient possession beyond the seas, I was not prepared for, and am therefore the more anxious to do justice to the hearty outburst of genuine loyalty and true sympathy with the national success which has so eminently characterized their proceedings upon this interesting occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 43.

Enclosure in No. 43.

In consequence of the intelligence of the glorious success which has attended the arms of Her Majesty and Her gallant Allies in the fall of Sebastopol, the Governor in Council has directed the illumination, this evening, of the Government House and Public Buildings, and the adoption of such other steps as circumstances admit of, for publicly celebrating this great event.

The Governor in Council feel assured that in inviting Her Majesty's loyal subjects in Saint John's to co-operate with the Government on this occasion by a general illumination of the city, they only anticipate the spontaneous demonstration of their rejoicings in this important and deeply interesting intelligence.

By Order,
J. Kent,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office,
Oct. 2, 1855.

No. 44.

No. 44.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor C. H. Darling to the Right Hon. Sir William Molesworth, Bart.

(No. 62.) Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, October 3, 1855.

(Received October 23, 1855.)

(Answered, No. 30, November 3, 1855, p. 29.)

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith, and to request that you will cause to be laid at the foot of the Throne, the accompanying Address to Her Majesty the Queen, which has been this day adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the district of St. John's, congratulating Her Majesty upon the glorious success of the Allied Armies in achieving the fall of "Sebastopol."

2. The gentlemen who signed the requisition to the sheriff to convene the meeting waited upon me in the course of yesterday, and did me the honour to request that I would take the chair. While thanking these gentlemen for the respect to my office and the compliment to myself personally which their proposal evinced, I explained to them my impression that the attendance of the Governor on such an occasion would be unusual, and offered my opinion that it would be more in accordance with British constitutional practice that the assemblage should be presided over either by the convening officer or by some leading member of the community, while the expression of sentiment recorded under such circumstance should hardly fail to be more free, and therefore more acceptable to Her Majesty, than if it were by possibility open to the imputation of having been adopted under the immediate influence of Her Majesty's representative in the colony.

3. I have reason to think that these explanations were considered satisfactory and reasonable by the deputation who waited upon me, and I have much pleasure in adding that the public meeting, which was presided over by the sheriff, was attended by the members of the Executive Council, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and other members of the Legislature who were in town, together with the principal merchants and residents of St. John's, and that the Address, the honour of forwarding which has devolved upon me, was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart,
&c. &c. &c.

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Enclosure in No. 44.

Encl. in No. 40.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—

WE, Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, residing in St. John's, Newfoundland, approach Your Majesty with feelings of profound joy and congratulations upon the signal success which has rewarded the valour of our countrymen and Allies through the sanguinary battles of the Crimea, and has eventuated in the glorious capture of Sebastopol.

Proud as we are of the indomitable perseverance and irresistible gallantry of the British Army and its brave Allies, we do not and should not forget that all their heroism would have been unavailing if the Lord of Hosts had not blessed their exploits, and crowned their arms with victory.

Not from the lust of conquest, but in support of those principles of civil and religious liberty which, among nations as among smaller communities, constitute the true basis of amity, for the maintenance of national faith, and in the discharge of a duty from which a true Briton never shrinks—to help the weak against the oppression of the strong—Your Majesty declared war against Russia.

We deeply sympathize with those whose hearts have been rent and whose homes have been desolated by the casualties of war; still we feel that in the struggles which ensued Heaven has conspicuously blessed your arms, and we earnestly pray that a continuance of like successes may speedily abate the pride of your enemies, secure to the nations of the earth an honourable and lasting peace, redound to the happiness of Your August Majesty, and result in the increased and abiding prosperity of Your Majesty's world-wide dominions.

On behalf of the public meeting,
B. G. GARRETT,
Chairman.

St. John's, Newfoundland,
October 2, 1855.

No. 45.

No. 45.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor C. H. DARLING to the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart.

(No. 63.) Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, October 12, 1855.

SIR, (Received Nov. 5, 1855.)

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, forwarding a packet of letters, which, at the instance of His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, you instruct me to cause to be delivered to the local authorities and other persons in this colony; and I beg to report that I have forwarded one of the letters in question to each of the under-mentioned gentlemen, who, after inquiry and consultation with the Secretary of the St. John's Committee of the Patriotic Fund, I believe, upon the whole, to be best entitled, amongst the many who have testified much sympathy and liberality on the occasion, to become the recipients of the Royal Commissioners' communication; viz., J. J. Grieve, Esq., Chairman of the St. John's Committee; Nicholas Stabb, Esq., Secretary to the St. John's Committee, who has most zealously exerted himself in the cause; the Hon. John Munn, Chairman of the Harbour Grace Committee; the Hon. W. Harrison Ridley, Treasurer of the Harbour Grace Committee; Robert Pack, Esq., of Carbonear; Nathan Norman, Esq., of Brigus; William Green, Esq., of Bay Roberts; the Venerable Archdeacon Bridge; Colonel Law, commanding the garrison; the Hon. L. O'Brien; the Hon. T. Row; the Hon. A. Shea (the Speaker); Charles F. Bennett, Esq.; Ewen Stabb, Esq.; David Steele, Esq.; J. B. Barnes, Esq.; Edward White, Esq., all resident in St. John's; and one also to the Freemason's Lodge of that city.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

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No. 46.

No. 46.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor C. H. Darling to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

(No. 65.) Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, October 15, 1855.
(Received Nov. 5, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 35, Nov. 13, 1855, p. 29.)

With reference to my Despatch, No. 61, of the 3d inst., I have much satisfaction in transmitting for your perusal the accompanying copies of letters from the Stipendiary Magistrates residing in the towns of Harbor Grace and Carbonear, confirming the anticipations I ventured to express of the loyal enthusiasm with which the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol would be received in other towns of the colony besides the capital.

3rd October 1855.
12th October 1855.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 46.

Encl. 1 in No. 46.

Police Office, Harbor Grace,
Sir, October 3, 1855.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Governor, that the inhabitants of this town, on the receipt of the mail news yesterday, celebrated the triumph of the Allied Armies and the fall of "Sebastopol."

The demonstration was most cordial and unanimous; the Court House, the Merchants' Stores, and other buildings, together with all the shipping in the harbour, including several Spanish vessels, were dressed out with colours, while vollies fired from long sealing guns; the sound, repeated by the echoes of the surrounding hills, continued to peal from meridian until one o'clock, and was resumed at nightfall.

It will, I am sure, be gratifying to His Excellency to be made acquainted with the spontaneous and hearty expression of the loyal and patriotic feelings of the people of Harbor Grace on this occasion.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Robert T. Pinsent,
Stipendary Magistrate.

The Hon. John Kent,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

Encl. 2 in No. 46.

Enclosure 2 in No. 46.

Sir, Carbonear, October 12, 1855.

I have the honour to acquaint you with the proceedings which took place in this town on receiving an account of the success of the Allies in the East, for the information of his Excellency.

On the arrival of the mail viâ Harbor Grace on Tuesday night the 3rd inst. at a late hour, the intelligence of the splendid success of the Allies and the capture of Sebastopol, was communicated as by electricity to all the inhabitants of Carbonear on the instant by the loud shouts and huzzas of the crowds that were immediately to be found in the main street, by the incessant discharge of sealing guns, by partial illuminations got up on the spur of the moment, and by every mode that a loyal, a joyous, and enthusiastic people could possibly adopt to testify their unqualified delight at the glorious achievements of Her Majesty's army in the Crimea, in co-operation with the chivalrous and heroic forces of the French nation.

It might have been supposed that the excitement and outburst of Tuesday night would have the effect of exhausting much of the spirit which originated it, and that no further demonstration of attachment to the mother country would have been deemed necessary by our population. But on the next evening, Wednesday, about twilight, there was evidence of a determination that nothing should be left undone to mark the exuberance of the honest heartfelt loyalty of our people on an occasion so replete with exultation to Britain, and so important to the interests of the empire. A general illumination of the town took place almost spontaneously, every effort was used to supply the want of due preparation, all the dwellings poured forth their inhabitants into the streets, which they continued to parade to a very late hour, animated by all the symbols of kindly feeling, and amidst the exhilarating cheers of thousands of men, women, and children, and the continued din of sealing guns, which for hours did not cease to express a language that could not be misunderstood.

The whole affair terminated without any accident having occurred, and the people returned to their respective homes delighted with their participation in the rejoicings consequent upon so auspicious an occasion.

I have, &c.

The Hon. John Kent,
Acting Colonial Secretary,
St. John's.

(Signed) JOSEPH RYAN,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 47.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor C. H. DARLING to the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart.

(No. 66.) Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, October 15, 1855.
(Received November 5, 1855.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 38, November 16, 1855, page 29.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the first of a bill of exchange for 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, being a contribution by inhabitants of Hermitage Bay in this colony towards the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 48.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor C. H. DARLING to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 72.) Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, November 13, 1855.
(Received December 3, 1855.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 8, December 13 1855, p. 30.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the first of a bill of exchange for 25*l.*, being a contribution towards the Patriotic Fund by the inhabitants of the district of La Poile, in this colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 49.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor C. H. DARLING to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 76.) Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, November 26, 1855.
(Received December 17, 1855.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 13, December 28, 1855, page 30.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the first of a bill of exchange for 18*l.*, being a contribution towards the Patriotic Fund by the inhabitants of Jersey Harbour, Fortune Bay, in this colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

No. 50.

No. 50.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor C. H. DARLING to the Right Hon. HENRY LABOUCHERE.

(No. 12.) Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland, February 5, 1856.
(Received February 25, 1856.)
(Answered, No. 29, March 4, 1856, page 30.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the first of a bill of exchange for 7*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* sterling, being a contribution towards the Patriotic Fund by the inhabitants of Rameo, in the district of Burgeo, Newfoundland.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. H. DARLING.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 51.

No. 51.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Governor C. H. DARLING.

(No. 16.)

SIR, Downing Street, July 15, 1855.

* Page 22. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 16, of the 13th ultimo, enclosing a bill of exchange for the sum of 75*l.* sterling, being a further amount subscribed by the inhabitants of Newfoundland in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

I have caused this amount to be placed in the hands of the Commissioners for the fund, whose receipt I enclose.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Governor C. H. Darling,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 52.

No. 52.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart., to Governor C. H. DARLING.

(No. 4.)

SIR, Downing Street, August 2, 1855.

* Page 22. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 30, of the 11th of July, enclosing a bill of exchange for the sum of 26*l.* 10*s.*, being a further contribution by Her Majesty's subjects in Newfoundland in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

I have caused the bill to be placed in the hands of the Royal Commissioners for the fund.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

Governor C. H. Darling,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 53.

No. 53.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., to Governor C. H. Darling.

(No. 28.)

Sir, Downing Street, November 1, 1855.

In acknowledging the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 61, of the 3d instant, it affords me much pleasure to express to you the gratification entertained by Her Majesty's Government at the manifestation of loyalty exhibited by the inhabitants of St. John's, on receiving the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol.

* Page 23.

I have, &c.

Governor C. H. Darling, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 54.

No. 54.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., to Governor C. H. Darling.

(No. 30.)

Sir, Downing Street, November 3, 1855.

I have to acknowledge your Despatch,* No. 62, of the 3d October, enclosing an address which had been adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of the district of St. John's, Newfoundland, congratulating Her Majesty on the success of the Allied Armies in achieving the fall of Sebastopol.

* Page 24.

I have laid this Address before the Queen, and Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept the same; and commands me to instruct you to make known to the inhabitants of St. John, that it has been very gratifying to her to receive this proof of the interest which they feel in the success of Her Majesty's arms, and those of Her Allies.

I have, &c.

Governor C. H. Darling, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 55.

No. 55.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., to Governor C. H. Darling.

(No. 35.)

Sir, Downing Street, November 13, 1855.

I have to acknowledge your Despatch,* No. 65, of the 15th ultimo, enclosing copies of two letters from the stipendiary magistrates of Harbour Grace and Carbonear describing the loyal manifestations of the inhabitants of those towns on receiving the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol.

* Page 26.

It has been a source of much gratification to Her Majesty's Government to receive this announcement of the patriotic feeling exhibited by the inhabitants of those places.

I have, &c.

Governor C. H. Darling, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 56.

No. 56.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., to Governor C. H. Darling.

(No. 38.)

Sir, Downing Street, November 16, 1855.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 66, of the 13th October, enclosing a bill of exchange for the sum of 8*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, being

* Page 27.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

the amount contributed by the inhabitants of Hermitage Bay, Newfoundland, towards the Patriotic Fund.

I have caused the bill to be paid over to the Royal Commissioners of that fund.

I have, &c.

Governor C. H. Darling, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

No. 57.

No. 57.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor C. H. Darling.

(No. 8.)

Sir, Downing Street, December 13, 1855.

* Page 27. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 72, of the 13th November last, enclosing the first of a bill of exchange for 25*l.*, being the amount contributed by the inhabitants of the district of La Poile towards the Patriotic Fund.

I have caused the bill to be paid over to the Royal Commissioners of that fund.

I have, &c.

Governor C. H. Darling, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 58.

No. 58.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor C. H. Darling.

(No. 13.)

Sir, Downing Street, December 28, 1855.

* Page 27. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 76, of the 26th November last, transmitting a bill of exchange for 18*l.*, being a contribution towards the Patriotic Fund by the inhabitants of Jersey Harbour, Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland.

I have caused this bill to be forwarded to the Royal Commissioners of that fund, and I now transmit to you a receipt for the amount.

I have, &c.

Governor C. H. Darling, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 59.

No. 59.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor C. H. Darling.

(No. 29.)

Sir, Downing Street, March 4, 1856.

* Page 28. I have to acknowledge your Despatch,* No. 12, of the 5th February, enclosing a bill of exchange for the sum of 7*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, being a contribution towards the Patriotic Fund from the inhabitants of Rameo, Newfoundland.

I have caused the bill to be paid over to the Royal Commissioners of the above fund, and I transmit to you herewith a receipt from the Secretary to the Commissioners for the amount in question.

I have, &c.

Governor C. H. Darling, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

Despatches from Governor Sir H. Barkly and Lieutenant Governor Bell.

No. 60.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. Barkly to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

(No. 47.) King's House, May 10, 1855.
(Received June 7, 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 18, June 16, 1855, page 32.)

I have the honour, as Commissioner of the Patriotic Fund, to remit a further sum of 500*l.* on account of the subscriptions which are being raised in this island.

More than half this amount was contributed by the inhabitants of the city of Kingston.

Other parishes have not yet sent in their collections, but I hope soon to make a final remittance.

To guard against the possibility of accident, I enclose the second of the bill for 300*l.*, forwarded in my Despatch of 24th March, No. 31.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 61.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. Barkly to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

(No. 82.) King's House, July 26, 1855.
(Received August 18, 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 12, September 3, 1855, page 32.)

I have the honour to enclose herewith a bill of exchange for 303*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, being the exact balance in my hands as Commissioner up to date.

This will make the amount contributed by this island, and forwarded by me, 1,103*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* I understand that further small sums have been collected, and I will forward them to your Lordship as soon as I receive them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMAICA.

No. 62.

No. 62.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor E. W. BELL to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 3.) King's House, June 6, 1856.

(Received June 30, 1856.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 65, July 21, 1856.)

WITH reference to Sir Henry Barkly's Despatch, No. 82, of 26th July, 1855, I have now the honour to enclose a bill of exchange for 29*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

This last remittance on account of that fund will make the total amount sent from this island 1,133*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) E. W. BELL.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 63.

No. 63.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Governor Sir H. BARKLY.

(No. 18.)

SIR, Downing Street, June 16, 1855.

* Page 31.

I HAVE received your Despatch,* No. 47, of 10th May last, forwarding a further sum of 500*l.* which had been collected in Jamaica for the Patriotic Fund, and enclosing the second of the bill for 300*l.*, the first of which accompanied your Despatch, No. 31, of the 24th March.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN RUSSELL.

No. 64.

No. 64.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart., to Governor Sir H. BARKLY.

(No. 12.)

SIR, Downing Street, September 3, 1855.

* Page 31.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch* of the 26th July, No. 82, enclosing a bill of exchange for 303*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, being the balance in your hands as Commissioner in Jamaica for the Royal Patriotic Fund.

I have forwarded a copy of your Despatch, with the enclosure, to the Secretary to the Commission.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

No. 65.

No. 65.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Lieutenant Governor E. W. BELL.

(No. 65.)

SIR, Downing Street, July 21, 1856.

I HAVE to acknowledge your Despatches, Nos. 3 and 8, of the 6th and 24th ult., enclosing the first and second of a bill of exchange for 29*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

I have forwarded the bills of exchange to the Secretary to the Royal Commission.

I have, &c.

Lieutenant Governor E. W. Bell, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

HONDURAS.

Despatch from Governor Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B.

No. 66. No. 66.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir H. Barkly to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

(No. 36.)

King's House, Jamaica, October 10, 1855.
(Received October 31, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 17, Nov. 10, 1855, p. 34.)

I have the honour to enclose a Despatch from Her Majesty's Superintendent, reporting that he has remitted through the commissariat chest, the sum of 550*l.* 13*s.*, as the contribution of the inhabitants of the settlement towards the Patriotic Fund. No. 63 of 17th Sept. 1855.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY BARKLY.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. 63.) Enclosure in No. 66. Encl. in No. 66.

Sir, Government House, Belize, September 17, 1855.

I believe I should have officially communicated to you the fact of my having transmitted to the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund the sum of 550*l.* 13*s.* sterling, as the subscription of the resident inhabitants of this settlement in aid of that fund.

I have now the honour to inform you that that sum was remitted on the 16th of June last, through the Paymaster to the Forces, by a receipt for so much paid into the commissariat chest; and the remittance was intimated to the Royal Commissioners at the time. Receipt and Copy annexed. Misc. No. 59, 16th June 1855.

I wish it not to be supposed that the inhabitants of this settlement are in any way deficient in their feelings of loyalty to the Crown; they have, on the contrary, evinced the strongest attachment to and sympathy for the causes which originated this Patriotic Fund; and I may add, that in the present depressed condition of this settlement, and its scanty population in the town, the amount of their subscription may be considered very bountiful.

I send a duplicate of this for transmission to the Secretary of State.

I have, &c.
(Signed) William Stevenson.

Governor Sir H. Barkly,
&c. &c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure to Enclosure in No. 66.

Government House, Belize, British Honduras,
June 16, 1855.

Her Majesty's Superintendent of the settlement of British Honduras has the honour to announce that the sum of $2,753. 2rls., equal to 550*l.* 13*s.* sterling, has been this day paid into the commissariat chest under a commissariat order for the payment of that sum by the Paymaster General into the Bank of England, in the name and on the account of the Royal Commissioners, as the contribution of the settlers and inhabitants of British Honduras in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

A copy of the commissariat receipt of the amount for such purpose is annexed.

P.S.—Instead of the copy the original of the receipt is enclosed.

To the Royal Commissioners of the
Patriotic Fund, Bank of England.

Commissariat, Honduras, June 16, 1855.

I, Deputy Assistant Commissary General D. S. Dwight, do hereby certify to have received from Wm. Stevenson, Esq., H. M. Superintendent of the settlement of Honduras, the sum of Five hundred and fifty pounds thirteen shillings sterling, to be repaid to the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund on the production of this certificate to the Secretary of State, War Department.

(Signed) G. S. Dwight,
D. A. Com. Genl.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 67.

No. 67.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart., to Governor Sir H. BARKLY.

(No. 17.)

SIR, Downing Street, November 10, 1855.

* Page 33. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 36, of the 10th ultimo, with its enclosure from the Superintendent of Honduras, reporting that he has remitted, through the commissariat chest, the sum of 550*l.* 13*s.*, the amount of the contributions collected in the settlement in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

Her Majesty's Government have received with much satisfaction this proof of the loyalty of the inhabitants of Honduras, and of their sympathy with the sufferers by the present war.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) G. GREY.

TURKS ISLANDS.

Despatch from Lieutenant Governor Bell.

No. 68.

No. 68.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Lieutenant Governor E. W. BELL to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 4.)

King's House, Jamaica, June 6, 1856.

SIR, (Received June 30, 1856.)

I BEG to forward herewith a duplicate Despatch from Mr. President Inglis, stating, that he had transmitted to the Joint Secretaries of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund a certificate from the Commissariat Officer at Nassau, which will enable them to receive 180*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, being the amount of contributions collected in the Turks and Caicos Islands on account of the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) E. W. BELL.

Encl. in No. 68. (No. 12.) Enclosure in No. 68.

SIR, Government House, Grand Turk, April 23, 1856.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that by the present mail (which is being made up at this moment) I have forwarded to the Joint Secretaries of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, a certificate from the Commissariat Office at Nassau, which will enable them to receive 180*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.*, being the amount of voluntary contributions collected in the Turks and Caicos Islands, in accordance with Sir George Grey's Circular Despatch of 23d January 1855.

2. It may not be irrelevant to remark, that the year 1855 was one of the most unfortunate, with regard to the collection of our staple commodity, that has been experienced in these islands, from which they have not yet recovered; and I feel confident that under more favourable circumstances the amount collected would have been doubled.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. Barkly, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. R. INGLIS, President.

TRINIDAD.

No. 69.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from Bishop SPACCAPIETRA to the SECRETARY OF STATE, dated Trinidad, August 9, 1855. — No. 69.

"AYANT eu l'honneur de vous remettre avec ma lettre du 12 Mars de cette année la somme de 500*l.*, que les Catholiques de l'Ile de la Trinidad offraient pour le Fonds Patriotique, je me fesais un devoir de prévenir votre Excellence que j'éspérais sous peu y ajouter une autre somme pour le même objet.

"J'ai le bonheur à présent de joindre à ma lettre une lettre de change sur la Banque Coloniale pour la somme de 207*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* sterling, qui complète l'offrande des Catholiques.

"Dans l'état de détresse où se trouve la colonie de la quelle relève cette somme, les Catholiques sont heureux d'avoir donné ce témoignage du zèle qu'ils mettent, et mettront toujours, à remplir les désirs du Gouvernement de leur gracieuse Souveraine, surtout pour une cause aussi sainte que celle qui a rendu nécessaire le Fonds Patriotique."

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 70. — No 70.

EXTRACT of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart., to Governor ELLIOT, dated September 15, 1855, No. 19.

"I HAVE received a letter from Bishop Spaccapietra, dated 9th August last, enclosing a bill of exchange for 207*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, the amount of the remainder of the contribution from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Trinidad towards the Royal Patriotic Fund.

"I have had much pleasure in forwarding the bill to the Secretary to that fund, and I have to request that you will convey to Bishop Spaccapietra the expression of the gratification of Her Majesty's Government at this mark of the loyal feelings of the Roman Catholic portion of the population of Trinidad, and of their sympathy in the cause in which Her Majesty and Her Allies are engaged."

GRENADA.

Despatch from Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

No. 71. — No. 71.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart.

(No. 62.) Windward Islands, Barbados, October 1, 1855.
(Received October 31, 1855.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 14, November 12, 1855, page 36.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a Despatch from the Lieut.-Governor of Grenada, forwarding the first of a set of bills of exchange for 37*l.* 13*s.*, being the amount of a further subscription in Grenada towards the Patriotic Fund. — No. 93. 8th Sept. 1855.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

GRENADA.

(No. 93) Enclosure in No. 71.

Encl. in No. 71.

SIR, Government House, Grenada, September 8, 1855.

I HAVE great pleasure in enclosing to your Excellency the first of a set of bills of exchange for 37*l.* 13*s.*, being the amount of further subscriptions received in this colony to the Patriotic Fund, and making, with the sum already transmitted, a total contribution from Grenada of 157*l.* 13*s.* towards the benevolent objects which the fund was designed to promote.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBT. WM. KEATE.

Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 72.

No. 72.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., to Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(No. 14.)

SIR, Downing Street, November 12, 1855.

* Page 35. I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 62, of the 1st October, with its enclosure from the Lieutenant Governor of Grenada, forwarding a bill of exchange for 37*l.* 13*s.*, the amount of further subscriptions collected in that island in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. VINCENT.

ST. VINCENT.

Despatch from Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

No. 73.

No. 73.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(Separate.) Windward Islands, Barbadoes, June 30, 1855.
(Received August 4, 1855.)

MY LORD, (Answered, No. 2, August 22, 1855, page 37.)

Separate. 26th June 1855. Governors (separate) 30th June 1855.

I HAVE the honour to enclose copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of St. Vincent, forwarding a bill of exchange for 137*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, the amount of subscriptions in St. Vincent to the Patriotic Fund; also copy of my reply to the Lieutenant Governor.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. 1 in No. 73.

Enclosure 1 in No. 73.

SIR, Government House, St. Vincent, June 26, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to transmit through your Excellency to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the first of a bill of exchange at thirty days' sight, in favour of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, for 137*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, on account of the Patriotic Fund, being the contributions raised in this colony for the benevolent objects contemplated in Her Majesty's Royal Commission, of date 7th October 1854.

In forwarding the sum which has been collected in this colony, I would point out, that, though apparently small in amount, it is really considerable for an island involved in the

difficulties and distresses which St. Vincent is at present weighed down by; and that having been principally given in small sums, it may be considered as indicating the good feeling and loyalty of the colonists generally, as well as a sincere desire on their part to contribute even out of their own necessities their mite towards relieving the wants of the widows and orphans of their countrymen who may fall in the present war.

I have, &c.
(Signed) E. EYRE.

Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2 in No. 73. Encl. 2 in No. 73.

SIR, Windward Islands, Barbados, June 30, 1855.

I HAVE received your Despatch marked "Separate" of the 26th instant, in which you have forwarded a bill of exchange for 137*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling, being the amount of subscriptions in St. Vincent to the Patriotic Fund.

In forwarding your Despatch, with its enclosure, I will not fail to impress on the Secretary of State the proof it affords of the loyalty and good feeling of the inhabitants of St. Vincent, who, under the pressure arising from their limited resources, have come forward to contribute to the relief of the widows and orphans of their fellow subjects who may fall in the present war.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

Lieutenant Governor E. Eyre,
&c. &c. &c.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 74.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart., to Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(No. 2.)

SIR, Downing Street, August 22, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, separate, of 30th June, with its enclosure from the Lieutenant Governor of St. Vincent forwarding a bill of exchange for 137*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, the amount of contributions collected in that island in aid of the Patriotic Fund. * Page 36.

Her Majesty's Government have received with much satisfaction this proof of the loyalty of the inhabitants of St. Vincent, and of their sympathy with the sufferers by the present war.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke,
&c. &c, &c.

ST. LUCIA.

Despatch from Governor Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke.

No. 75. No. 75.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 27.) Windward Islands, Barbados, June 8, 1855.
(Received June 29, 1855.)

MY LORD, (Answered, No. 9, August 27, 1855, p. 38.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a Despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of St. Lucia enclosing an order for the sum of 71*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, the amount of subscription to the Patriotic Fund in St. Lucia. No. 47. 4th June, 1855

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

ST. LUCIA.

(No. 47.)

Enclosure in No. 75.

Encl. in No. 75.

SIR, St. Lucia, June 4, 1855.

I HAVE the honour to enclose for transmission to the Secretary of State a commissariat certificate for the sum of 71*l.* 9*s*, 4*d.* sterling, being the amount of subscriptions towards the "Patriotic Fund," collected in St. Lucia by the local committees appointed by me by virtue of the Letters Patent under the Royal Sign Manual constituting the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, copy of which was enclosed in your Circular Despatch of the 28th February 1855.

I have, &c.

Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) MAURICE POWER.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 76.

No. 76.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart., to Governor General Sir W. M. G. COLEBROOKE.

(No. 9.)

SIR, Downing Street, August 27, 1855.

* Page 37.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 27, of the 8th June, with its enclosure from the Lieutenant Governor of St. Lucia, forwarding a commissariat order for the sum of 71*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, the amount of contributions collected in that island in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

It has been very gratifying to Her Majesty's Government to receive this proof of the interest felt by the inhabitants of St. Lucia in the relief of the widows and orphans of those who may fall in the present war.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

Governor General Sir W. M. G. Colebrooke, &c. &c. &c.

BAHAMAS.

BAHAMAS.

Despatch from Governor Sir A. Bannerman.

No. 77.

No. 77.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 18.)

Government House, Nassau, N. P. Bahamas, April 12, 1855.

(Received May 22, 1855.)

MY LORD, (Answered, No. 2, June 5, 1855, page 39.)

BELIEVING that Her Majesty's Government may consider it proper to notice with some expressions of approbation the sentiments which have emanated from the Queen's subjects in Her distant colonies, in regard to the war in which Great Britain and France have been forced by the Czar of Russia, I have the honour to enclose extracts from the proceedings of the Bahamas Legislature.

2. In regard to the state of this colony, its finances, &c., &c., &c., I shall have occasion afterwards to advert; in the meantime I have only to add, that 250*l.* were voted by the Assembly in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and subscriptions set on foot, from private individuals and other sources.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c &c. &c.

(Signed) A. BANNERMAN, Governor.

Encl. in No. 77.

Enclosure in No. 77.

EXTRACT from SPEECH of Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN, on the Opening of the Bahamas Legislature, February 7, 1855.

"I have already trespassed on your time, but I cannot conclude without expressing the gratitude we owe to the Giver of all good for the tranquillity which reigns here,—

far removed from the seat of that sanguinary war, which has, after much forbearance, been forced on our gracious Sovereign, and in which so many of her brave subjects have already fallen in the cause of civilized Europe. The result of this war I fervently trust will frustrate the ambitious designs of a powerful and absolute monarch, who, under pretext of religion (a pretext which has often been fruitful of much misery and crime), would overrun and oppress multitudes of the human race, who otherwise would reap the blessings of civil and religious freedom. That this war may speedily and successfully terminate I am sure you will devoutly pray."

EXTRACT from ADDRESS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL to Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.

"WE beg to conclude this Address by expressing our unity of sentiments in the reference made to the sanguinary war which is at present existing in Europe, and in which so many of our fellow subjects have already fallen in the cause of civilization. We earnestly hope, with your Excellency, that the objects for which our country has been reluctlantly compelled to engage in this war may be speedily attained, and the ambitious designs of the powerful Czar of Russia counteracted by the successful efforts of our gallant army and navy, assisted as they are by the effective aid of our brave Allies, and with the aspirations and prayers of all lovers of true liberty."

EXTRACT from ADDRESS of HOUSE of ASSEMBLY to Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN.

"WE, with your Excellency, cordially sympathize in the fate of those devoted heroes who have fallen in their country's cause, whilst adding fresh lustre to the renown of England's arms, and who have immortalized their names whilst immortalizing the intrepidity and heroic bravery of British soldiers, alike in suffering as in victory; and we would express our thankfulness to Him who governs the destiny of nations for the hitherto triumphant victories which have crowned the much-to-be-lamented war. We trust, with your Excellency, that the thunders of the battle-field may be soon hushed, the horrors of warfare may be speedily suppressed, and the blessings of peace once more restored, for which the world must needs be more grateful than ever. For our own tranquillity, in the midst of distant embroilments, we are thankful.

"Your Excellency may rest assured that whilst we admire at a distance the valour and devotedness of those brave men who have shed their blood for the honour of England,—for the peace of Europe,—for the triumph of might over right,—in the inhabitants of the Bahamas Her Majesty has subjects who are proud of their Queen, and who are surpassed by none in admiration of Her virtues, and loyalty to Her Person and Government."

EXTRACT from SPEECH of Governor Sir ALEXANDER BANNERMAN on the Closing of the Bahamas Legislature, 23d March, 1855.

"I must on this occasion, however, step out of the usual course, and notice one item of your expenditure for this year. I allude to your contribution to the Patriotic Fund; for I well know your desire to have voted a much larger sum had the finances of the colony enabled you to do so; but you may be assured that your contribution will be appreciated in the highest quarter, as an expression of the anxious wishes of the Legislature in a distant colony to aid the benevolent intentions of their Sovereign, towards the relatives of those who have lost their lives in Her service, and in a cause the justness of which you have already expressed your sympathy with, and earnest prayer that it may triumph."

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 78.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Governor Sir A. BANNERMAN.

(No. 2.)

SIR, Downing Street, June 5, 1855.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch* of the 12th ultimo, No. 18, forwarding extracts of so much of the Addresses of the Council and of the Assembly of the Bahamas in answer to your speech as have reference to the present war, and reporting that a sum of 250*l.* had been voted by the Assembly for the Patriotic Fund. * Page 38.

I request that you will acquaint the Council and Assembly, that the Government have received with sincere satisfaction the loyal expressions of their

BAHAMAS.

sympathy, and they fully appreciate the liberality of the Assembly in the contribution to the fund which has been raised for the relatives of those who have lost their lives in Her Majesty's service.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir A. Bannerman, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIUS.

Despatches from Major General Hay and Governor Higginson.

No. 79.

No. 79.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Major General HAY to the Right. Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT.

(No. 55.) Mauritius, April 21, 1855.

(Received June 25, 1855.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 18, September 5, 1855, page 41.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a bill of exchange for 1000*l.* sterling, drawn in my favour by the Treasurer of the Local Committee for the Patriotic Fund, and by me endorsed over to the Secretary to the Patriotic Fund, being a first instalment of the subscription raised by the colonists on behalf of that fund.

2. Previous to the receipt in the colony of any copy of the Royal Proclamation constituting the fund the colonists had taken the initiative, and called a public meeting for the purpose of raising subscriptions. At this meeting it was proposed and carried, that one half of the colonial contributions should be for the benefit of the English army and one half for that of the French troops, should the offering prove acceptable to our Allies; on the understanding, however, that, should that offering be declined by them, the full amount of the subscriptions should revert to the Patriotic Fund.

3. I may add, that I believe there is a further sum of about 800*l.* subscribed, and which I hope soon to be able to remit.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES M. HAY, Major General.

No. 80.

No. 80.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor HIGGINSON to the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart.

(No. 80.) Mauritius, October 20, 1855.

(Received January 7, 1856.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 125, June 26, 1856, page 42.)

IN continuation of Major General Hay's Despatch, No. 55, of 21st April, I have the honour to transmit a bill of exchange for Five hundred pounds sterling (500*l.*), endorsed over to the Secretary of the Patriotic Fund, to be applied for the benefit of the Allied Armies. There is yet, I believe, a small sum uncollected, which I will remit whenever I may be in a position to do so.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

MAURITIUS.

No. 81.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Higginson to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

(No. 8.) Mauritius, January 14, 1856.
(Received April 10, 1856.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 125, June 26, 1856, page 42.)

With reference to Despatch, No. 80, of 20th October last, I have the honour to transmit a bill of exchange for One hundred and ninety-eight pounds and sevenpence sterling (198*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*), endorsed over to the Secretary of the Patriotic Fund, to be applied for the benefit of the Allied Armies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. M. HIGGINSON.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 82.

No. 82.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Higginson.

(No. 18.)

Sir, Downing Street, September 5, 1855.

I enclose a receipt for 1,000*l.*, transmitted in Major General Hay's Despatch,* No. 55, of the 21st April, for the Patriotic Fund; and having forwarded one half of that sum to the French Government, according to the request of the donors, I enclose the copy of a Letter from the Foreign Office, accompanied by one from the French Ambassador, acknowledging the same.

* Page 40. 30th August, 1855.

You will take the earliest opportunity of making known to the contributors the great pleasure which I have experienced in receiving this generous expression of the sympathy of the colonists of Mauritius for their suffering fellow-countrymen and their Allies.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

Governor Higginson,
&c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 82.

Encl. in No. 82.

Sir, Foreign Office, August 30, 1855.

With reference to your letter of the 8th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, to be laid before Secretary Sir William Molesworth, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, enclosing a copy of a Note from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, expressing the gratitude of the French Government for the subscriptions from the Mauritius in aid of the French Patriotic Fund.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. Hammond.

H. Merivale, Esq.,
&c. &c.

Sub-Enclosure 1 in Enclosure No. 82.

My Lord, Paris, August 21, 1855.

With reference to your Lordship's Despatch, No. 858, of the 9th instant, transmitting to me for delivery to Count Walewski a letter of exchange for the sum of 500*l.*, the same being the moiety of the first instalment of the subscriptions raised by the colonists of Mauritius for the benefit of the widows and orphans of British and French soldiers who have fallen, or who may hereafter fall, in the present war, I have now the honour to enclose a copy of a Note which I have received from Count Walewski, acknowledging the receipt of the bill of exchange in question, and requesting that the subscribers may be assured of the gratitude with which the French Government have received their contribution.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Cowley.

The Right Hon. Lord Clarendon,
&c. &c. &c.

MAURITIUS.

Sub-Enclosure 2 in Enclosure No. 82.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR, Paris, le 20 Août, 1855.

J'AI reçu al lettre que votre Excellence m'a fait l'honneur de m'écrire le 14 de ce mois, pour me transmettre un bon de la Banque d'Angleterre de 500 livres sterling, répresentant la moitié d'une somme de mille livres sterling, offerte en don par les habitants de l'Ile Maurice, pour venir en aide aux veuves et orphelins des soldats Anglais et Français morts dans la guerre contre la Russie.

Suivant le désir exprimé par votre Excellence, je m'empresse de lui en accuser reception.

Permettez moi de vous demander, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, de prier le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique de transmettre aux souscripteurs de Maurice l'expression des sentiments de gratitude du Gouvernement Imperial.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) WALEWSKI.

Son Excellence Lord Cowley,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 80.

No. 83.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor HIGGINSON.

(No. 125.)

SIR, Downing Street, June 26, 1856.

* Pages 40–41. I HAVE received your Despatches,* No. 80, of the 20th October last, and No. 8, of the 14th January, enclosing two bills of exchange, the one for 500*l.* and the other for 198*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, which sums have been generously contributed, in addition to the previous remittance of 1,000*l.*, by the inhabitants of Mauritius for the benefit of the sufferers of the Allied Armies during the recent war.

I enclose, for your information, the copy of a Letter from the Foreign Office, accompanied by an acknowledgment of half of these sums by the French
14th June, 1856. Government, the other half having been sent to the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor Higginson,
&c. &c. &c.

Encl. in No. 83.

Enclosure in No. 83.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from E. HAMMOND, Esq. to H. MERIVALE, Esq.

"I AM directed by the Earl of Clarendon to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Labouchere, copy of a Note from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, acknowledging the receipt of the sums of 250*l.* and 99*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, the moieties of further contributions raised by the colonists of the Mauritius for the benefit of the English and French armies, forwarded in your letters of the 23d of January and 30th of April last."

Sub-Enclosure in Enclosure No. 83.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR, Paris, le 9 Juin, 1856.

JE m'empresse de répondre à la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 1er Juin courant.

J'ai reçu en effet les deux bons de la Banque d'Angleterre, l'un de 250*l.* sterling, l'autre de 99*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, que vous m'avez fait parvenir, et dont chacun représentait la moitié destinée à la France du produit de deux souscriptions ouvertes par les habitants de l'Ile Maurice en faveur des Armées Alliées.

J'ai immédiatement transmis ces valeurs à M. le Ministre de la Guerre, en l'invitant à les joindre aux fonds général de souscription, dont la réparition appartient à son departement.

Je saisis cette occasion pour vous prier, M. l'Ambassadeur, de vouloir bien faire parvenir aux souscripteurs de l'Ile Maurice la nouvelle expression des sentiments de gratitude du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Imperiale.

Agréez,
(Signé) WALEWSKI.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Despatches from Governor Sir George Grey.

No. 84. No. 84.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir George Grey, Bart., to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

(No. 58.) Government House, Cape Town, May 25, 1855.
(Received August 21, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 13, August 31, 1855, p. 52.)

In reply to your Circular Despatch of the 23d of January last, transmitting a copy of the Letters Patent, under the Royal Sign Manual, constituting the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, I have the honour to acquaint you, that upon the receipt of that despatch I invited the public functionaries and the inhabitants of the colony generally to aid me in the formation of committees for the purpose of giving effect to Her Majesty's most gracious and benevolent wish, in behalf of those who were so nobly sacrificing life and health in Her Majesty's service.

2. At the time the Queen's wishes were made known to Her Majesty's subjects in this colony they were suffering the most severe pecuniary losses from a disease which was carrying off in vast numbers their horses and horned stock, so that great distress prevailed amongst many of the inhabitants of South Africa, but so soon as they became acquainted with their Sovereign's benevolent desires, actuated by feelings of a profound loyalty, and of intense admiration for the unsurpassable constancy and valour displayed by Her Majesty's officers and troops (many of whom had served in South Africa, and in whose achievements the people of this country felt therefore a natural pride), people of every race, and of every rank of life, came forward and subscribed to the utmost of their ability. Amongst those who thus subscribed were even included some of the inhabitants of the Orange Free State, who were so recently subjects of Her Majesty. I am happy to say that the subscriptions already advertized as thus raised amount, as will be seen from the enclosed return, to 5,707*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, and I am informed that when all the returns are received they will amount to at least 7,000*l.*

3. The effect of this appeal upon behalf of Her Majesty to the liberality of her subjects has been to call forth, in all ranks and races, a warm and lively loyalty, even amongst the Fingoes and other races who were supposed to be partially disaffected. These persons have come forward, barbarians as many of them are, and from their poverty have given to the best of their ability an offering which they believed would be acceptable to the Queen; indeed, the appeal thus made to the inhabitants of this country has had the best possible effect on their feelings, and has produced results which must, I should think, be most gratifying to Her Majesty. I transmit herewith copies of several very interesting letters and papers connected with this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 1 in No. 84. Encl. 1 in No. 84.

Subscriptions raised in Aid of Patriotic Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Western districts - - -	4,405	0	0
Eastern districts - - -	1,302	17	11
	£5,707	17	11

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Encl. 2 in No. 84.

Enclosure 2 in No. 84.

EXTRACT from the REPORT of a PUBLIC MEETING held at SMITHFIELD, in the Orange Free River State, on the 17th April 1855.

"A LARGE and respectably attended meeting at Felstead's Hotel, where almost all the inhabitants of the town were present. Mr. H. D. Hodgson being called to the chair, the following resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by Mr. A. White;
Seconded by Mr. J. R. Miskin:—

"That the distress of the widows and orphans of the soldiers and sailors who fall in the present struggle in the Crimea has claim upon the sympathies of Britons, in whatever part of the world they may be."

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. A. W. H. Emerson;
Seconded by Mr. R. Finlay:—

"That, although contrary to law, justice, and the very constitution of England itself, we have been cast off by our country, and our loyalty repudiated and scorned, it is yet beyond the power of the perpetrators of this unnatural outrage to alter or destroy our national feeling and sympathies; but that, on the contrary, our own state of orphanage (brought about as it has been by the success of a policy in which all justice and conscience has been disregarded) ought but to increase as it does our fellow feeling with those whose distress has been caused by a noble attempt to prevent a similar abuse of arbitrary power."

Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. W. J. Coleman;
Seconded by Mr. J. Kelley:—

"That a subscription list be opened immediately, and the proceeds sent to the Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund, Cape Town."

Carried unanimously.

The sum of 32*l.* was immediately subscribed in the room, and up to the present time that sum has been increased to 70*l.*

Encl. 3 in No. 84.

Enclosure 3 in No. 84.

Civil Commissioner's Office, Alice,
March 15, 1855.

SIR,

HIS Excellency the Governor expressed a wish to me to have a list of the native people who should subscribe here to the Patriotic Fund.

I enclose a list of Fingoes and a few Caffirs who have subscribed in this immediate neighbourhood. I personally explained to these persons the nature of the fund, and I think their subscriptions, all things considered, most handsome.

I requested Mr. Edge to explain to and receive subscriptions from the Fingoes of the Fort Peddie district in this division, as well as from the white population. He will forward his subscription lists.

The Dutch inhabitants along the Keiskama, who have very little to spare, have sent me about 20*l.* We shall send from Alice and neighbourhood upwards of 90*l.*

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. CALDERWOOD,
Civil Commissioner.

To W. F. Liddle, Esq.,
Private Secretary to his Excellency.

Encl. 4 in No. 84.

Enclosure 4 in No. 84.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

LIST of subscriptions for the relief and support of the widows, orphans, and families of soldiers, sailors, and marines, killed in the present war with Russia, amounting to 15*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*, contributed by the natives at Alice.

Encl. 5 in No. 84.

Enclosure 5 in No. 84.

Geuadeudal, April 26, 1855.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to enclose a cheque for 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* on the Union Bank in your favour, being the amount of the contributions towards the Patriotic Fund by the Fingoes living at or in connexion with our missionary station Clarkson, with a list of the subscribers.

The resident missionary, Rev. A. Küester, wrote to me, that when the appeal of his Excellency was made known unto them, it was a pleasing sight to see how many Fingoes came, some from more than an hour's distance, carrying corn on their heads, in order to sell it for having something to give for the widows and orphans of the English soldiers.

The amount is not considerable indeed, but these Fingoes are poor, so that it may be said of them they have given of their want; and, having lost their cattle and horses by sickness, their willingness to contribute towards the wants of others is indeed creditable.

The collection made at Elim, amounting to about 3*l.*, has been sent to the Civil Commissioner of Caledon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. R. Kolbing.

To W. F. Liddle, Esq.,
Private Secretary to his Excellency.

Enclosure 6 in No. 84.

Encl. 6 in No. 84.

Sir, Geuadeudal, March 16, 1855.

Your Circular Letter of February 1854, addressed to Bishop Breistel, of the Moravian Church, recommending collections for the Patriotic Fund, has been sent to me because Bishop had left the colony in July last.

In pursuance of his Excellency's suggestion, we have explained to our people the benevolent object of the Patriotic Fund, being a collection for widows and orphans of soldiers, many of whom fought side by side with them in the Kafir wars; and I have written for this purpose to the missionaries in charge of the other stations of our society in this colony.

They have most willingly opened collections, but not yet mentioned the result.

The subscription in Geuadeudal realized 5*l.* 13*s.* This sum has been sent by me, with a list of the subscribers, to the Civil Commissioner of Caledon, by whom I had been requested to do it, and have no doubt it will be forwarded by him.

There would have been more, but at the present season there is not much work on the farms, and, therefore, the earnings of farm labourers smaller than at other times of the year.

As soon as I have heard the results of the collections in our other settlements, I shall take the liberty to give you notice of it, for the information of his Excellency, who takes so much interest in the furtherance of this benevolent object.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. R. Kolbing,
Superintendent of the Moravian Missions.

W. F. Liddle, Esq.,
Private Secretary to his Excellency.

Enclosure 7 in No. 84.

Encl. 7 in No. 84.

Contributions towards the Patriotic Fund by Fingoes and other coloured people of the Moravian Fingoe settlement at Clarkson, in the Zitrikamma district of Uitenhajen, amounting to 6*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

Enclosure 8 in No. 84.

My dear Liddle, Fort Peddie, April 28, 1855.

Encl. 8 in No. 84.

I was induced to receive some additional subscriptions from Jokweni's followers, at the earnest solicitation of the chief. The present return will finally close the contributions from these people towards the "Patriotic Fund."

Yours, &c.
(Signed) W. M. Edge,
Resident Magistrate.

W. F. Liddle, Esq.,
Private Secretary to his Excellency.

Enclosure 9 in No. 84.

Encl. 9 in No. 84.

Nominal list of Fingoes who have subscribed towards the Patriotic Fund at Fort Peddie, amounting to 15*l.* 1*s.* 8¼*d.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Enclosure 10 in No. 84.

Encl. 10 in No. 84.

SUPPLEMENTARY nominal list of Fingoes who have subscribed towards the "Patriotic Fund" at Fort Peddie, amounting to 15*l.* 6*s.* 8½*d.*

(Signed) W. M. EDGE,
Resident Magistrate.

Resident Magistrate's Office, Fort Peddie,
April 28, 1855.

Encl. 11 in No. 84.

Enclosure 11 in No. 84.

MY DEAR LIDDLE, Fort Beaufort, May 21, 1855.

I SHOULD have answered your note long since, but for the difficulty of procuring the enclosed list of Fingoe subscribers to the Patriotic Fund. A great many of these poor fellows, whose names are attached to small sums, have suffered great losses from the pestilence, which has so long existed among the cattle. It is, however, gratifying to find such men contributing their mite to so good a purpose, and the circumstance of their being appealed to in aid of the cause creates a sympathy between us, which has its advantages; they appreciate being associated with us in a public cause, and I think it good policy to avail ourselves of every opportunity to enhance their moral consequence. I believe the list is not yet complete, as many of the Fingoes are at work among the farmers, and out of the reach of communication.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. STRINGFELLOW,
Civil Commissioner.

W. F. Liddle, Esq.,
Private Secretary to his Excellency.

Encl. 12 in No. 84.

Enclosure 12 in No. 84.

LIST of FINGOE SUBSCRIBERS to PATRIOTIC FUND, Amount of Subscriptions, 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

No. 85.

No. 85.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., to the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart.

Government House, Cape Town,
(No. 135.) December 8, 1855.
(Received January 26, 1856.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 36, March 4, 1856, p. 52.)

I HAVE the honour herewith to transmit an Address to Her Majesty from certain gentlemen who have acted as a Committee of the Patriotic Fund in the western part of the colony, which they respectively pray may be laid before Her Majesty.

2. This Address accompanies a remittance of 6,166*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, the details of which are fully explained by the enclosed accounts from the treasurer, as also by the accompanying report by the secretaries of the local committee.

3. In transmitting these papers I beg to bring under your notice the services of Mr. Ewan Christian, the Treasurer to the Committee, to whose gratuitous exertions we were greatly indebted for the subscriptions which have been raised. In a former case, in which large subscriptions were raised for the relief of those of Her Majesty's subjects who had suffered from the Kafir war, Mr. Christian made equally meritorious exertions for the relief of the Queen's suffering subjects.

4. I would suggest, therefore, that in addition to the thanks of the Local Committee, which he has here received, his would be a very fitting case for some few words of thanks from Her Majesty's Government, and from the Central Committee of the Patriotic Fund, for whilst individuals in the colony so cheerfully and gladly respond to the slightest intimation of any benevolent wish on the part of their Sovereign, by devoting their means and time to fulfil the desired end, it will be, on the other hand, a great encouragement to them to find that their exertions are not overlooked.

5. I hope in a few days to be able to transmit the amounts which have been raised for the Patriotic Fund in the eastern districts of the colony.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Enclosure 1 in No. 85.

The LOYAL ADDRESS of the COMMITTEE of the PATRIOTIC FUND at CAPE TOWN, for the Western Part of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Encl. 1 in No. 85.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, beg most respectfully to express our attachment and devotion to Your Majesty's Person and Throne, and our deep feeling of sympathy, in the great contest in which Your Majesty's kingdom is engaged.

The bravery of Your Majesty's army and navy in the battles fought with the enemy of our country, and their patience and endurance of the fatigues and sufferings in a siege of more than a year's duration, have filled our minds with the deepest feelings of admiration and gratitude to those brave men who are so nobly fighting for their country.

To evince our gratitude to those who have fallen in this great contest, and to alleviate the sufferings of the widows and children of those soldiers who have sacrificed their lives in this war, we, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, have made known to the inhabitants of this colony the objects for which the "Patriotic Fund" was raised, and the cry of the widow and the orphan of the devoted British soldier and sailor has been heard, and most liberally and nobly responded to, in the remotest parts of this wide-spread land, and in the breasts, not only of Your Majesty's subjects of European descent, but in those of the natives, even the heathen, who have liberally contributed to the relief of the sufferers by this war.

The offerings thus obtained from the rich and the poor, from the Christian and the heathen, we, as the channel of their bounty, herewith dutifully tender for the support of the families of those who have died for theirs and our country's honour; and we pray Your Majesty to accept them as pledges of loyalty and attachment to Your Majesty, and the kingdom we belong to.

That success may attend the armies of Great Britain, that an honourable and lasting peace be soon obtained, and that Your Majesty may long be spared to reign over a loyal, a moral, and Christian people, is the humble prayer of Your Majesty's most devoted and most attached subjects.

(Signed) G. GREY, and 33 others.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
Dec. 3, 1855.

Enclosure 2 in No. 85. Encl. 2 in No. 85.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
September 6, 1855.

SIR,

IN compliance with the wish expressed at the final meeting of the Central Committee of the "Patriotic Fund," held on the 3d instant, we have the honour to submit an account of the proceedings of the committee in raising subscriptions towards this fund, to enclose the general treasurer's statement, and to make certain explanatory remarks thereon.

2. At the call of your Excellency, in the month of January last, thirty-six gentlemen, whose names are enclosed, formed themselves into a committee in Cape Town for the purpose, not only of raising subscriptions themselves, but of making known throughout the country the formation of the "Patriotic Fund," its object, and to encourage the inhabitants generally to come forward and contribute to so good and humane a cause.

3. With this view the committee issued an address to the colony generally—copy of which is enclosed,—and this was printed in every newspaper in the colony. Copies also of this address in Dutch and English, with forms of subscription lists, were most widely circulated in every division of the colony.

4. From the great difficulty of intercommunication among the inhabitants of the divisions, a considerable time time elapsed before the intelligence thus put forth by the committee reached the remote parts of the colony, but, by the exertions of the several ministers of religion, the subscription lists have been generally distributed.

A corresponding lapse of time took place before these lists and the contributions could be remitted to Cape Town, which will satisfactorily account for the long period which has elapsed between the opening and the closing of the subscription opened by the committee.

5. Although, therefore, the Cape Colony has apparently been backward in this noble cause, and her contributions do not appear as yet amongst those from other colonies of Great Britain, yet her inhabitants have not been deaf to the call for relief, or indifferent to the sufferings of those left destitute by the horrors of war; but now, in due time, the colony comes forward with her aid to the "Patriotic Fund," and takes her place as a contributor along with the other portions of the British empire.

6. The subscription list now enclosed only includes the contributions of the western districts, with a few individual subscriptions from others in the eastern districts.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

7. It must be remembered, that, at the very time when the inhabitants were answering to the call made to their sympathies, they were suffering most severe and ruinous losses from the dreadful scourge of the horse and cattle sickness, which has swept off the entire troops and herds of a very large number of the farmers, and the total loss to the colony may be estimated at 60,000 horses, and 100,000 cattle.

Added to these losses were large mercantile failures in Cape Town, which deranged and depressed trade very considerably, so that the subscription was set on foot under great disadvantages. Notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the inhabitants have shown a deep feeling for the families of those who have fallen in battle or by disease, and in the western districts, almost alone, have contributed 6,182*l.*, being a sum very much exceeding what any one had anticipated.

8. The sum of 2,856*l.*, collected in Cape Town, includes contributions from the municipality, the banks, and other public institutions, this being the first occasion upon which those bodies have joined in a general subscription, even for the relief of sufferers by the wars on our own borders.

A small sum only is put down for the large district of Graaff Reinet, but this is only from Richmond, one portion of it; the subscriptions of the remainder of the division will be found, we presume, in the list from the eastern province.

The same may be said of Somerset, the sum of 5*l.* 12*s.* being only the contributions from two churches in that division.

The sum of 3*l.* from Port Elizabeth was the subscription of a resident who happened to be in Cape Town at the time the committee was formed, and who paid it to the general treasurer.

9. We would notice, with much pleasure, a sum of 50*l.*, received from the Orange River Free State, as showing, that, although separate in government, their feelings are united with ours in sympathy for the sufferings of the families left destitute by the casualties of this war.

10. We have received subscription lists from the Fingoes on the frontier, and also from Kaffirs in British Kaffraria, although the money has been remitted to the committee at Graham's Town, and does not appear in the treasurer's account enclosed.

It is, however, gratifying to find even heathens understanding the object of this fund, and anxious to contribute their mite to relieve the distress of women and children so many thousands of miles distant, and especially when we consider how generally it is supposed, and not without cause, that savages—as we must almost consider these people—delight in the horrors of war, and how lately our own frontier was the scene of murder and pillage from Kaffirs, and the mortal strife between Fingo and Kaffir as deadly enemies.

May we hope that this betokens a change in feeling, and a brighter prospect for the future among these natives?

11. Over and above the sums acknowledged by the Treasurer in his account, we have received subscription lists from the military staff, and from regiments, to the amount of 531*l.*, which sum has been paid into various commissariat chests on the frontier, and will be duly received by your Excellency for transmission with the other contributions of the colony.

12. In closing the business of the Committee in aid of the Patriotic Fund, we would beg to bring to notice the great and cordial assistance we, as secretaries, have received from the local committees, ministers of religion, civil commissioners, and lastly, but mainly, from the public press; all have been active in so good a cause—the relief of the widow and the orphan—which awakens the best feelings of human nature, softens the heart, and brings peace and happiness of mind to the donor.

We have, &c.

(Signed) Wm. Hope,
E. B. Wasermeyer,
Hon. Secretaries.

His Excellency Sir George Grey,
President of "Patriotic Fund" Committee.

No. 83.

No. 86.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir George Grey, Bart., to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

(No. 28.) Cape Town, April 3, 1856.
(Received June 2, 1856.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 81, August 2, 1856, p. 53.)

In reference to my Despatch, No. 135, of 8th December last, remitting vouchers for 6,166*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, being the contribution of the western portion of this colony to the Patriotic Fund, I have now the honour to transmit vouchers

for a further sum of 99*l.* 7*s.*, paid on the same account into the military chest in this colony by Mr. Ewan Christian, the treasurer to the local committee for the Patriotic Fund. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. GREY.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 86.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE in CAPE TOWN in AID of the PATRIOTIC FUND. Encl. in No. 86.

DR.

	£	s.	d.
To SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED IN 1855 :—			
Cape Town and environs	2,856	11	6
Cape Division - -	399	2	11
Malmesbury - - -	104	9	8
Hellenbosch - - -	113	14	11
Paarl - - -	232	4	9
Worcester - - -	169	3	9
Clanwilliam - -	210	5	3
Swellendam - - -	228	2	7
George - - -	144	0	9
Beaufort - -	564	1	6
Graaf Reinet - -	56	7	6
Somerset - - -	5	12	0
Uitenhage - - -	119	8	4
Port Elizabeth - -	3	0	0
Albert - - -	47	8	6
Orange River, Free State	50	8	6
73rd Regiment - -	55	19	2
To interest allowed by the Cape Town Banks for the monies lodged, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum -	113	8	3
To following sums paid into the Commissariat Chest, as per certificates, viz. :—			
Per Resident Magistrate, East London - - £17 2 6			
Per Resident Magistrate, King William's Town 140 15 5			
Officers Commissariat Department, Graham's Town - - 16 15 6			
Officers Commissariat Department, King William's Town - 13 10 0			
Officers Commissariat Department, Port Elizabeth - - 1 17 6			
Officers Commissariat Department, Natal - 5 3 0			
45th Regiment, Natal - - 43 15 10			
Civil Department of the Ordnance, Natal - - 2 0 0			
Staff Assist. Surgeon T. Harvey, Natal - - 1 0 0			
Colonial Secretary, Natal - 459 4 9			
Detachment of No. 4 Company, 5th Bat. Royal Artillery, Natal 6 7 8			
	707	12	2
£	6,181	2	0

CR.

	Certificate No.	£	s.	d.
1855, March :—				
By A. C. Gen. Routh	1	17	2	6
„ „ „ „	2	132	8	11
„ „ „ „	3	8	6	6
„ Dy. C. Gen. Bower „	4	32	3	0
June :—				
By Dy. C. Gen. Bower „	5	5	3	0
„ A. C. Gen. Bovell „	6	43	15	10
„ „ „ „	7	2	0	0
„ „ „ „	8	1	0	0
October :—				
By Dy. C. Gen. Graham „	9	3,000	0	0
November :—				
By A. C. Gen. Iwan „	10	2,400	0	0
„ „ „ „	11	58	18	0
„ „ Bovell „	12	459	4	9
„ „ „ „	13	6	7	8
„ S. Solomon & Co., Printing Circulars, &c. - 5 14 0				
„ A. Essex, advertising Notices - 3 17 6				
„ Cape Monitor, do. 0 15 0				
„ Commercial Advertiser, do. - 4 5 4				
		14	11	10
£		6,181	2	0

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The proprietors of the following newspapers have printed the list of subscribers, as acknowledged by me from time to time free of expense. Had the usual charge been made it would have amounted to 326*l.* 10*s.*, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
The Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser	150	0	0
The Commercial Advertiser and Mail	78	0	0
The South African	80	0	0
The Monitor	18	10	0
	326	10	0

which is equal to a donation, irrespective of their private subscriptions.

Cape Town, December 8, 1855.

Hon. Treasurer.

No. 87.

No. 87.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir George Grey, Bart., to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

(No. 34.) Cape Town, April 30, 1856.

Sir, (Received July 14, 1856.)

No. 135, 8th Dec. 1855 (page 46.) No. 28, 3d April, 1856 (page 48.)

Adverting to my Despatches of the numbers and dates noted in the margin on the subject of the subscriptions in this colony to the Patriotic Fund, I have now the honour to enclose vouchers from the commissariat for a further sum of 2,646*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, to be paid to the Patriotic Fund Committee in England, making a total amount remitted of 8,914*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*

Encl. No. 1, Lieut.-Governor, 24th April, 1856.

2. I, at the same time, transmit for your information the copy of a Despatch which I have received from the Lieut.-Governor in relation to the present remittances, and begging that the services rendered by Mr. Frederic Carlisle, the local treasurer to the Patriotic Fund, might be brought to the special notice of the committee for that fund.

Encl. No. 2.

3. I have further the honour to enclose the copy of a loyal and dutiful Address from the inhabitants of the eastern province to Her most Gracious Majesty, which has been most numerously signed, in which, in the most dutiful and grateful terms, they express their loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty, and their gratitude for Her Majesty's care for their interests, and their admiration of the intrepidity and dauntless courage evinced by Her Majesty's forces.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) G. GREY.

Encl. 1 in No. 87.

Enclosure 1 in No. 87.

Government House, Graham's Town, April 24, 1856.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to your Excellency the enclosed communication, and its annexures this day received from the chairman of the sub-committee appointed in the early part of last year for carrying into effect the resolutions of the inhabitants of Graham's Town for raising contributions in this province in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

2. The annexures are,—1st, an account of the amounts collected in the several districts showing the nett proceeds to amount to 2,646*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*; 2d, a certificate of that amount having been paid into the commissariat chest at this place, to be repaid to the Patriotic Fund Committee in England; 3d, an Address to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen: all of which your Excellency is respectfully solicited to cause to be transmitted to their destination.

3. I have much pleasure in bringing to your Excellency's notice, that, at the last general meeting held here with reference to this subject, a vote of thanks was unanimously adopted to Frederick Carlisle, Esq., for the valuable services rendered by him as the treasurer to the fund, and a hope was expressed that your Excellency would, in transmitting the amount to England, be pleased to represent this gentleman's services to the Committee, in the same manner as may have been done with respect to the treasurer at Cape Town.

I have, &c.

His Excellency Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) J. Jackson, Lieut.-Governor

Sub-Enclosure 1 in Enclosure No. 87.

Graham's Town, April 24, 1856.

SIR,

ON behalf of the "Eastern Province Committee" of the Patriotic Fund, I have the honour to forward for transmission to England the enclosed certificate of amount paid into the military chest at Graham's Town, with the treasurer's account, and an address from the inhabitants to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, of which your Honour is respectfully requested to take charge.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. GRAHAM,
Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

His Honour Lieut.-General Jackson,
President of the Committee,
and Royal Commissioner.

THE GRAHAM'S TOWN COMMITTEE in Account with the PATRIOTIC FUND.

DR.

To AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION.	£	s.	d.
1856:—			
Graham's Town	614	4	1
Albany Division	85	7	1
Graaf Reinet	507	8	11
Port Elizabeth	459	17	8
Fort Beaufort	141	19	2
Cradock	155	3	10
Victoria	115	18	2
Colesberg	133	19	9
Somerset	127	10	3
Queen's Town	61	2	1
Albert	25	17	0
Uitenhage	13	15	0
2d, or Queen's Royal Regiment	63	17	5
Commissariat Department, Fort Beaufort	9	2	0
Army Medical Staff	12	16	0
Interest allowed by the Banks at Graham's Town on moneys lodged	52	15	5
George Pilkington, Esq., Civil Engineer	20	0	0
Contributions by the Fingoes:—			
Division of Victoria (£ s. d. 35 12 11)			
Division of Fort Beaufort (13 10 6)			
Graham's Town (11 11 10)			
	60	15	3
Total	2,661	9	1

CR.

1856:—	£	s.	d.
By amount paid into the Commissariat chest in Graham's Town, as per certificate, of Assistant Commissariat General de Smidt (annexed)	2,646	18	1
By amount paid to Godlonton, White, & Co., for printing notices	4	16	0
By amount paid to Frontier Times for do.	5	19	6
By amount paid by Civil Commissioner of Colesberg for expenses of printing, &c. (£ s. d. 3 15 0)			
Balance (in error) (0 0 6)			
	3	15	6
Total	2,661	9	1

Graham's Town,
January 4, 1856.

E. & O. E.
(Signed) F. CARLISLE,
Treasurer.

Sub-Enclosure 2 in Enclosure No. 87.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

MADAM,

WE, Your Majesty's loyal subjects, residing in the eastern province of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, in thankfully carrying out to the utmost of our power Your Majesty's benevolent wishes as regards the widows and children of the brave men who have fallen in the war, feel ourselves unable to forward our contributions in silence. There are circumstances in our case which constrain us to give expression before Your Majesty to our deep sympathy for the widows and the fatherless who have received amid the sound of victory the tidings of their great bereavements.

We have owed in past years the preservation of our lives and properties to the bravery of Your Majesty's troops; we have witnessed their heroism in their sufferings; we have

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

reaped the fruit of their courage; we have been thrown into frequent intercourse with many of the soldiers who have fallen, or who are now fighting in the East.

We appreciate, also, Your Majesty's care for us in allowing the presence of a considerable military force to protect our frontier in the very midst of this momentous struggle with one of the mightiest of the European powers.

These circumstances, apart from the promptings of humanity, combine to give us a deeper interest in the soldier's successes and the soldier's sufferings, and to urge us to ask Your Majesty graciously to accept this expression of sympathy on behalf of Your Majesty's forces.

That Your Majesty's life may long be spared; that your armies, by God's blessing, may be victorious; and, above all, may secure to our country the great blessing of speedy and lasting peace, is the sincere and earnest prayer of Your Majesty's faithful and devoted subjects.

(Signed) J. Jackson, Lieut.-Governor,
and 581 other persons.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 88.

No. 88.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Sir George Grey, Bart.

(No. 13.)

Sir, Downing Street, August 31, 1855.

Although I shall no doubt receive from you a further report when all the subscription lists to the Patriotic Fund are made up, I am unwilling to pass by the present opportunity of expressing the sincere gratification with which Her Majesty has received the intelligence conveyed in your Despatch,* No. 58, of 25th of May, of the manner in which Her Majesty's wishes have been responded to by every race and rank of life among the inhabitants of the Cape Colony. The generosity of their contributions for the succour of those who may be sufferers by the present war is enhanced by the consideration of the distress which Her Majesty's subjects at the Cape were themselves subject to at the time through the sickness prevalent among their horses and cattle. Her Majesty has not failed to appreciate the loyalty and goodwill evinced by those of the Fingoe and Kafir races who have contributed out of their means to this cause. And the part taken in furtherance of the same object by some of the inhabitants of the Orange Free State is an earnest of that sympathy which Her Majesty will ever most gladly perceive to subsist between her present subjects and those on whom she has recently conferred independence.

* Page 43.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

Governor Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 89.

No. 89.

Copy of DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir George Grey, Bart.

(No. 36.)

Sir, Downing Street, March 4, 1856.

I have received your Despatch,* No. 135, of the 8th December last, and its several enclosures, on the subject of the subscriptions raised in the Western Districts of the Cape of Good Hope, in aid of the Patriotic Fund, amounting to 6,166*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*

* Page 46.

On the part of Her Majesty's Government, as well as the Royal Commissioners, I desire to convey their best thanks to you, and through your intervention, to Mr. Ewan Christian, for the warm interest he has manifested on this occasion.

The accompanying box contains a letter specially addressed to Mr. Ewan Christian, and letters of thanks which the Royal Commissioners request may be

distributed to those gentlemen who have so kindly lent their services in raising so munificent a sum under such peculiarly distressing circumstances as are mentioned in the report of the secretaries of the local committee.

The Royal Commissioners further request that you will communicate to all engaged in this act of benevolence the assurance that their liberality in aid of the widows and orphans of Her Majesty's troops and seamen is duly appreciated.

I am, &c.

Governor Sir George Grey, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 90.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir George Grey, Bart.

(No. 81.)

Sir, Downing Street, August 2, 1856.

I have received your Despatch,* No. 28, of 3d April, transmitting a supplementary account of a further sum of 99*l.* 7*s.* subscribed to the Patriotic Fund by the inhabitants of the Caledon Division, Cape of Good Hope; and I have to request that you will convey to the subscribers the best thanks of the Royal Commissioners.

* Page 48.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir George Grey, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

NATAL.

Despatch from the Acting Lieutenant-Governor.

No. 91.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Acting Lieut.-Governor Colonel H. Cooper to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

(No. 57.) Government House, Natal, October 12, 1855.

(Received January 25, 1856.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 22, February 21, 1856, page 54.)

With reference to Sir George Grey's Circular Despatch, of 23d January last, I have the honour to transmit the receipt of the Assistant Commissary General at this station for the sum of 459*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, being the amount of subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund received up to the present date from the inhabitants of this district.

2. Considering the small number of the European population, and how few have as yet attained to more than the means of a very moderate competency, it will not, I trust, appear that a want of sympathy in the fate of our brave troops is indicated by the amount of contribution now remitted. Nor have the subscribers been actuated by a feeling only of nationality, as the names of several of the Dutch inhabitants, and other foreigners resident here, are found in the list of contributors.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. COOPER, Colonel,
Acting Lieut.-Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

NATAL.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 92.

No. 92.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT of NATAL.

(No. 22.)

Downing Street, February 21, 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE received your Despatch,* No. 57, of the 12th October last, advising that a sum of 459*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* had been paid into the commissariat chest at Natal, being the amount of subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund from the inhabitants of the district; and I have to acquaint you that this sum has been placed to the credit of the fund, and that the Royal Commissioners have requested me to convey to you and to the subscribers, foreign as well as British, the best thanks of the Commissioners for their benevolence.

* Page 53.

I am, &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

The Officer administering
the Government of Natal.

SIERRA LEONE.

SIERRA LEONE.

Despatches from Governor Hill.

No. 93.

No. 93.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor S. J. HILL to the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart.

(No. 191.)

Government House, Sierra Leone,
October 18, 1855.

(Received November 12, 1855.)

SIR,

(Answered, No. 70, January 8, 1856, page 55.)

I HAVE the honour to enclose a receipt for 40*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, paid into the Treasury here by my orders, being an amount subscribed in this colony to the Patriotic Fund, in addition to 123*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* already sent home by Acting Governor Dougan.

May I request that the Agent General be instructed to pay this sum to the proper person authorized to receive it, charging the local Government with the amount.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STEPHEN J. HILL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 94.

No. 94.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor S. J. HILL to the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart.

Government House, Sierra Leone,

(No. 205.)

October 26, 1855.

SIR,

(Received Dec. 19, 1855.)

I HAVE had the honour to receive your Circular Despatch of the 14th August, informing me that, at the instance of His Royal Highness Prince

Albert and the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, a packet containing letters for the local authorities and other persons in the colony had been forwarded, and that I should take the necessary steps for ensuring the delivery of these letters to the proper parties.

I beg leave to inform you, that before my arrival the Acting Governor received and issued the letters in question to the proper parties.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. J. HILL,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 95. No. 95.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor S. J. HILL.

(No. 70.)

SIR, Downing Street, January 8, 1856.

WITH reference to your Despatch,* No. 191, of the 18th October last, enclosing a receipt for 40*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* paid into the treasury at Sierra Leone, being an amount subscribed in the colony to the Patriotic Fund, in addition to the sum of 123*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, which had been already subscribed, I have to acquaint you that this additional subscription, the raising of which is creditable to the inhabitants of the colony, has been paid by the Agent General to the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, whose receipt for the same I annex. * Page 54.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Governor S. J. Hill,
&c. &c. &c.

GOLD COAST.

Despatches from Acting Governor Connor.

No. 96. No. 96.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor H. CONNOR to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(Separate.) Cape Coast Castle, February 28, 1855.
(Received May 7, 1855).
(Answered, No. 3, May 21, 1855, page 56.)

SIR,

COPIES of Her Majesty's Commission for the Patriotic Fund, having been transmitted here through the Duke of Newcastle's department, in December last, I have the honour to inform you, that I issued a Circular with reference to it, and that, in consequence, subscriptions to the amount of 103*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* have been contributed by the civil and military officers of the Government, and by the residents of the towns of Cape Coast and James Town, as specified in the nominal list * which I have the honour to enclose.

* Seventy subscribers mentioned. A sum of 9*l.* 16*s.* was collected in small sums under 10*s.*

GOLD COAST.

I have further the honour to inform you, that the above-mentioned sum of 103*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* has been paid into the commissariat chest, and I enclose the sum of 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the first part of a treasury bill for the sum of 102*l.* 14*s.*, drawn in favour of Lieutenant T. Cochrane, the Acting Colonial Secretary, and endorsed by him in favour of the Paymaster General.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY CONNOR,
Acting Governor.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 97.

No. 97.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor H. Connor to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

(Separate.)

Cape Coast Castle, June 2, 1855.
(Received July 18, 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 3, August 4, 1855, page 57.)

Referring to the Right Honourable Secretary, Sir George Grey's, Circular Despatch of 23d January 1855, and to my separate Despatch of 28th February 1855, I beg leave to transmit to your Lordship, for the Patriotic Fund, in addition to the sum of 103*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* already remitted, the first part of a bill on the Paymaster General for the sum of 15*l.* 18*s.*, being the amount of contributions to the Patriotic Fund by certain residents on the Gold Coast, whose names, so far as they have been communicated to me, are included in the nominal list* which I have the honour to enclose.

* Three subscribers at Winnebah, 7*l.* 8*s.*

2. The amount of the enclosed bill, 15*l.* 18*s.*, has been paid into the colonial chest, and credited to the public. I was anxious to have paid the amount into the commissariat chest, but I was informed by that department that I could not be accommodated in that way in respect of so small a sum.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HENRY CONNOR,
Acting Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 98.

No. 98.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord John Russell to the Officer Administering the Government of the Gold Coast.

(No. 3.)

Sir, Downing Street, May 21, 1855.

I have received your Despatch,* separate, of the 28th February, forwarding a Treasury bill for the sum of 102*l.* 14*s.*, and a sum of 10*s.* 6*d.*, being the amount of subscriptions raised at the Gold Coast for the Patriotic Fund; and I transmit a letter addressed to you on the subject by the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund.

* Page 55.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

The Officer administering the Government
of the Gold Coast, &c.

No. 99.

No. 99.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Acting Governor H. Connor.

(No. 3.)

Sir, Downing Street, August 4, 1855.

I transmit to you herewith a letter from the Secretary to the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, in acknowledgment of the sum of 15*l.* 18*s.*, contributed by certain residents on the Gold Coast to the Patriotic Fund, and conveying to them the thanks of the Royal Commissioners.

I have, &c.

To Acting Governor H. Connor, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

HONG KONG AND CHINA.

Despatches from Governor Sir John Bowring.

No. 100.

No. 100.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir John Bowring to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

(No. 76.)

Victoria, Hong Kong, June 1, 1855.

(Received August 17, 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 7, August 24, 1855, page 58.)

I have now the honour to forward an Address to Her most Gracious Majesty on the subject of the war with Russia, which was agreed to unanimously at a public meeting held in this colony on the 16th day of February last, and, having been circulated in the various parts of China, now bears the signature of almost every resident British subject in these remote regions.

I beg your Lordship will kindly undertake to lay this address before Her Majesty the Queen; and I hope it will not be deemed intrusive to mention that the amount of contribution from China to the "Patriotic Fund" exceeds 6,800*l.*

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) JOHN BOWRING.

Enclosure in No. 100.

Encl. in No. 100.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

From the remotest Regions in which British Authority is established.

May it please Your Majesty,

Graciously to hear the voice of your devoted and faithful subjects (and of such of us as are foreigners, residing under the protection of Your Majesty's Government), conveying the assurance of their prayers to the Almighty for the success of Your Majesty's arms, their sympathies in the sufferings and sacrifices which are the painful but necessary result of vast warlike operations, their confidence that the great struggle in which our country is engaged will be brought to an honourable and glorious termination, and their unshaken loyalty and affectionate attachment to Your Majesty's Person and Government.

The distance which intervenes between us and the land of our birth has in no respect diminished our love for our free institutions, our reverence for the Person of Your Majesty, our interest and solicitude in the progress of those momentous events from whose field of action we are so far removed. And while we express to Your Majesty our strong conviction that the war in which Your Majesty's forces are so honourably

engaged is equally just and inevitable, we beg respectfully to join the general expression of the desires and the confidence of your people, that this contest, so unavoidably entered on, should be vigorously pursued, until, through the favour of Divine Providence, it be brought to a thoroughly satisfactory and triumphant termination, by the recognition of the claims of justice, and the overthrow of the pretensions of oppression and tyranny.

We rejoice that the wise policy of Your Majesty's Government has led to an intimate alliance with the great French empire, and anticipate from that alliance an additional security for the future peace of the world, and permanent benefits resulting to the human race.

(Signed) John Bowring, Governor, and 116 others, at *Hong Kong.*
P. Campbell and 54 others, at *Canton.*
Harry Parkes and 20 others, at *Amoy.*
W. H. Medhurst and 16 others, at *Foochowfoo.*
John A. T. Meadows and 13 others, at *Ning-po.*
Rutherford Alcock and 104 others, at *Shanghae.*

No. 101.

No. 101.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir John Bowring to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

(No. 161.) Government Offices, Victoria, Hong Kong, November 7, 1855.

Sir, (Received January 7, 1856.)

I have the honour to acknowledge your Despatch, No. 7, of 24th August last, conveying the assurance of Her most Gracious Majesty's satisfaction with the Address presented to Her Majesty by the British Residents in Hong Kong and the various ports in China.

I have to inform you, that this gratifying intimation has been made public by me through the medium of the Government Gazette.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN BOWRING.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 102.

No. 102.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Sir John Bowring.

(No. 7.)

Sir, Downing Street, August 24, 1855.

* Page 57.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 76, of the 1st of June last, enclosing an Address to the Queen from the British Residents in Hong Kong, and the various ports in China.

I have laid this address before the Queen, and I am commanded to instruct you to convey to the gentlemen from whom it proceeds the high sense Her Majesty entertains of their loyalty and attachment to Her Person and Government, and to assure them that Her Majesty fully appreciates the feelings by which they were actuated in thus giving expression to their sentiments on the present occasion.

The liberal contribution to the Patriotic Fund which you mention as coming from China will be paid over to the Commissioners as soon as it arrives.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

Governor Sir John Bowring, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Despatch from Governor Douglas.

No. 103. No. 103.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor J. DOUGLAS to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 18.)

Victoria, Vancouver's Island, September 13, 1855.
(Received Nov. 27, 1855.)
(Answered, No. 2, Dec. 17, 1855.)

MY LORD,

ENCLOSED with the Despatch for your Lordship is transmitted a letter addressed to the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, enclosing a bill for 60*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, being the sum contributed within the district of Victoria on behalf of the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JAMES DOUGLAS, Governor.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 104. No. 104.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor J. DOUGLAS.

(No. 2.)

SIR,

Downing Street, Dec. 17, 1855.

WITH reference to your Despatch of the 13th September, No. 18, I transmit herewith a letter addressed to you from the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, enclosing a receipt for 60*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, being the amount of contributions collected within the district of Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

I have, &c.

Governor J. Douglas, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Despatches from Governor General Sir William Denison.

No. 105.

No. 105.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. Denison to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.

(No. 27.) Government House, Sydney, March 6, 1855.
(Received May 22, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 37, June 12, 1855, page 64.)

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular Despatch, dated 8th December 1854, containing Her Majesty's commission authorizing the establishment of a Patriotic Fund, and constituting me, in common with other Governors, a Commissioner in aid of the objects of such fund.

2. I have the pleasure of informing you that active operations have commenced in the colony for the purpose of adding to the fund; and I beg to enclose a letter addressed to my private secretary by the joint secretaries of the Sydney Committee, handing to me, for transmission to the treasurer, two receipts from the Assistant Commissary General for 4,621*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* and for 59*l.* 5*s.*, as a first instalment from the colony of New South Wales. The letter addressed to my private secretary, together with the extract from the local newspaper attached to it, will explain the source from which this contribution was derived, and the object of the Local Committee in requesting me to forward the receipts through the Secretary of State. From henceforward all communications will be made to the Commissioners, and all contributions forwarded direct to the Paymaster General, to be placed to the credit of the fund.

2d March 1855.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. DENISON.

Enclosure in No. 105.

Encl in No. 105.

Sir, Patriotic Fund Office, Sydney, March 2, 1855.

We have the honour to request you will inform his Excellency the Governor General, as Commissioner in aid of the Patriotic Fund, that previous to the issue of Her Majesty's commission authorizing the establishment of a Patriotic Fund, collections had been made in this colony for assisting the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors killed during the war.

Of these subscriptions the sum of 4,680*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.* (see printed list enclosed) was handed to Mr. F. L. S. Merewether, and that gentleman, conceiving the objects of the subscribers to be identical with those contemplated in the Patriotic Fund, has handed the amount to the Central Committee.

Mr. Merewether has lodged the money with the Commissariat Department, and obtained two certificates,—one for 4,621*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, and the other for 59*l.* 5*s.*

As these certificates are payable on the order of the Secretary of State, we take the liberty of requesting his Excellency to transmit them to London, with such explanation as he may deem necessary, in order that the amount may be handed to the treasurers of the Patriotic Fund there, as a first instalment of the New South Wales subscription to that fund.

The certificates, in duplicate, are enclosed.

We have, &c.

(Signed) Thos. Barker, } Joint Secretaries
Charles Kemp, } and Treasurers.

Christopher Rolleston, Esq.,
Private Secretary, &c. &c.

No. 106.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. 106.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. Denison to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.

(No. 55.) Government House, Sydney, April 27, 1855.

Sir, (Received August 6, 1855.)

In a former Despatch,* No. 27, dated 6th March last, acknowledging the receipt of Her Majesty's commission authorizing the establishment of a Patriotic Fund, I had the pleasure of stating that active operations had commenced in this colony for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the fund.

* Page 60.

2. I now enclose a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Patriotic Fund, by the Local Committee of New South Wales, enclosing an acknowledgment, by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Coxworthy, of the receipt of a sum of 25,319*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, making with the remittances contained in my Despatch above mentioned a sum of 30,000*l.*, which is to be considered as the *first* remittance from New South Wales.

3. The members of the Local Committee have requested me to forward this communication through the Colonial Office, for greater security, the original receipts having been forwarded direct to the Paymaster General.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. DENISON.

No. 107.

No. 107.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. Denison to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.

(No. 71.) Government House, Sydney, May 23, 1855.

(Received September 21, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 30, October 14, 1855, page 64.)

I have the honour to forward herewith a letter to the Secretaries of the Patriotic Fund from the Local Committee here, containing ten debentures for 1,000*l.* each, which have been purchased by the Committee of the Sydney Patriotic Fund, and forwarded as a portion of the contribution of this colony, which has now amounted to 40,000*l.*

The object of the Committee in forwarding the money in this shape is explained in their letter. The security for the interest is, as will be seen on the instruments themselves, the general revenue of the colony; and of the sufficiency of this guarantee there can be no doubt.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. DENISON.

No. 108.

No. 108.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. Denison to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

(No. 182.) Government House, Sydney, November 19, 1855.

(Received March 5, 1856.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 54, May 3, 1856, page 65.)

I have great pleasure in forwarding a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council, expressive of its opinion of the justice of the war in which the Allied Powers are now engaged, of the pride with which it witnesses the loyalty, valour, and fortitude of the military and naval forces, of its deep sympathy with the mother country in the losses which have been sustained, and of its hopes that an early and enduring peace may be the result of the cordiality which marks the alliance between Her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of the French.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

2. I am bound to express my conviction, that in giving utterance to these sentiments the Legislative Council has acted as the mouthpiece of the population of New South Wales, whose feelings and sympathies are entirely in favour of the course adopted by England with relation to the war, and whose loyalty has not been in any way extinguished or lessened by the distance which separates them from the land which they look upon with the affection of a child for a parent; and I beg therefore to request that, in accordance with the wish of the Council, their resolutions may be laid before Her most Gracious Majesty.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

Encl. in No. 108.

Enclosure in No. 108.

To his Excellency Sir WILLIAM THOMAS DENISON, Knight, Governor General in and over all Her Majesty's Colonies of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

WE, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled, beg respectfully to communicate to your Excellency the following resolutions, which were this day adopted by the Council; and, in accordance with the fifth of them, to request that your Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid before Her Majesty, viz.:—

1. That the progress of the war in which England and her allies are engaged against Russia has been anxiously watched by the people of this colony, who fully concur in the justice of the cause sustained by the allied powers.

2. That this Council, entertaining the same patriotic sentiments which animate all classes of the community, feels a warm pride in the loyalty, valour, and fortitude displayed by our countrymen in arms.

3. That this Council, on behalf of the colony, deeply deplores the loss of the brave men and distinguished commanders who have fallen in battle, or died in the course of the war by pestilence and disease, and desires to express its earnest sympathy with Great Britain in these national bereavements.

4. That this Council, on behalf of the colony, views with unspeakable gratification the increasing cordiality which marks the alliance between Her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of the French, from which it hopes for an early and enduring peace, and a succession of other benefits scarcely less valuable to mankind.

5. That the foregoing resolutions be embodied in an address to the Governor General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid before Her Majesty.

(Signed) C. NICHOLSON,
Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, November 6, 1855.

No. 109.

No. 109.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. DENISON to the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart.

(No. 194.) Government House, Sydney, December 18, 1855.
(Received March 24, 1856.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 48, April 5, 1856, page 65.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit to you herewith the copy of an Address to Her most Gracious Majesty, adopted by the Legislative Council of New South Wales, expressive of the joy and pride with which the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol has filled them, and of the lively interest felt in the glory and success of Her Majesty's arms.

2. Permit me to assure you that the sentiments expressed in this address are such as animate the entire community.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. DENISON.

Enclosure in No. 109.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Encl. in No. 109.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in Council assembled, beg to approach Your most Gracious Majesty with the assurance that the intelligence which has this day reached our shores of the capture of Sebastopol by the allied forces, has filled all classes of Your Majesty's subjects in this distant portion of Your Majesty's dominions with a joy to which no language of theirs can give adequate expression; and they hasten to join in the congratulations which a triumph so brilliant and decisive has elicited already from those whose proximity to the scene of victory has enabled them to offer an earlier but not a more earnest or spontaneous expression of the proud feeling which inspires them.

We pray that Your Majesty, in graciously receiving this address, will believe that in no part of the great empire over which Your Majesty's sceptre extends its sway is a livelier interest felt in the glory and success of Your Majesty's arms, or a firmer conviction entertained that with that success the cause of peace, order, liberty, and civilization is intimately and inseparably interwoven.

(Signed) CHARLES NICHOLSON,
Speaker.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Sydney, December 11, 1855.

No. 110.

No. 110.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir W. DENISON to the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE.

(No. 58.) Government House, Sydney, April 8, 1856.
(Received July 17, 1856.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 100, August 23, 1856, page 65.)

I HAVE great pleasure in forwarding herewith a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretaries of the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund for this colony, enclosing a statement of the amount (66,299*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*) collected for this fund in New South Wales up to 3d April, and a list of annual subscriptions amounting to 1,734*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; also a letter to the secretaries of the fund in England, forwarding a receipt from the Deputy Commissary General for 25,000*l.*, a duplicate of which I herewith enclose. 2d April 1856.

2. The sum (65,000*l.*) which has been forwarded from this colony in aid of the Patriotic Fund is, I believe, relatively to the population, in excess of that contributed by any other colony, with the single exception of Van Diemen's Land,—a fact to which I beg to call your special attention, as placing these colonies in a position of honourable pre-eminence.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. DENISON.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure in No. 110.

Encl. in No. 110.

SIR, Sydney, April 2, 1856.

WE have the honour to inform you that we have this day written to the Secretaries of the Patriotic Fund, London, enclosing a remittance of 25,000*l.*, a copy of which is enclosed with the duplicate receipt for this sum from the commissariat officer in charge at Melbourne, paid to him by us for repayment in England to the Paymaster General on account of the Patriotic Fund.

We also beg to hand you a copy of our account, showing the whole amount received by us and expended, leaving a balance of 192*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

A list is also enclosed of the annual subscribers.

We have, &c.
(Signed) THOS. BARKER, for self and Co-Treasurer, } Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

To his Excellency Sir. W. Denison,
&c. &c. &c.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 111.

No. 111.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Lord John Russell to Governor Sir W. Denison.

(No. 37.)

Sir, Downing Street, June 12, 1855.

* Page 60. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 27, of the 6th of March last, enclosing certificates from the commissariat officer in New South Wales of the receipt by him into the military chest of two sums of 4,621*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* and 59*l.* 5*s.* respectively, being a first instalment of monies subscribed by the inhabitants of the colony for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors who may be killed during the present war.

It appears from the letter from the Secretaries to the Colonial Patriotic Fund, dated 2d March 1855, which likewise accompanies your Despatch, that these sums were contributed prior to the issue of the Royal Commission authorizing the establishment of a Patriotic Fund, and that they were subsequently handed over to the Central Committee, the objects of the subscribers being considered identical with those contemplated by the Royal Commission.

I have caused these receipts to be sent to the Board of Treasury, with a request that the Lords Commissioners will give directions for paying the amounts which they represent to the Patriotic Fund Commission.

I have to acquaint you that I have had the honour of laying your Despatch before the Queen, who has been pleased to signify the gratification which She has felt at this proof of the sympathy and generosity of the colonists of New South Wales.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Denison, &c. &c. &c. J. RUSSELL.

No. 112.

No. 112.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., to Governor Sir W. Denison.

(No. 30.)

Sir, Downing Street, October 14, 1855.

* Page 61. In answer to your Despatch,* No. 71, of the 23d May, accompanied by a letter addressed to you by the Committee of the Sydney Patriotic Fund, containing ten debentures for 1000*l.* each, as a further remittance in aid of the fund in this country, I transmit to you the copy of a letter, with its enclosure, from the Honorary Secretary to the Royal Commissioners of the fund, in acknowledgment of the patriotic conduct of the colonists.

11th Oct. 1855.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Denison, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) G. GREY.

Encl. in No. 112.

Enclosure in No. 112.

Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund,

Sir, 16A Great George Street, Westminster, October 11, 1855.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, enclosing the copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, together with one from the Committee of the Sydney Patriotic Fund, and ten debentures of 1000*l.* each.

I am directed to request that the thanks of the Royal Commissioners may be conveyed to the Governor, with the request that he will be good enough to communicate to the subscribers their warmest acknowledgments for the truly munificent and patriotic conduct of the colonists.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. Gardiner Fishbourne,
Honorary Secretary.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

No. 113.

No. 113.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir W. Denison.

(No. 48.)

Sir, Downing Street, April 5, 1856.

I have received your Despatch,* No. 194, of the 18th December last, enclosing an address to the Queen from the Legislative Council of New South Wales, expressing the feeling of joy with which they received the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, and the lively interest which they feel in the glory and success of the British arms.

* Page 62.

You will inform the Legislative Council that I have laid their address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously, and to command me to convey to the Council, through you, the assurance of Her satisfaction at this expression of their loyalty and sympathy.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Denison, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 114.

No. 114.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir W. Denison.

(No. 54.)

Sir, Downing Street, May 3, 1856.

I have received your Despatch,* No. 182, of the 19th of November last, forwarding a series of resolutions which had been adopted by the Legislative Council of New South Wales, expressive of their sense of the justice of the war in which the allied forces have been engaged with Russia, of their pride in the loyalty, valour, and fortitude displayed by their countrymen during the war, and of their sympathy in the loss which Great Britain has sustained throughout the struggle; and further expressing their gratification at the increasing cordiality between Her Majesty the Queen and the Emperor of the French.

* Page 61.

I have laid that Despatch and the accompanying resolutions before the Queen, who was pleased to receive them very graciously, and to command me to express through you to the Council Her sense of the loyalty and of the cordial feeling which these resolutions so strongly exhibit.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Denison, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 115.

No. 115.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir W. Denison.

(No. 100.)

Sir, Downing Street, August 23, 1856.

I have received your Despatch,* No. 58, of the 8th of April last, forwarding copy of a letter addressed to yourself by the Local Committee for the Patriotic Fund, with a statement of the amount collected for that fund in New South Wales.

* Page 63.

The letter also encloses a commissariat receipt, in duplicate, for 25,000*l.* sent home as a further remittance on the part of the colony in aid of the purposes of the fund, making with former remittances on this account from New South Wales an aggregate sum of 65,000*l.*

A list containing the names of annual subscribers, with the amount of contribution, to the Patriotic Fund during the continuance of the war, is likewise transmitted with your Despatch.

I have to acquaint you that I have had much pleasure in laying before the Queen the Despatch which I now acknowledge.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Her Majesty has commanded me to express to you, and through you to the inhabitants of the colony under your government, the high sense which She entertains of the good feeling and liberality which has led to the collection in New South Wales of so large a sum towards an object which has been so munificently subscribed to by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

I have further to inform you that I caused a copy of your Despatch, with its enclosures, to be communicated to the Commissioners for the Royal Aug. 14, 1856. Patriotic Fund, and I now enclose for your information a copy of the letter which has been received in reply.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir W. Denison, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Enclosure in No. 115.

Encl. in No. 115.

Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund,
16A Great George Street, Westminster, August 14, 1856.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, enclosing a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of New South Wales, together with a letter from the Honorary Secretaries of the Patriotic Fund in that colony, and I beg to acquaint you for the information of the Governor that the original commissariat certificate was handed to the Executive and Finance Committee by Mr. Charles Kemp, one of the Honorary Secretaries, who has recently arrived in England. The amount (25,000*l.*) has been duly placed to the credit of this fund, and an acknowledgment transmitted to Mr. Barker.

I am directed to request that you will be pleased to convey to the Governor, and beg the favour of his communicating to all engaged in this act of benevolence, the best thanks of the Royal Commissioners for the munificent sums raised in that colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. GARDINER FISHBOURNE,
Honorary Secretary.

Herman Merivale, Esq.,
Colonial Office.

VICTORIA.

VICTORIA.

Despatches from Acting Governor Macarthur.

No. 116.

No. 116.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor MACARTHUR to the Right Hon. Sir W. MOLESWORTH, Bart.

(No. 3.)

Government Offices, Melbourne, January 9, 1856.
(Received April 9, 1856.)

SIR,

(Answered, No. 39, April 22, 1856, page 68.)

AT the request of the Honourable the Speaker, I have the honour to forward two addresses, which have been unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council of this colony, conveying the congratulations of that body upon the results which have attended the operations of the allied forces during the present war,—one for presentation to Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the other to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD MACARTHUR,
Major-General.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, &c. &c. &c.

VICTORIA.

Enclosure 1. in No. 116.

Encl. 1. in No. 116.

To Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the members of the Legislative Council of Victoria, in Council assembled, humbly beg to approach Your Majesty's throne with renewed expressions of loyalty and affection.

The accounts of the glorious success that has attended the arms of our fellow-countrymen and their brave allies have lately reached our shores, and we hasten to offer to Your Majesty our sincere congratulation upon the results which have attended the operations of the allied forces both by land and sea, and more particularly upon the destruction of Sevastopol and the entire annihilation of the enemy's fleet in the Black Sea.

At the same time that we offer to Your Majesty our congratulations upon these successes, we deeply sympathize with Your Majesty and the whole British nation in deploring the immense sacrifice of life by which such successes have been obtained; and we desire enthusiastically to express our admiration at the unsubdued courage and patient endurance which have so nobly characterized our brave fellow-countrymen and allies under the complicated horrors of war, privation, and disease.

(Signed) J. Palmer,
Speaker.

Enclosure 2. in No. 116.

Encl. 2. in No. 116.

To His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French.

May it please Your Majesty,

We, the members of the Legislative Council of Victoria, in Council assembled, humbly beg most respectfully to convey to Your Majesty our sincere congratulations upon the results which have attended the operations of the allied forces both by land and sea in the present war, and more particularly upon the destruction of Sevastopol and the entire annihilation of the enemy's fleet in the Black Sea.

At the same time that we offer to Your Majesty our congratulations upon these successes, we deeply sympathize with Your Majesty in deploring the immense sacrifice of life by which such successes have been obtained, and we desire enthusiastically to express our admiration at the unsubdued courage and patient endurance which have so nobly characterized the allied forces under the complicated horrors of war, privation, and disease.

(Signed) J. Palmer,
Speaker.

No. 117.

No. 117.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Acting Governor Macarthur to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

(No. 34.)

Toorac near Melbourne, March 18, 1856.
(Received June 23, 1856.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 59, July 30, 1856, page 68.)

I have the honour to inform you that the Legislative Council have during this session voted a further sum of 20,000*l.* as the second contribution of Victoria to the Patriotic Fund, formed to relieve the widows and orphans of those soldiers and sailors who may fall in the present war.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD MACARTHUR,
Major-General.

The Right Hon. H. Labouchere,
&c. &c. &c.

VICTORIA.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 118.

No. 118.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to the Officer administering the Government of Victoria.

(No. 39.)

Sir, Downing Street, April 23, 1856.

* Page 66. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 3, of the 9th January, enclosing two addresses, for presentation respectively to the Queen and to the Emperor of the French, from the Legislative Council of Victoria, offering their loyal congratulations on the success which had attended the operations of the allied forces during the late war, as well as their sympathy on account of the sacrifice of life with which that success had been obtained.

You will inform the Council that I have laid the address to Her Majesty before the Queen, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously, and to command me to convey through you to the Council Her sense of the loyalty and attachment which that address expresses. You will also inform the Council I have forwarded their address to the Emperor to the Earl of Clarendon, for presentation to His Imperial Majesty.

I have, &c.

The Officer administering the Government of Victoria. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 119.

No. 119.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to the Officer administering the Government of Victoria.

(No. 59.)

Sir, Downing Street, July 30, 1856.

* Page 67. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 34, of the 18th of March last, informing me that the Legislative Council of Victoria have voted a further sum of 20,000*l.*, as a second contribution from the colony to the Patriotic Fund.

I have lost no time in laying this Despatch before the Queen, who fully appreciates the loyalty and good feeling which has induced the Legislative Council of Victoria to contribute a second time so largely to the objects of the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.

The Officer administering the Government of Victoria. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Despatch from the Governor Fitzgerald.

No. 120.

No. 120.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Fitzgerald to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.

(No. 73.)

Government House, Perth, July 7, 1855.

(Received October 6, 1855.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 12, October 11, 1855, page 69.)

I do myself the honour to enclose a commissariat receipt for the sum of 700*l.* sterling, the first instalment of the contribution making in this colony in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

I hope it will be unnecessary to assure you that in no portion of the British empire have the trials and sufferings of our brave soldiers and sailors in the Crimea been more deeply felt than in Western Australia, and not less so the claim to sympathy and relief of the widows and orphans of those who have so nobly fallen in fighting the battles of their country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHARLES FITZGERALD.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey,
&c. &c. &c.

Despatch from the Secretary of State.

No. 121.

No. 121.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Kennedy.

(No. 12.)

Sir, Downing Street, October 11, 1855.

I have much satisfaction in acknowledging the receipt of your predecessor's Despatch,* No. 73, of the 7th July, with a commissariat receipt for 700*l.*, as the first instalment from Western Australia of a contribution in aid of the Patriotic Fund, and Her Majesty's Government much appreciate the expressions of sympathy and patriotic feeling by which this contribution has been accompanied.

* Page 68.

I have, &c.

Governor Kennedy, (Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.
&c. &c.

TASMANIA.

TASMANIA.

Despatches from the Governor, Sir H. E. F. Young.

No. 122.

No. 122.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Henry Young to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart.

(No. 27.)

Government House, Hobart Town, March 14, 1855.

Sir, (Received July 17, 1855.)

With reference to your Circular Despatch of the 8th December last, transmitting a copy of the Letters Patent constituting the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund, I have the honour to enclose an account of a public meeting in Hobart Town on the 10th instant, as reported in the public journals,* from which it will be seen that the inhabitants of Tasmania, in addition to the collections made and transmitted last year, are unanimous in renewing and increasing their contributions to the Patriotic Fund in 1855, towards supporting the wives and families of the soldiers, sailors, and marines serving in Her Majesty's armies and fleets who may fall in the course of the present war.

* *Vide* Tasmanian Newspapers of the 12th and 13th March 1855.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, (Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.
&c. &c. &c.

TASMANIA.

No. 123.

No. 123.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir HENRY YOUNG to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 34.)

Government House, Hobart Town, March 23, 1855.

(Received July 2, 1855.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 2, July 24, 1855, page 73.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit a certificate, dated the 12th instant, of the receipt of 54*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* by the Commissariat in Hobart Town from the late mayor of the city, being a balance of subscriptions in 1854 in aid of the British Patriotic Fund for the relief of the wives and children of those who may fall in the present war.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

No. 124.

No. 124.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir HENRY YOUNG to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 39.)

Government House, Hobart Town, April 3, 1855.

(Received July 26, 1855.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 6, August 13, 1855, page 73.)

I HAVE the honour to transmit a receipt from the Deputy Commissary General in this colony for the sum of 170*l.* 18*s.* which I caused to be paid into the commissariat chest, for the purpose of being transmitted to England free from the discount of three per cent. now charged by the local banks for bills upon England.

The sum in question is the amount subscribed by the Saint Andrew's Society of Launceston "to aid the destitute and bereaved families of the "belligerent warriors of Great Britain," and the amount had been subscribed by the society previous to the receipt of the Royal Commission establishing the Patriotic Fund.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

No. 125.

No. 125.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir HENRY YOUNG to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 120.)

Government House, Hobart Town, August 16, 1855.

(Received November 29, 1855.)

MY LORD, (Answered, No. 59, December 27, 1855, page 74.)

I HAVE the honour of forwarding to your Lordship a certificate by the Deputy Commissary General of his receipt of the sum of 1,684*l.*, as a humble tribute to Her Majesty of the loyalty and sympathy of the ladies of Launceston, in the island of Tasmania, which they request may be received and applied by Her Majesty for the benefit and relief of Her Majesty's gallant sick and wounded soldiers, sailors, and marines in hospital abroad.

I also enclose a letter to your Lordship from the Rev. Henry Plow Kane, the Secretary to the Ladies' Committee in Launceston, forwarding for presentation to Her Majesty an address to Her most Gracious Majesty from the ladies of Launceston and its vicinity.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Enclosure 1. in No. 125.

MY LORD, Launceston, August 14, 1855.

IT is my pleasing duty, as Treasurer to the Ladies' Committee, to enclose a Treasury certificate for the sum of 1,684*l.* to be placed at Her Majesty's disposal for the purpose indicated in the accompanying letter, addressed to your Lordship by the Secretary, the Rev. H. P. Kane. Encl. 1. in No. 125.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, (Signed) JNO. CROOKES.
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 2. in No. 125. Encl. 2. in No. 125.

MY LORD, Launceston, Tasmania, August 14, 1855.

I HAVE the honour of transmitting, through his Excellency Sir Henry Young, an address to Her most Gracious Majesty from a committee of ladies, appointed at a meeting of the ladies of Launceston and its vicinity, for the purpose of raising a sum of money for the relief of the "sick and wounded in hospital abroad."

The address fully specifies the object for which the amount raised, viz. one thousand six hundred and eighty-four pounds (1684*l.*) is intended, and leaves the particular application of it to Her Majesty's wisdom and discretion.

It is a pleasing duty for me, my Lord, as Secretary to the Ladies' Committee, and also as Secretary to our Local Patriotic Fund, to testify to the loyal and patriotic feelings of the colonists. The present war has elicited an expression of those feelings of attachment and love to the mother country which are deep in the hearts of native-born as well as colonists British by birth. Tasmania, I believe, yields to no other portion of the British empire in patriotic feeling for the mother country.

The community of Launceston is not very numerous, and the result of the efforts of the ladies will prove to your Lordship the spirit which animates them; and I trust that the expression of loyalty and sympathy evinced in their address to the Queen may prove interesting and pleasing to Her Majesty, coming, as it does, from the matrons of the most distant portion of Her Majesty's colonial empire.

For myself, as a clergyman, having an experience of nearly ten years in the community, as their secretary it is my pleasing duty to testify to the self-denial and disinterested exertions which have resulted in the very pleasing success of their labours.

I have to transmit to you, my Lord, the request of the ladies, that their address to Her Majesty be entrusted to your special presentation. Sympathizing in the sufferings of our gallant defenders, they have done what they can to alleviate them, not only by their exertions, but as much by the hope that a knowledge of their valour and conduct being beheld and applauded by the women of every portion of the British empire, may cheer them in their labours, and be of some comfort, however slight, to them in the hour of their affliction.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HENRY PLOW KANE, Clerk, M.A.,
Head Master Launceston Grammar School,
Secretary to the Ladies' Committee.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure 3 in No. 125. Encl. 3 in No. 125.

Launceston, Tasmania, July, A.D. 1855.

To Her most Gracious Majesty Victoria, by the grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c.

The Humble Address of a Committee of Ladies appointed at a Meeting of the Ladies of Launceston and its vicinity, in the Island of Van Diemen's Land.

We the undersigned, your Majesty's dutiful subjects resident in the town and vicinity of Launceston, in the colony of Tasmania, desire to approach your most Gracious Majesty with the deepest feelings of loyalty and love.

We have heard with the purest pleasure of the tender interest and sympathy taken by your Majesty in the sufferings of the sick and wounded of your Majesty's gallant soldiers, sailors, and marines, the defenders of the happiness, welfare, and liberty of your Majesty's loyal subjects as well in this the remotest portion of your colonial empire as in Great Britain. As women, we desire to sympathise with our beloved Queen in the sufferings of the sick and wounded in the present war. Unable to imitate the example set by the noble women your Majesty's subjects who at the call of duty have gone on their holy mission to soothe, to comfort, and to tend the sick and wounded in their affliction, we have by our exertions, through the medium of a bazaar, raised the sum of 1,684*l.* to be applied to their benefit and relief in hospital abroad; and humbly pray that your Majesty will be pleased to receive the same as a humble tribute of our loyalty and expression of our sympathy, to be applied for the purpose stated, as in your discretion and wisdom your Majesty may deem fit.

And your Majesty's faithful subjects, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by MARIANNA BUTTON, and fifty-three other ladies.

TASMANIA.

No. 126.

No. 126.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Henry Young to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell.

(No. 121.)

Government House, Hobart Town, August 16, 1855.

(Received November 29, 1855.)

My Lord, (Answered, No. 58, December 27, 1855, page 73.)

I have the honour and gratification of transmitting a certificate by the Deputy Commissary General of his receipt of 23,316*l.*

This sum, together with 1,684*l.* from the ladies of Launceston, enclosed in my Despatch, No. 120, dated this day, makes a remittance of 25,000*l.* paid to me as Her Majesty's Commissioner in aid of the Patriotic Fund, from voluntary contributions of the colonists of Tasmania.

I feel very certain that your Lordship will discharge an agreeable duty in making known to Her Majesty how cordial and unanimous must be the loyalty and sympathy of Her Majesty's dutiful and attached subjects in rendering this honourable and appropriate token of the kindred ties by which the people of Tasmania are identified in heart and mind with the patriotism which animates every part of the British empire.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

No. 127

No. 127.

Copy of a DESPATCH from Governor Sir Henry Young to the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart.

(No. 184.)

Government House, Hobart Town, December 18, 1855.

(Received March 25, 1856.)

Sir, (Answered, No. 47, April 11, 1856, page 74.)

I have the honour to transmit an address to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council of this colony, congratulating Her Majesty upon the great success of the allied armies, and the welcome intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) H. E. F. YOUNG.

Encl. in No. 127.

Enclosure in No. 127.

Congratulatory Address to the Queen.

We, Your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the members of the Legislative Council of Tasmania, in Council assembled, have heard with feelings of the liveliest joy and satisfaction of the great success of the allied armies, and the welcome intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol; upon which auspicious event we desire to tender to Your Majesty our most hearty and sincere congratulations.

While we ardently rejoice in the victory, we also deeply sympathize with Your Majesty upon the losses which have been inevitable in the accomplishment of this glorious result.

We trust, under Divine Providence, that the justice of the cause which compelled Your Majesty to declare war against the Czar of Russia will finally triumph; and that, by the firmness and wisdom of Your Majesty's councils, aided by the devoted loyalty and bravery of the allied forces, Your Majesty, in conjunction with Your Majesty's illustrious and faithful ally the Emperor of the French, may at no distant period be enabled to restore peace to the world based upon a sure and lasting foundation.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 128.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord John Russell to Governor Sir Henry Young.

(No. 2.)

Sir, Downing Street, July 24, 1855.

I have received your Despatch,* No. 34, of the 23d March, with a receipt from the Deputy Commissary General for 54*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*, being a balance of the subscriptions in 1854 in aid of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of the wives and children of those who may fall in the present war; and as the reasons which were assigned in my predecessor's Despatch of the 12th March last for the appropriation of the larger contribution there referred to appear to me to be equally applicable to the present case, I have caused the same arrangement to be observed in apportioning the amount now sent among the Royal Commission of the Patriotic Fund and the two associations specified in that Despatch.

* Page 70.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. Young, &c. &c. (Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 129.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., to Governor Sir Henry Young.

(No. 6.)

Sir, Downing Street, August 13, 1855.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch,* No. 39, of the 3d of April last, forwarding a commissariat receipt for the sum of 170*l.* 18*s.*, being the amount subscribed by the St. Andrew's Society of Launceston, "to aid the "destitute and bereaved families of the belligerent warriors of Great Britain," and I have to acquaint you that directions have been given for paying this money to the Royal Commission for the Patriotic Fund.

* Page 70.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. Young, &c. &c. (Signed) W. MOLESWORTH.

No. 130.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Sir Henry Young.

(No. 58.)

Sir, Downing Street, December 27, 1855.

I have received your Despatch,* No. 121, of the 16th August last, enclosing a certificate from the Deputy Commissary General in Tasmania for the sum of 23,316*l.* in aid of the Patriotic Fund, from voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the colony.

* Page 72.

I have laid that Despatch before the Queen, and I am commanded by Her Majesty to express Her high sense of the liberality and of the cordial sympathy and loyalty of Her subjects in Tasmania of which this contribution affords so ample a proof.

I transmit for your information a copy of the letter which has been addressed by my direction to the Secretary to the Patriotic Fund Commission, in forwarding the certificate of the commissariat officer.

17th Dec. 1855.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. Young, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

Enclosure in No. 130.

Sir, Downing Street, December 17, 1855.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Labouchere to transmit to you, to be laid before the Commissioners for the Patriotic Fund, the copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, forwarding a commissariat receipt for 23,316*l.*, which has been paid

TASMANIA.

to him as Her Majesty's Commissioner in aid of that fund, from voluntary contributions of the colonists; and I am to add, that on the presentation of this receipt to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the amount which it represents will be directed by their Lordships to be paid over to the Patriotic Fund Commission.

In order to prevent any misconception from the statement in Sir H. Young's Despatch, that the whole remittance of 25,000*l.* had been paid to him "as Her Majesty's Commissioner in aid of the Patriotic Fund, from voluntary contributions of the colonists of "Tasmania," I am directed to state that in another Despatch he clearly explains that the sum of 1,684*l.* is sent home to the Queen by the ladies of Launceston, with a specific request that it may be received and applied by Her Majesty for the benefit and relief of Her Majesty's sick and wounded soldiers, sailors, and marines in hospital abroad.

I am, &c.

The Secretary to the Patriotic Fund. (Signed) H. MERIVALE.

No. 131.

No. 131.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor Sir HENRY YOUNG.

(No. 59.)

SIR, Downing Street, December 27, 1855.

* Page 70.

I HAVE received your Despatch,* No. 120, of the 16th of August last, forwarding a certificate from the Deputy Commissary General in Tasmania of his having received the sum of 1,684*l.* as a humble tribute to Her Majesty of the loyalty and sympathy of the ladies of Launceston, which they request may be received and applied by Her Majesty for the benefit and relief of Her Majesty's sick and wounded soldiers, sailors, and marines in hospital abroad. I have also received the letter which accompanied your Despatch, from the Rev. H. P. Kane, the Secretary to the Ladies' Committee in Launceston, forwarding for presentation an address to Her Majesty on the subject from the ladies of Launceston and its vicinity.

I have had the honour to lay before the Queen your Despatch and the address by which it was accompanied, and Her Majesty has desired that Her sense of the kind feeling shown by the ladies of Launceston in making this contribution may be expressed to them by you, and that they may be informed that Her Majesty has not thought it possible to carry out their wishes more effectually or satisfactorily than by placing the sum which they have thus contributed at the disposal of Miss Nightingale, who is still on the spot, and who is best able to judge of the manner in which it should be appropriated, so as most completely to fulfil the benevolent intentions of the ladies of Launceston.

By desire of the Queen, Captain Fishbourne, R.E., who acts as Secretary to the Commissioners for the Patriotic Fund, has been requested to place himself in communication with Miss Nightingale on this subject.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. Young, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 132.

No. 132.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor Sir HENRY YOUNG.

(No. 47.)

SIR, Downing Street, April 11, 1856.

* Page 72.

I HAVE received your Despatch,* No. 184, of the 18th December, enclosing an address to the Queen from the Legislative Council of Tasmania, congratulating Her Majesty on the success of the allied armies in the war with Russia, and on the fall of Sebastopol.

You will acquaint the Council that I have laid that address before the Queen, who was pleased to receive it very graciously, and to command me to convey through you to the Council Her sense of the loyalty and patriotic feeling expressed in it.

I have, &c.

Governor Sir H. Young, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

NEW ZEALAND.

Despatches from the Acting Governor, the Governor, and Letter from the Superintendent of Nelson.

No. 133. No. 133.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Colonel WYNYARD, Officer administering the Government, to the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart.

(No. 17.)

Government House, Auckland, New Zealand, February 9, 1855.

(Received July 2, 1855.)

SIR, (Answered, No. 1, July 22, 1855, page 76.)

THE sums set forth in the enclosed return having been paid into the Colonial Treasury as contributions from the provinces of Auckland and Wellington in aid of the fund being raised for the benefit of the wives and children of the troops now serving in Turkey, I have the honour to acquaint you that the same has been transferred to the military chest, and I beg to transmit the receipt of the commissariat officer in charge, in order that the amount may be duly paid over to the board or committee in London appointed to receive it.

2. I have not yet received the contributions raised under similar circumstances in the other provinces, but as soon as they reach me I shall do myself the honour to remit them in the same manner.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) P. H. WYNYARD.

Enclosure in No. 133. Encl. in No. 133.

STATEMENT of the Particulars of the Sum of Four hundred and forty-one pounds one shilling and eightpence paid into the Commissariat Chest at Auckland this day, in aid of the Fund for the Benefit of the *Widows and Orphans* of the Soldiers and Sailors serving in the War against Russia.

		£	s.	d.
Collections in Wesleyan Chapels, Auckland		24	0	0
„ Church of England	„	106	11	10
„ Roman Catholic Chapel	„	18	12	6
„ Presbyterian Church	„	18	0	0
„ Province of Wellington		273	17	4
		441	1	8

(Signed) A. SHEPHERD, Colonial Treasurer.

Colonial Treasury, Auckland, 7th February 1855.

No. 134. No. 134.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor GORE BROWNE to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

(No. 31.)

Auckland, New Zealand, October 17, 1855.

(Received March 5, 1856.)

MY LORD, (Answered, No. 31, March 15, 1856, page 77.)

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship, for transmission to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Alderley, Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund, the enclosed bill (second) of exchange for the sum of 1,040*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, being on account of the contribution to the Patriotic Fund by the inhabitants of the Province of Nelson.

2. The first of exchange, I am informed by the superintendent, has been transmitted direct to your Lordship.

NEW ZEALAND.

3. That the above amount has been contributed by a province which numbers between 6,000 and 7,000 souls only, sufficiently indicates the deep interest in the issue of the present war felt by its inhabitants.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) T. GORE BROWNE.

No. 135.

No. 135.

COPY of a LETTER from E. W. STAFFORD, Esq., Superintendent, to the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

Superintendent's Office, Nelson, October 10, 1855.

MY LORD, (Received February 4, 1856.)

I DO myself the honour to transmit to your Lordship the first of bills of exchange in favour of the Paymaster General for 1,040*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, being on account of the Nelson contribution to the Patriotic Fund.

When I remind your Lordship that the population of this province does not much exceed 6,000 souls, the amount received to the present time, as now transmitted, is conclusive evidence of the extent to which the sympathies of the Nelson settlers are enlisted in the gigantic struggle in which the country of their birth is now engaged.

The second of these bills has been forwarded through his Excellency the Governor.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) E. W. STAFFORD. Superintendent.

Despatches from the Secretary of State.

No. 136.

No. 136.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. Lord JOHN RUSSELL to Governor GORE BROWNE.

(No. 1.)

SIR, Downing Street, July 22, 1855.

* Page 75.

I HAVE received Colonel Wynyard's Despatch,* No. 17, of the 9th February, notifying a contribution of 441*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* from the provinces of Auckland and Wellington, which, from the verbal description given in the Deputy Assistant Commissary General's receipt, as well as in the other enclosure to that Despatch, appear to me to have been intended by the subscribers as a remittance to the Patriotic Fund.

I have accordingly requested the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to pay over the amount in question to the Royal Commissioners of that fund.

I have, &c.

Governor Gore Browne, &c. &c. (Signed) J. RUSSELL.

No. 137.

No. 137.

COPY of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. LABOUCHERE to Governor GORE BROWNE.

(No. 15.)

SIR, Downing Street, February 7, 1856.

I HAVE received a letter from the Superintendent of the province of Nelson, enclosing the first of a bill of exchange for the sum of 1,040*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, drawn in favour of the Paymaster General on account of the Nelson contribution to the Patriotic Fund.

You will make it known to the inhabitants of Nelson that this contribution has been received, and the amount paid over to the Royal Commissioners for the fund. You will further acquaint them that the Queen has received with much satisfaction this proof of the loyalty of the settlers at Nelson, and of their sympathy for their fellow-countrymen.

I have, &c.

Governor Gore Browne, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

No. 138.

Copy of a DESPATCH from the Right Hon. H. Labouchere to Governor Gore Browne.

(No. 31.)

Sir, Downing Street, March 15, 1856.

With reference to my Despatch,* No. 15, of the 7th ult., I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 31, of the 17th October, enclosing the second of a bill of exchange for 1,040*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* on account of the Nelson contribution to the Patriotic Fund, and I have to inform you that this duplicate bill has been transmitted to the Royal Commissioners for the fund.

* Page 76.

I have, &c.

Governor Gore Browne, &c. &c. (Signed) H. LABOUCHERE.

APPENDIX.

CANADA.

Extract of Lord Bury's Report on the Indians.

Indian Department, Toronto, December 5, 1855.

The following table sufficiently proves the existence of their loyalty. Indeed, I have reason to know that some tribes put themselves to considerable inconvenience in order to be able to send in these unsolicited contributions to the Patriotic Fund.

Schedule of Subscriptions to the Patriotic Fund by the Indians.

	Currency. £	s.	d.
Six Nations	122	15	7
Lakes Huron and Simcoe (three bands)	16	1	8
Rice and Mud Lakes	12	10	0
Alnwick	25	0	0
Port Credit Indians	25	0	0
Saugeen and Owen Sound (two bands)	17	10	0
Mohawks, Bay of Qunité	10	0	0
	228	17	3

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